

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



\$6.50 per Year.
Single Copy, 15 Cents.

Baltimore, Md.,
OCTOBER 9, 1919

RAMPANT RADICALISM WOULD RUIN AND RULE

When Germany's army of barbarians were almost in sight of Paris, and America and the Allies held their breath under the fearful tension of whether that great city would be looted by this horde of ravagers and ravishers, the civilization of this country was not in greater danger, probably not so great, as it is today, when the same Hell-inspired forces of evil are at work throughout our land to ravage, to ravish and to loot the country and utterly destroy our Government.

The threat of revolution is heard everywhere. The Radicals and Socialists in high places and in low, twin children of Satan himself, are seeking to destroy the Government of this republic and revel in the wild orgies of murder and crime which have brought Russia down into the mire of woe and unspeakable misery. The influences which are at work there were largely vomited from Germany and from Hell, synonymous terms then, for the present and for all time to come, unless Germany shall be redeemed from the Satanic power which its people have gladly and joyously taken unto their bosom.

This is the spirit back of the strikes which are sweeping over the land. Innocent men are being made to do the bidding of the vilest Radicals, Socialists and Bolsheviks that this or any other country has ever known. Such labor unions, as are now controlled by Radicalism, are endangering the nation, and it behooves every patriotic man, and there are hundreds of thousands of them in labor unions, either to control these organizations for good, or else to come out from among them and stand for the safety of civilization.

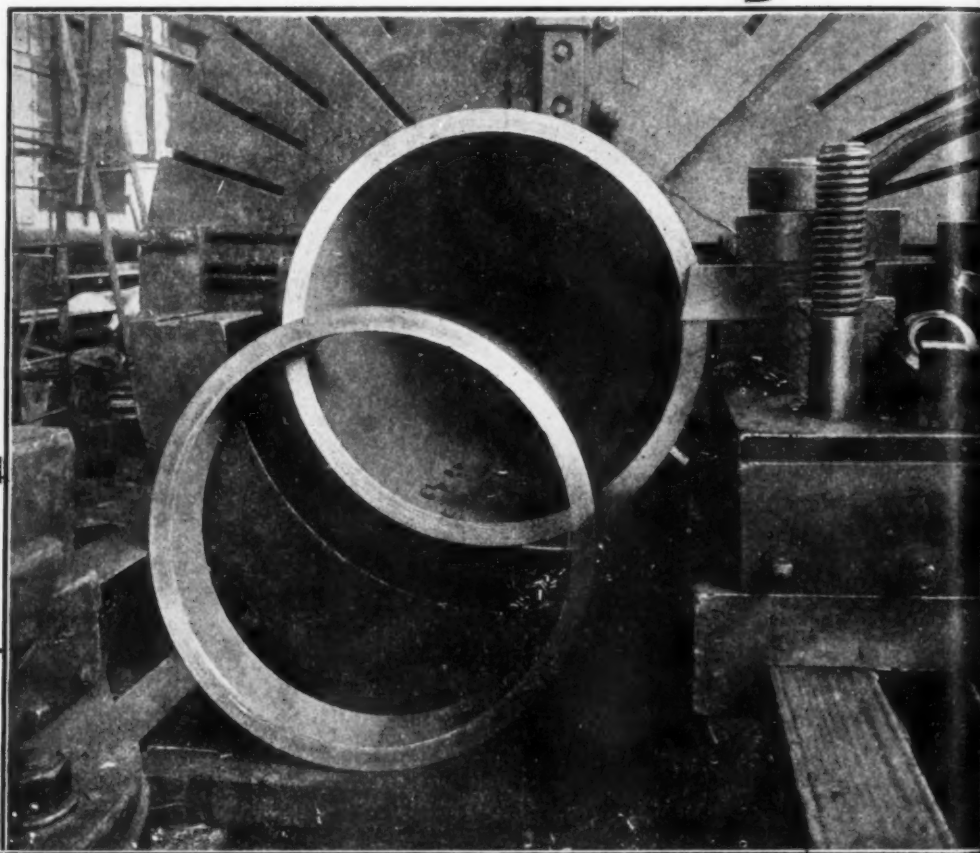
The time has come for the teacher and the preacher, the business man and the newspaper, and for everyone who loves not simply America, but who loves human liberty and civilization, to awaken to the seriousness of the struggle which is now before us in the effort of the Radicalism to dominate the country.

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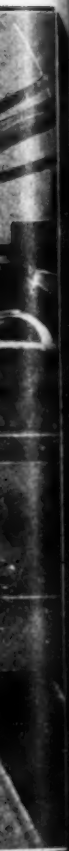
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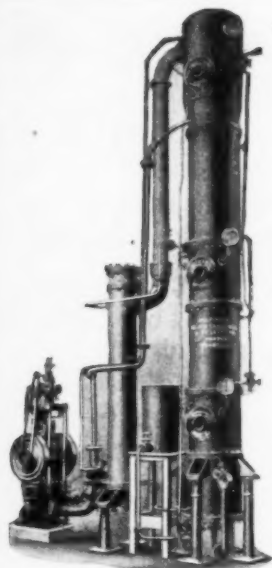
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Vol. LXXVI, No. 15
WEEKLY.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 9, 1919

\$6.50 A YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE
MANUFACTURERS RECORD PUBLISHING CO.

Office: Manufacturers Record Building, Cor. Commerce and Water Sts.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

RICHARD H. EDMONDS, President VICTOR H. POWER, Treasurer
FRANK GOULD, Vice-President I. S. FIELD, Secretary
RICHARD H. EDMONDS, Editor

BRANCH OFFICES:

CHICAGO, 11 So. La Salle St. NEW YORK, 52 Broadway
ST. LOUIS, 608 Century Bldg. BOSTON, 734 Old South Bldg

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

\$6.50 a year (in advance); six months, \$3.50; three months, \$2 to United States, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. For Canada, add postage \$2 a year. For other foreign countries add postage \$4 a year. Back numbers, if available and not over one month old, 15 cents each. From one month to six months old, 50 cents each; over six months old, \$1 each. In ordering change of address, give old as well as new address.

[Entered at the Baltimore Postoffice as second-class matter.]

In order to avoid delays, all correspondence pertaining to news or advertising matters should be addressed directly to the Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md., and not to individual editors, officers, employees or any branch office.

THE COUNTRY SHOULD STAND BY NEW YORK BUSINESS PUBLICATIONS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the New York industrial papers and magazines which have been compelled to temporarily suspend publication because of labor conditions, should bear with patience the delay and inconvenience. They should do all in their power to uphold every paper and magazine which cannot at present be printed because of these outlaw labor unions in New York.

These papers are making a fight for America—a fight against lawless mob rule. They should have the sympathy and the co-operation of subscribers and advertisers alike. Their fight is a fight for every interest in America, except for the Bolsheviks and the anarchists and the kindred influences of hell. Their fight is a fight against the elements which would today destroy this country, and subscribers and advertisers should recognize that they owe them a debt of appreciation and of gratitude and of hearty co-operation.

"AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?"

REFERRING to the recent editorial entitled "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" which has been printed in leaflet form to meet the call from many parts of the country, Mr. R. F. Morse, general manager of the Long-Bell Company, Quitman, Miss., writes:

"Please arrange to send us 500 of these leaflets. We will gladly pay for them.

"The thoughts you have expressed come nearer reaching the point and offer the best solution for the difficulties confronting all people of the world today than any thoughts we have had an opportunity to read.

"It is our intention to place one of these leaflets in the pay envelope of every employe of this company."

NO ALIEN SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO BELONG TO ANY LABOR OR POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

THE aliens of this country, who cannot speak our language, who know not our laws nor our civilization, are being mobilized under the red flag of anarchy by the Bolsheviks for the purpose of overturning the American Government and bringing upon us the chaos that exists in Russia.

Commenting on this situation Mr. R. G. Crosby, a merchant of Austin, Tex., in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, says:

"Aliens in this country have no rights or privileges except those we grant them through treaty rights, and these treaty rights, of course, have to agree with the laws of the country. These treaty rights do not give an alien the privilege of exercising the rights of a citizen, such, for instance, as voting, holding office or taking part in political and social uplifts; in other words, he has no political power towards constructiveness. Many of them remain in this country with never an expectation or desire to become a citizen. In industrial centers most of them are members of the labor organizations. These organizations have by the public been granted a quasi legal standing; in fact, the public, I believe, has generally recognized the usefulness of labor unions if properly confined in their functions; but in the recent past such organizations have in the opinion of the public transgressed their proper functions, and are becoming a menace to the whole country and to themselves. These aliens are able through their voting power in labor organizations in some instances to entirely control the policy of such organizations, and their efforts are towards destruction and not towards construction. Thus they are able, through their membership in such organizations, to influence matters for their personal benefit at the expense of the country and the Government.

"I would like to have you express your views as to the propriety of prohibiting aliens from becoming members in any labor union in this country or any society which can directly or indirectly exercise influences in coercing the Government or the industries of the country."

Mr. Crosby's suggestion is a good one. Some way should be found to see it carried into effect. No alien should be permitted to become identified with political or labor, or social uplift organization of any kind. The alien—alien in thought, in language and in spirit to everything that is American—cannot vote. He must be naturalized before he has the privilege of citizenship. Nevertheless, this same alien by becoming a member of labor, or of other organizations, can have a very powerful effect in shaping the political work of the country.

These aliens are mobilized by anarchists in radical labor unions for the express purpose of affecting politics, and through politics controlling the country.

Mr. Crosby has made a very wise suggestion, one which should immediately receive the attention of the country and be put into effect as quickly as such a law can be passed.

The people of this country have reached a point where they must face once and forever, and settle once and forever,

whether such elements shall rule this country to destruction, or whether Americanism shall prevail. The radical labor union of today is the mobilized power of alienism for the purpose of overthrowing the American Government.

The necessity of some such action as has been suggested by Mr. Crosby will be fully understood by every man who reads the story in the Baltimore Sun of last Monday in regard to the conditions prevailing in the steel regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. Raymond S. Tompkins, a special correspondent of the Sun, sent out to investigate the situation, tells of the effort of these aliens, under the lead of anarchists, to control the whole situation by threats of murder, and of actual murder. Rev. T. M. Brown, pastor of a Presbyterian Church of Farrell, Pa., in a recent sermon vigorously criticized the men who are leading the steel strike, and a few days thereafter Mr. Brown received a letter stating that if he did not keep his mouth shut his two children would be killed and he would be "taken care of." That is the spirit which is ruling in this rampant radicalism of the red flag element.

The importance of following the suggestion made by Mr. Crosby will be deeply impressed upon every man who reads from Mr. Tompkins' letter the following extract showing the exact condition that prevails where aliens are being mobilized for the definite purpose of destroying this country. Here is a part of his letter:

"To begin with, since Farrell's 'Bloody Monday,' all meetings of steel strikers have been prohibited. That prohibition, to the strike organizers, is a piece of despotism. To the saner people of Farrell it is, of course, a safeguard like the suppression of Bolshevik letters to ministers. But there is no prohibition against meetings in Ohio, and there are no 'Cossacks' there, so the strike organizers beckon the strikers across the border, and they come. They come in droves.

"From a platform of decayed railroad ties in an open field near Brookfield Township, O., the organizers tell the strikers that they have just come from 'Siberia' across 'the Red Sea' into 'the United States.' 'For a few moments,' they thunder, 'you have been led out of bondage. Behind you lies despotic Russia. For a little while you are free men.'

"They never speak of Pennsylvania as 'Pennsylvania.' Steadily, consistently they pound into the heads of the crowd—eager, hungry for a single big thought to pin to their muddled brains—the statement that Pennsylvania is Russia.

"Led to Youngstown, O., by the rumor around Pittsburgh that there might be riots at the reopening of the steel plants there last Monday, I came upon one of these meetings in Brookfield Township. It was 10 o'clock in the morning. The speakers had not yet arrived, but already about 1000 men had gathered in the field just off the brick road that leads from Sharon to Youngstown. As far as one could see toward Sharon, a little less than a mile away, more men were trudging toward the field like pilgrims. Some had their coats and hats under their arms, for it was a warm morning. At the edge of the road about a dozen automobiles were parked. They were strikers' automobiles.

"While we were waiting, John Olchon, a Slav and organizer for the International Association of Machinists, arrived from Youngstown with an armful of circulars printed in four languages.

"At the top were the words, 'Olvasa! Citajte! Czitaj!' whatever they mean. In English the heading was, 'Don't Believe Lies—the Strike is Growing.' It was 'Iron and Steel Workers' Bulletin No. 4,' published in Pittsburgh by John Fitzpatrick and William Z. Foster.

"Olchon got no farther than the middle of the field. The crowd saw him coming, spied the circulars under his arm, and made at him from all corners of the lot. They were starving for something to read. They eyes glowed as they pulled the circulars away from him.

"Except from Olchon and the movie photographer with me and a few young boys, I did not hear a word of English in the entire crowd as they gabbled over the circulars.

"The movie man conceived an idea for a picture. He wanted to set up his camera in his car and have the crowd march toward him eight abreast shouting and waving their hats. It looked to me like an impossible task to get the word around the crowd, and to do the stunt with any semblance of order. I did not know the crowd.

"Olchon got up on the bank and shouted something in Slavick. The composite face of the mob became one broad grin. The men

at the fringes swept in toward the center, forming like magic. The movie man got his camera focused and shouted to Olchon 'All right!' Olchon waved his arm and the mass of men moved forward with a shout. From the automobile seat one looked out upon a sea of waving hats and swarthy faces alight with a sort of ecstasy.

"As they came on their frenzy grew. Hats went sailing up into the air—showers of them. Men leaped on the shoulders of other men and were borne along over the heads of the crowd.

"Finally, from sheer weariness, the movie man stopped cranking and not half the crowd had passed the camera. At the sight of Olchon's upraised arm they stopped as docilely as a flock of sheep. The 'play' was over. All over the United States in moving-picture 'weeklies' audiences will see that parade of strikers and draw sharp breaths at the portent of it. Yet it was all a 'play'—it was staged deliberately—a fake demonstration.

"What possibilities for a real demonstration were under the fake! A wave of an organizer's arm, a wink, and they would be off.

"Soon the speakers arrived, grouping themselves on the platform of old railroad ties. Stephen Coates, local secretary of the American Federation of Labor, introduced them. Of the speech of Pete Maletich in Croatian, of Joseph Pogianni in Italian, of Olchon in Slavick, and of another Hungarian I cannot write, for I do not know what they said. But I can write of the speech of John E. McCadden, district secretary and treasurer of the American Federation of Labor for the Youngstown district. Rather, I would write of it if I were not ashamed to put upon paper some of the things he said, he was entirely unashamed to say. To repeat the things he said about the late Andrew Carnegie would be to spread slander against a dead man. The American public can acquire a fair enough idea of the progress of the steel strikers' education at the hands of organizers without that.

"McCadden talked to them like children. 'We'll do away with these kaisers, the heads of the steel corporations,' he said. 'They are all kaisers from Gary down, and the bosses are the little kaisers. The scab who will go back to work is loyal to the kaisers. Let's stand by the words of George Washington and chase the damned kaisers out of here!'

"Judge Gary lied to the Senate on the stand in Washington. He is the most damnable liar the world has ever seen. But we'll call Judge Gary a child and we'll punish him like a child. I wish they'd let me punish him. I'd wrap this stick around him. (McCadden had injured his leg in a fall and was using a heavy stick.)

"They think they'll starve you into going back to work. They can't do it. The minute any store refuses to trust you, put a sandwich sign on your back and chest, saying 'This man refuses to deal with union men,' and walk up and down in front of his store. If necessary we'll put up co-operative stores in these towns.

"They're trying to put you out of the homes you've been paying rent for these 20 years. They can't do it inside of 46 days. If they try to put you out whack them over the head with a broom.

"They'll be around soon in their limousines, calling at your door to take you to work. They'll be begging you to come back. It'll be 'Mr. John' then, and 'Mr. Pete' and 'Mr. Gus,' and not 'woy' and 'hunkie,' like it is now.

"Back of them in the valley, less than a mile way, the thick black smoke of the steel factories billowed up into the autumn sky. The furnaces and mills were at work making steel—handicapped, to be sure, by lack of labor—but still making steel. Here were men who might be doing the work listening, instead, to near-sedition.

"This is a vacation for you,' McCadden told them. 'A nice little vacation; and it's going to end in your favor.'

"All this is news to the rest of America. It is not news in Farrell or Sharon or Youngstown. It is like fire to powder."

MONUMENT TO THE BOLL-WEEVIL.

R. F. WILLINGHAM, president of the Shippers' Bonded Warehouse, in speaking on cotton at the monthly dinner of the Macon (Ga.) Chamber of Commerce, said that Enterprise, Ala., has erected a handsome monument in honor of the boll-weevil. The boll-weevil won this tribute because it forced the farmers of that section to diversify their crops, which enabled them to become more prosperous than ever before in their history. The cotton that is produced now is merely a surplus crop, and the farmers are no longer slaves to the one-crop system. If the Bolshevistic pest threatening the country can awaken the American citizen to the peril of foreign radicalism, who knows but it, too, might be so honored some time in the future?

Germany's World-Wide Preparations for Commercial Warfare.

ACCORDING to a recent statement by Henry Morgenthau, formerly Ambassador to Turkey, and recently head of the United States Committee for the Investigation of Conditions in Poland, "Germany came through this war a perfect dynamo of strength. Her human military power is practically as great as ever, and her 65,000,000 people have been stimulated and hardened by trials. They have learned economy and self-denial. The nation has been compelled into a concentrated mass which is surcharged with energy and moving with centrifugal force."

No one should be surprised at this statement. It merely indicates how great was the blunder made by the United States when we brought about the armistice which prevented the invasion of Germany, and to prevent which Germany was willing to make many sacrifices nominally, without the slightest intention of ever carrying them out beyond the time when it could strengthen itself sufficiently to throw off its hypocrisy and stand out and dare the world to enforce the penalty imposed on Germany. When we stopped our armies in their march "On to Berlin" for the express purpose of preventing Germany from being punished, we committed a mistake which will, in all human probability, prove to be the most terrific ever made by the great nations of the world.

Germany is a dynamo of strength. Its people do not believe that they were conquered. They know that no invading army marched down the streets of Berlin. They know that their lands were not molested; that their factories were intact, and they know that they are rallying to the task of rebuilding Germany's power in the world, and ultimately conquering the world. This is the task to which Germany has definitely set its heart, and we are to a very large extent responsible, and shall yet in one way or another have to pay the penalty in dollars and in lives infinitely greater than would have been the cost in going on to Berlin.

Mr. Morgenthau discusses the situation from one standpoint. George Pattullo, whose letters from Europe in the Saturday Evening Post have been among the most illuminating lights thrown upon conditions there, in the Post of September 20 discusses "Uncrushed Germany." He says:

"Germany is not crushed. France emerges a victor, but broken. Her rival comes out vanquished, but strong; she is still a giant among nations. Her recovery from defeat will astound those of her enemies who counted on ruin to follow under conditions that have been imposed. Today Germany is in the position of a young, rugged, industrious and able man who has plunged and lost. What has been our experience with that type? You may trim him down to a shoestring, but you cannot keep him down. He will get going again, and in time he will beat established individuals of less energy and driving power."

"The war setback is largely a retarding incident in German progress, and not a knockout. Italy and France, even England, probably face more serious situations from the spirit of Bolshevik poison, and we may even encounter more trouble in America than Germany is likely to experience from this source. The threat of Bolshevism was particularly useful to the rulers of Germany as a bogey for frightening the Peace Conference."

According to Mr. Pattullo, the so-called revolutions in Germany were organized and handled for the express purpose of misleading the Allies. These revolutionary movements, he said, could have been controlled or suppressed at any time, but they were encouraged by the authorities for the express purpose of accomplishing the results desired. On this he says:

"In view of all that has happened in Germany and what I have learned of the causes, and taking into consideration the character of the people, I am persuaded that no upheavals took place from the date of the armistice to the signing of the peace which the authorities could not have stopped in short order any time they chose to do so. The Government could have nipped the troubles in the bud with slight effort had they been so minded. But these troubles were of use to them. They played a part in the great game. These upheavals flattened out immediately the worst was known and peace had been agreed to between Germany and the

Allies. Make no mistake about it, the old order is still in control of German affairs. To what extent they ever really lost direction, even during the crisis which dethroned the Kaiser and during the so-called Spartacist uprisings last winter, which were nothing more than food riots, will be debatable, but that they have guided Germany's destinies throughout all the negotiations at the Peace Conference cannot be questioned."

"The time will come," said one leading German, "when the German people will want the restoration of the monarchy."

"On April 30 Dr. Haase, the socialist leader, and one of the ablest men of this country, has produced in a generation, declared during a visit to Amsterdam that Bolshevism on the Russian model was impossible in Germany because 'the military power is actually stronger than ever.'"

Isaac F. Marcossion is another noted American correspondent and author who has truly grasped the whole German situation. In his recent book on "Peace and Business," Mr. Marcossion strikingly illustrates Germany's gigantic plans for developing by hook or crook after the war trade. On this point the following extracts show what Germany is accomplishing in Holland, Switzerland, Spain and elsewhere:

"Run the roster of German substitution in Holland and you uncover choice English sauce that was mixed in Stuttgart; imported Turkish cigarettes rolled in Hamburg; American typewriter ribbons made in Frankfort, and so on down the line."

"Behind this clever imitation is a big idea. By making these substitutes for the real American and British articles inferior in quality and therefore unsatisfactory to the consumer, the Germans expect to break down the faith in the original products. It will enable them to push their own goods, which will be cheaper in price. In the event of any prejudice against German goods, which is unlikely in Holland, they only need to employ the printing press, turn out factory labels or stamp their wares 'Made in Holland.'"

"But traffic in imitations is only a small part of the German economic penetration in Holland. In spite of the war, a big business was carried on in genuine commodities. This discloses another kind of Teutonic jugglery. Let me illustrate with bicycles."

"More bicycles are used in Holland per capita than in any other country in the world. Before the war many British and some American wheels were used in Holland. During the war Germany did her utmost to capture that trade. A concrete example will show how the business was obtained and also nailed down for the future. A bicycle dealer in Amsterdam, unable to get rims from England, sought a German dealer."

"Yes," replied the German; "I can get you a thousand rims, but you must sign a contract with me to use only German rims and German wheels after the war." The Dutchman had to have the rims or shut up shop, and he signed the contract. It was a common occurrence. * * *

"A special drive was made in Holland to corner the exhibition-film business. Since few films except propaganda pictures found their way into Holland during the war from the Allied countries, there was an excellent opening for the newly-formed German film trust. The trust is also leasing and operating its own theaters, including some in Holland. The trust offered films at a low price, but on condition that the exhibitor use only its product after the war. * * *

"You get some idea of the extent of German buying in Switzerland when I say that the accumulated stores are valued at nearly \$250,000,000. Very little of it was bought openly during the past two years. The Germans had their stool pigeons in the shape of Swiss, Austrian, Polish or Dutch buyers, who not only bought the material in the names of firms in Switzerland, Holland and Sweden, but who resorted to every possible expedient to annex material for the Germans. * * *

"Before the war St. Gall's only rival, both in manufacture of embroidery machines and in embroidery output, was the German town of Plauen. Just as soon as the war broke, her industry ceased, because practically all the cotton stocks in Germany were commandeered for actual war needs. The embroidery machines were transferred bodily onto Swiss soil. These German factories are making 'Swiss' embroideries today, and just as soon as the markets of the world are open they will be on sale. More important than this is the fact that when their home industries are re-established their product will also be hawked about as 'genuine Swiss' embroidery. The most inferior German output will have the Swiss label, will be sold as the Swiss article, and will serve to give German goods an opening that they would not have if they flew their own colors. This procedure has been duplicated in other lines. * * *

"The moment that Germany realized that she was doomed to defeat she inaugurated an intensive campaign of penetration that

was a marvel of organization. As in Holland, merchandise became propaganda. Despite the pinch of necessity at home, both for war and social needs, she kept on supplying the Swiss market with every conceivable kind of commodity. New branches of German firms sprang up in all the cities and towns. The newspapers and periodicals were flooded with advertisements of goods that could never be delivered. The whole idea was to keep the German industrial name unfurled and good-will going. * * *

"Despite Germany's desperate economic plight, she furnished \$1,000,000 worth of mains and insulators for the electrification of the Swiss railways during the spring of 1918. The remarkable feature of this purveying was that Switzerland tried to get this material in France, England and the United States without success. The only country who would supply her was her next-door neighbor, then face to face with scarcity of supplies at home and an embargo abroad. I cite this episode to show that whatever her handicaps, Germany will make a desperate stab at reconstruction. * * *

"Within sight of the Baden Railway Station, which represents the remarkable spectacle of a vast German terminal built on Swiss soil, I saw a succession of immense brick warehouses.

"They were so jammed with bales of cotton that the staple had burst through some of the windows.

"I asked an American who accompanied me about them, and he replied: 'They are all German warehouses, and the cotton you see is part of the immense hoard that the Germans have piled up in Switzerland. Germany owns these warehouses, and they will fit into her commercial scheme after the war.'

"Bulwarking the whole German commercial offensive in Switzerland is a perfectly organized banking system. Credit—that life-blood of business—is theirs in almost unlimited quantities. Part of the chain of German-controlled banks in a dozen countries, of which the great Banca Commerciale Italiana of Milan is the Gibraltar, it is the dynamo behind a far-flung Teutonic industrial enterprise.

"No matter where you go you almost stumble over a German salesman. Of 6340 traveling salesmen who visited Switzerland in 1913, 4737 were Germans. * * *

"The German has wormed his way into hundreds of Swiss stock companies. The tendency of the German economic penetration in Switzerland is to hide behind the protection of Swiss citizenship. * * *

"In no other non-warring nation did the late Imperial German Government wage such a crusade for good-will as in Spain. Why was Germany so keen about having the friendship and support of Spain? The answer is easy. Spain is simply one of a group of German social and commercial jumping-off places. * * *

"Economic mastery of Spain has peculiar advantages. During the war the Germans saw it as a step toward the conquest of the Mediterranean, and therefore a definite weapon against their ancient enemy, France. Still another and equally vital reason that comes straight home to us is that Spain and South America are closely linked. Germany has long had her greedy eye on our neighbors. Her whole propaganda in Spain never lost sight of this golden goal that lies beyond the balmy southern seas. It is well worth watching now. * * *

"The Germans in Spain realized that the war would end some day, and that they would lose. Regardless of results, their commerce must go on. They were determined that in at least one European country they would be able to 'carry on' the moment the peace treaty was signed, and they were.

"How was this accomplished? Whenever a factory or a factory site was offered for sale, the first and best bidders were Germans. If there was the slightest likelihood of a mining property being put on the market, the owners got a polite inquiry from an interested Teuton. If the output of farm, orchard, flock or herd was to be sold, you discovered the Germans hotfoot after it. **For three years Germany mobilized immense stores of cotton, copper, oil and ore in Spain. Knowing these facts, you can now look at the export figures from the United States to Spain during three years and make an illuminating deduction. * ***

"In Spain the mighty Metalgesellschaft of Berlin—the huge Germanic Metal Trust—got its hooks into every possible ore property. Prior to the war the Krupps had a strong grip on the iron mines in the west of Spain. The substitute for this supply was a practical monopoly on the ore product of Sweden. * * *

"If you know anything about German economic penetration, you also know that its conquest of trade is merely one face of a many-sided ambition. German capital is not only the most exacting in the world, but likewise the most political. Just as every German salesman is a secret agent for his Government, so is each step in the development of Teutonic foreign trade inspired by national spirit. Germany's ends have always had to be served, no matter if they disrupted a little thing like the domestic peace and commercial harmony of another nation. * * *

"Coming nearer home, you have the whole Mexican muddle, which was a nest of German conspiracy, revealed by the publication of Herr Zimmerman's indiscreet note and countless other episodes which show how persistent was Germany's desire to foment and disseminate revolution in our neighbor republic, all to the end that the United States be embarrassed and her war effort curbed. Cuba, Haiti and other Latin-American republics have all felt the sinister influence of Potsdam."

In the light of such facts as these, how maudlin and sickly seems the sentimentality of those who are thinking of Germany as a crushed nation needing the help of the people of America to get back on its feet. As a matter of fact, Germany is likely to be back on its feet in business and financially before England, America and France have really thoroughly re-established their business interests.

FRANCE CALLS TO AMERICA FOR BUSINESS HELP.

FRANCE is calling to America to come over and help in the rebuilding of that stricken country. The spirit with which the French are looking for our aid is shown in a letter from Mr. Paul A. Levy of 54 Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, Paris, to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, in which he says:

"I shall take with pleasure the opportunity you offer me of letting you know all indications capable of interesting your readers about business in France. I have to tell you on this subject that, though manufacturing agent, I am the contributor of various French newspapers for the economical question.

"Regarding more specially the situation, in this present moment, of the Franco-American relations, I am quite sure that our friends from beyond the ocean are exactly informed of the importance of the business that would be easy for them to do in France.

"Twenty-five or thirty years are necessary to rebuild our devastated countries, but if America brings us the help of her considerable means, ten years would be sufficient to end this task.

"One thing surprises us very much: it is the hesitation shown by American manufacturers when we solicit them to come and develop their activity in France. They, who are, according to the saying of French people coming back from America, so prompt to realize the most colossal business and the most venturesome, it seems to me that it is with little enthusiasm that they come to the French market.

"I think, as to me, that it depends on the little precise information that the manufacturers have about France.

"The stay of many of them in our country was too short to permit them to study usefully our market and needs.

"Further, the painful moment by which we were passing at that time was little appropriated to let such acquisitions be known.

"A few details rapidly indicated will better show you that.

"France is a country which, by the form and means of her industry, as well as the spirit of her workmen, is particularly destined to transform the raw material into a well-finished article. The more care the work needs, the more our manufacturers and their workmen are apt to well execute it.

"On the other hand, we manufacture very little raw material, and as for steel, the coal of which we are in need, owing to our mines destroyed by the Germans, makes our production deficient.

"In a month or two our production will be absolutely insufficient: the result can only be a grievous rise in our economical equilibrium, if we consider that America has in this moment a larger production than her needs. *we can state that* France has interest in buying what the United States have advantages in selling her.

"Thus, if American steel manufacturers are desirous of augmenting their activity in France, naturally incompatible conditions with the activity of the French manufacturers, the results would be brilliant.

"Besides, if an association of many large American firms comes to a decision for bringing us their help toward the reconstruction of our devastated countries, they may hope for the best results, and thus, this rebuilding, source of a new activity, would permit France to live a life more intense and to wash out the wounds made to France by this unprecedented war.

"Let a newspaper such as yours make itself the champion of this idea, and incite American manufacturers by its propaganda to come and give a helping hand, it will acquire the friendship and gratitude of France, and will be able to ask very much for having acted in the interest of universal peace and quiet.

"The task is difficult, it is certainly heavy, but since it is within your compass and the friendship that I have for your country assures me that you will not fail in it."

RELATIVE WAGES IN BELGIUM AND AMERICA AND OUR GOVERNMENT'S WILD EXTRAVAGANCE IN WAGES.

New York, September 29.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In line with the various articles appearing in your publication, concerning labor unrest, etc., that is prevalent in all parts of the country, attention is invited to the Daily Commerce Reports, September 23, setting forth the prevailing wage scale and hours of labor in Belgium. At the present time, chief machinists are receiving \$12.55 per week for 54 hours; expert machinists \$11.77 for 54 hours; carpenters 23 cents per hour, 54-hour week; painters 16 cents to 17 cents per hour.

Surely, if this country is to compete with foreign products, that must eventually reach these shores, it would behoove labor to look into this question before it kills the "goose that laid the golden egg."

CHAS. A. SINGER, JR.

Referring to the foregoing letter, it might also interest some of the laboring people of this country if they could fully understand the conditions which prevail in Germany, where the laboring men have agreed to add two hours to their work day and call them "patriotic hours." They are also working at low wages and under great pressure, producing things to be in competition with American labor and at a cost far below any cost which we can match.

In this statement from Commerce Reports, issued by the United States Department of Commerce, Mr. Singer calls attention to the fact that chief machinists in Belgium are receiving \$12.55 per week and expert machinists \$11.77 per week, and carpenters 23c. per hour. With many things costing in Belgium more than they cost in America, the tremendous difference in wages can be more clearly understood.

Advertisements recently appeared in the Baltimore papers from Chicago houses offering \$11 per day for upholsterers, with railroad fare paid to Chicago and return when the men want to come back. Prior to the war these men were paid \$2.50 per day, and in Baltimore have been getting \$7.50 recently, but Chicago now bids for them at \$11.

During the war there was a shipyard employing negro laborers, who were thoroughly happy and contented. Many of them had continued to work in that yard from boyhood to old age. Some of them were the second generation at work there. These men were entirely satisfied with their wages of \$2.50 per day, but the Shipping Board, so we have been told, compelled that yard to raise the wages to \$6 per day under the penalty of canceling contracts for ships unless the men who had formerly been thoroughly happy and satisfied at \$2.50 per day were paid \$6. Protests were in vain. It had to be done.

The entire Administration of the Government during the war seemed bent, under the influence of Mr. Gompers and his associates, upon paying the highest possible wages to labor even when labor did not demand it.

A railroad conductor recently stated that the rate of wages of the firemen and other employees had been raised to the point where these men were getting more than the conductors. He said that some change would have to be brought about, as the conductors would no longer be satisfied to receive lower wages than the other men; and when asked as to his views as to what would happen he said:

"You know the Government never reduces wages. It will, therefore, not bring down the wages of the others, but must increase our wages to be on a relative basis as prior to Government control."

Apparently the officials of the Government in charge of railroads have done the best they could to jack up wages on every possible occasion, just as the Government encouraged during the war the profiteering on the part of labor in demanding higher wages for everything that was done, with less efficiency in the doing of it.

It will take us many years to get over the disastrously

high expenses brought about by the war activities of Washington officials, who gave their time apparently very largely to seeing how rapidly they could increase wages, and in doing this they made the high cost of living a reality for years to come. If Attorney-General Palmer and his associates could undo one-half of the evil work done by Government officials in this respect during the war, the question of a lower cost of living would very promptly be settled, for the high cost of living is due to a large extent to the high wages, which means high cost of producing foodstuffs and high cost of everything else.

And yet the Government was the worst profiteer in the country, in that it exceeded all the other profiteers combined in bringing about this condition, and there can be no serious change from present conditions until the Government stops its profiteering work, reduces its cost of doing business and lessens the tremendous drain on the country for the enormous taxation under which we are now laboring; taxation largely due to wild waste and wilful extravagance in every department of the Government service.

A SUGGESTION AS TO THE MAGNITUDE OF BUILDINGS FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN GENEVA.

A RECENT dispatch from Geneva gives an illuminating idea of the plans which are in line for creating the capitol of the super-government of the world, otherwise known as the League of Nations. The correspondent writing from Geneva stated that the proposed site faces one mile on the lake and extends back a distance of two miles and looking to the future he could easily see in his imagination this great area of one mile by two miles "dotted with great office buildings, each bulging with news of world-wide importance."

The League of Nations if put into effect will, we believe, require a vastly greater office-room than the United States Government has in Washington and a much greater number of clerks than are employed in all the Federal departments in Washington in view of the immense machinery proposed in the covenant. If President Wilson needed 1400 clerks and attendants on his work at the Peace Conference, it is easy to gain some faint conception of the tens of thousands of clerks which would be required to carry on the almost limitless details connected with the practical management at Geneva of the government operations of every nation on earth, or at least of every nation in the League. We, for instance, would have to keep the officials of the League fully informed as to practically everything that America is doing. Our economic development, including our industrial and agricultural progress, would have to be constantly available by the officials of the League of Nations. They would have to know as to our Army and our Navy, our munition-making facilities, and they would have to keep in very close touch with the political affairs of this country. This would involve an amount of work of stupendous extent. But what the League of Nations would have to do in keeping up with conditions in America would be duplicated as to every other country in the world. The officials would not only have to know what all the members of the League were doing, but they would also have to know what all the countries outside of the League were doing and what might be their facilities for war.

The mind is staggered as one undertakes to visualize the enormous buildings which would have to cover not merely the space indicated by the correspondent of one mile in lake frontage and two miles in depth, but it would have to cover an area still greater than that, and we would soon see a mighty super-government, a vast oligarchy, the center of intrigue and of all world jealousies resulting in fomenting trouble rather in lessening wars.

CONVICTION BY "WRATH OF AMERICAN PEOPLE."

OF recent years it has become the habit of Government attorneys seeking publicity for themselves and their cause, to endeavor to try every case in the newspapers before it goes to the courts. These attorneys prepare statements of what they *claim* they are going to be able to prove, generally holding up to scorn every company against which a charge has been brought, even before any judge or jury has passed on the case.

The most flagrant illustration of this tendency which has recently come to notice is a statement credited to Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, and not denied by him, though he has been asked if the statement is or is not correct. Dispatches to the daily papers stated that at the food conference at Albany recently Mr. Palmer, referring to the efforts made to secure testimony against the big packers, said he had "so complete a collection of data on the activities of this giant combination, the Big Five packers, that the wrath of the American people will compel a verdict of conviction."

In this statement no effort is made to suggest that the courts will decide as to whether the evidence justifies a conviction or not, but it is claimed that "the wrath of the American people will compel a verdict of conviction." If correct, that is probably the most amazing statement ever made by any Attorney-General of the United States; but, correct or not, it is typical of the spirit of the hour—a spirit largely fostered by Washington, and especially by the Attorney-General's Department. This spirit is not new. It is not a child of the Democratic party, for the Republicans were equally guilty. For some years we have had an ever-growing spirit in this country of trying to convict men through the wrath of the public, worked up by unscrupulous attorneys who are more interested in their individual publicity than in the truth of the cause for which they are working. It is to this spirit, as typified in the statement credited to Mr. Palmer, that much of the unrest of today is wholly due. The public has been taught by officialdom to vent its wrath upon all business interests without waiting to find out whether they were guilty or not according to the testimony and the decision of courts and judges. We have had a spirit abroad in the land which has constantly denounced the courts and sought in every way possible to discredit them, and especially to discredit any judge who dared to stand against the popular clamor of the hour.

This spirit received a very vigorous rebuke in Chicago recently from Judge Carpenter, as given in the National Provisioner as follows:

"The Federal grand jury at Chicago continued to hear evidence during the past week in cases against certain meat packers for alleged violation of the anti-trust laws. This hearing was begun at the instance of the Attorney-General of the United States as a result of the high-cost-of-living agitation, and presumably as a part of the program to still public clamor over high prices.

"The feature of the week was the sudden and effective check put upon the prosecutors' 'grand-stand' methods of trying the case in the newspapers. Following Attorney-General Palmer's much-criticized speech at Albany, N. Y., the day the hearing opened, in which he condemned the packers in advance of trial, the substantiated notes of his department who are conducting the hearings at Chicago started out to follow the methods used by Heney and others in past instances. They began to 'feed' the newspapers with sensational statements as to what the grand jury would be told, and inferences as to what expected testimony would reveal.

"After this had gone on for a day or two, United States Judge Carpenter called attorneys Isidor Kresel, Joseph Sapinsky and other representatives of the Attorney-General into court and gave them a severe 'call down.' He warned them that they must not try these cases through the newspapers, and that unless so-called 'leaks' from the grand jury room were stopped he would dismiss the grand jury, which would bring the case to an abrupt ending.

"It was noted that an intense and sepulchral silence pervaded the precincts of the grand jury room thereafter, and the Government prosecutors were as noisy as clams."

It will be a blessing to the country if the action of Judge Carpenter calls a halt upon this effort to try every case through the newspapers rather than through the courts for the express purpose of trying to develop "the wrath of the public," hoping that that wrath may influence the court, and knowing that if the court is not thus influenced the attorney who thus caters to the public clamor and the mob spirit will have had the joy of seeing his name in the papers, posing as the defender of the "dear people," when he should be labeled "a murderer of law."

HIGHER THAN ANY "LAW, HUMAN OR DIVINE"?

SENATOR WILLIAMS of Mississippi in a recent speech in Congress said:

"I will go in the pathways of peace as far as any man—I would be willing to arbitrate almost anything except outrage on a white woman by black or white. I would surrender him as a criminal beyond the pale to the first crowd that came to get him.

"The conduct of the criminal at Omaha deprives me of all inclination and power to say one word against the crowd that captured the criminal and punished the crime. Race is greater than law now and then, and protection of women transcends all law, human and divine."

It seems hardly possible to believe that any man of sanity could stand up in the Senate and say that any act of a mob should transcend "all law, human and divine." Some human laws are bad, but surely the man who dares to say that anything transcends all "divine laws" has permitted the frenzy of his temper to get the better of his judgment.

Senator Williams was defending lynch law. In doing so he was disgracing his State and the South. No man can defend lynch law for any crime without committing crime, for lynch law is the lynching of the sovereignty of the State, and leads inevitably down the road to the moral ruin of any community which does not punish the mob that lynches the law when it lynches a criminal. Lynching does not stop at the crime which itself commits, but it spreads throughout the whole community a disregard of all law and the ultimate end is the degradation of the moral forces of a community.

It seems impossible for any man to defend the mob spirit on the ground that it overrides "all law, human and divine." And yet here is a man who stands in the Senate of the United States representing the great State of Mississippi, and claims that there are some things which "transcend all law, human and divine." Woe betide the country or the community which is led to its own ruin by following such a statement!

WILL YOU FOLLOW HIS EXAMPLE?

MR. C. H. EARNEST, an attorney-at-law in Colorado, Tex., in a letter of enthusiastic commendation of the work of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, sends his check for three subscriptions, two to be sent to ministers and one to the superintendent of schools of his city, believing that the work which the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is doing will prove of value to school superintendents and ministers alike. He commends this paper for its struggle to prevent the development of all "isms that are tendencies to tear down our American institution," and he adds, "I wish a number each week could go into every household in the country."

If you agree with Mr. Earnest's view on the work that must be done and which the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is, to the best of its ability, trying to do, then we invite your cooperation in spreading these doctrines in the way that Mr. Earnest has done, for ministers and school officials, as well as business men of all classes must be awakened to the seriousness of the hour in which we are living.

It is doubly important, therefore, that business men of all kinds should do all in their power to get their men to understand the other side of the [redacted] evil of the radicalistic campaign [redacted]. Business men are responsible for permitting this condition, because they have not carried on a propaganda of intelligence and conservatism, while the radicals were carrying on their campaign of Bolshevism, and business men will continue to suffer and endanger the nation's welfare until they are as aggressive on their side as the radicals are on theirs—in educating the public.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYERS TO THEIR EMPLOYEES.

American Sash & Door Co.,
Kansas City, Mo., September 24.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

The writer has derived a great deal of pleasure in reading your various editorials and comments bearing on the subject of labor and other important national issues. I know of no publication in the entire country that is more sound on the great economic questions, and it is for this reason that I wish to enlist your most careful thought on one phase of the labor situation that to my mind is the real starting point if the business men of this country are to properly solve this all-important question.

It has been my fortune or misfortune to act as arbiter in the case of several very serious strikes (none of which involved the employees of this company), and I am tremendously impressed with the fact that there are employers whose morals are no better than those of the walking delegate.

There has been a disposition on the part of employers' associations to support any and all things that might be advocated by any or all of its members. If employers' associations and organizations representing vested capital before taking the stand in any labor controversy would first ascertain the real merits of the case and where an employer could not fully justify his position, in such cases deny both moral and financial support, I believe it would go far towards solving the problem. There isn't a question of doubt, but in the case of some highly organized crafts unwarranted demands on the part of labor are being made, but it is also true that in some industries both skilled and unskilled labor is poorly paid and it seems to me that there should be worked out a scientific plan of establishing a minimum wage based on the index system of the various items entering into the cost of living.

As you are aware, the wage that a manufacturer can pay is determined very largely by the wages paid in competitive markets, so that if one manufacturer of a certain market is disposed to make an extra profit by grinding his labor to the lowest notch it is impossible for competitive markets to pay a fair wage.

Unfortunately labor's demands, as a rule, are not based on what might appear to be right, but rather on what a certain craft or labor organization might be in position to obtain regardless of others. If organized labor would seek out those markets first that are paying the smallest wages and demand fair returns, in such cases such demand should have the moral and financial support not only of labor, but of competitive markets and all of those who are interested in seeing common justice.

Your publication would go far to bring about a condition of this kind, and I will be interested in knowing if you have given particular thought to this phase of the subject.

I enclose herewith pamphlet outlining plan in effect at the plant of this company, and I am pleased to state that it has proven highly satisfactory.

F. J. Moss, President.

Mr. Moss is entirely correct in saying that employers are sometimes as much to be blamed as employees for labor troubles. With the desire of workmen to secure a good rate of wages the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* is in hearty sympathy. It believes that wages should be high, and that they should never again be brought down to the low figures prevailing in former years. We have always advocated high wages, and since the armistice was signed we have insisted that any man who sought to reduce wages was to the extent of his ability seeking to create a Bolshevistic atmosphere. It is not the rate of wages which is now the issue, but the question as to whether the red flag of anarchy should wave over America and this country be brought under the domination of the most radical element in the world.

Upon employers rests a tremendous responsibility, greater in some respects than that upon employees, for the employer's opportunities are larger, therefore, his thoughts and his acts should be broader. Employers must deal with the utmost friendliness and the utmost consideration for employees. They must be frank and open and show that they recognize their employees as something higher than machines.

On the other hand, the employer has a right to demand that his shop be an open shop, that his men shall not be slaves to labor unions. He has a right to demand the privilege of employing **free men** or union labor men just as he may please, and if union labor men will not work alongside of **free men**, then he has a right to employ **free men**, while

regretting that union men are permitting themselves to be made slaves to their union organization.

It is as Mr. Moss suggests, extremely important that employers should not uphold immoral acts of other employers, nor should they be a party to anything which is not fair and open. This is a responsibility upon employers, and it is their bounden duty at the present time to stand for **free labor**, for honor and integrity in work, for efficiency in production, and at the same time it is their bounden duty to their employees and to their country to gladly pay high wages, and to give to their employees the best possible consideration of friendship as well as of pay. The employers must, as far as possible, come in touch with their employees, and by personal work seek to overcome the propaganda which has been spread broadcast through the land through the machinations of the Bolsheviks.

VITAL IMPORTANCE OF AMERICANIZING THE ALIEN.

THE Americanization program of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. has for its announced aim: "Every foreign-born workman speaking English and no man without his first paper by 1921." The company early recognized that Americanization is one of the greatest factors in preventing industrial unrest, Bolshevism, unemployment and misunderstandings between employer and employee, and is making great effort to educate its alien workmen to understand our language, customs and living conditions. It aims to show them that until they learn our language and live in clean surroundings, in accordance with American standards of living, they will fail to command the respect of their American-born fellow-workmen.

At the Goodyear Factory School, which is attaining the proportions of a university, an elaborate school program is being carried out in which aliens are taught to read, write and speak English. At present 61 classes are receiving instruction each week. The entire course consists of 250 hours of classroom work in three grades. The first grade teaches conversational English; the second, history and Government; and third, the ideals of Americanization.

In addition to factory schools, there is a department where the employee may secure expert legal advice without cost. A housing bureau provides for proper and suitable living conditions. A complaint department is available for ironing out misunderstandings and remedying causes for dissatisfaction. A suggestion committee provides rewards to workmen making valuable suggestions affecting policy and product. Hospitals and free dispensaries with free attendance of doctors and nurses attend to physical ailments. A cafeteria furnishes meals at cost. A modern and thoroughly-equipped gymnasium and an athletic field provide ample opportunity for following all athletic inclinations. The sick or injured are taken care of by the relief association.

As a result of this work an intangible yet binding spirit of comradeship is declared to be already manifest, to which is attributed a large part of the company's growth and progress. In making patriots the company is also making better and more dependable workmen.

No better or more patriotic work can be undertaken by any institution in which a considerable number of alien workmen are employed. Outside of the leaders, who are either harebrained or mercenary, or both, the Bolshevik, anarchist or I. W. W. in this country is almost certainly found to be an uneducated, un-Americanized, unnaturalized, non-English-speaking alien. The vital work of combating Bolshevism in all its forms must have a start in the education and Americanization of the alien. In this way purifying sunlight is let into the dark and noisome recesses of an unhealthy mentality and the work of regeneration and redemption is begun. To this work there should be given everywhere encouragement and effective support.

THE VAST AMOUNT OF BUILDING NEEDED TO FILL UP 12 YEARS OF INACTIVITY.

IN a recent address before brick manufacturers of New York and New England, the statement was made that the United States needs of new construction 1,300,000 homes, 450,000 factories, 5000 schools and public institutions, 55,000 apartment-houses, 20,000 theaters and churches, 120 freight terminals and 14,000 railroad stations and freight sheds. We do not know how the exact number was figured out by the speaker who presented these figures nor do we undertake to vouch for their accuracy as a whole, but that there is a pressing necessity for dwellings, for apartment-houses, for schools, for churches and for enlarged railroad facilities goes without saying.

It is an interesting fact that the same cry comes from every town and city in the country that there is a house famine, and yet the newspaper people and the correspondents of outside papers in practically every town in the United States seem to be laboring under the impression that their particular town or city is the only one which is suffering from this house famine. So general have been the reports to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from its correspondents in all parts of the South and Southwest to the effect that there is a growing scarcity of houses, that we have had to cut out every reference of this kind since this condition applies not to one place only, but to practically all places.

What is the reason for this tremendous scarcity of dwellings? Why is it that the hotels of the country are so overcrowded that it is almost impossible anywhere to get hotel accommodations except by many days and sometimes many weeks engagement in advance? The New York man, for instance, knows that every hotel in New York City is constantly packed and over-jammed, but he forgets that the same condition prevails not only in every other city in the country, but at all pleasure and health resorts. It is difficult anywhere in the country to get hotel accommodations.

It seems well-nigh impossible to find dwellings and apartments to meet the urgent and ever-growing demand, and people are constantly asking the question: "What is the reason for this?"

Some months ago we pointed out the fact that since the panic of 1907 the construction activities of the country have been far below the normal rate of progress. We have, therefore, a vacuum created by 12 years of slow construction suddenly needing to be filled up. During that 12-year period work of all kinds was delayed. Railroad improvements were far less than they had been in previous years. Home building, office building, hotel building were all much below the normal needs of the country. When the war came on in 1914 we were suffering from a very wide-spread business depression. The war brought about a concentration of the entire activities of the country in doing the things which made for the production of munitions, the building of ships and kindred work, leaving almost nothing for home and hotel building. This enormous vacuum, which will demand the utmost construction activity of the country for years to come before it can be filled, is a problem before us, but with the scarcity of labor, the unwillingness of men to work, the disposition to lessen the hours of labor which run through every line of business from the cutting of lumber, the laying of bricks, to the building of the structure for which they are intended, there are delays and ceaseless difficulties. At the very best, if we were driving our construction activities to the limit, it would still take us four or five years to catch up with the accumulated needs of the country, and we would then be busy for years to come keeping pace with these growing needs.

There is, however, still another factor to be considered, and

that is the enormous movement of population which is going on at an accelerating rate from the country to the city.

Between 1900 and 1919 city population increased by 12,000,000, against an increase of 4,000,000 in country population. Since 1910 the growth has continued even more rapidly, but census statistics are not yet available to give the actual increase. The rush of people from the country to the cities continues unabated. Indeed, for the last few years under the stimulation of the enormous wages paid, men have flocked to the cities, abandoning the farms in order to share in this great wage intoxication from which the country has been suffering since the Government began its profiteering campaign of paying \$10 and \$15 a day and often still more to unskilled labor for the building of war camps and for other purposes.

These conditions are responsible for much of our unrest. Millions of people are suffering from the lack of homes without understanding the reasons, and they are being made by yellow journalism and still yellower politicians to believe that it is all due to some great profiteering campaign of property owners and house builders. The public is being misled to the serious disadvantage of the country and to the development of a spirit of turmoil for which the uninformed can scarcely be blamed. They do not know the cause of these troubles and they are constantly fed up day after day by wild statements without the shadow of a foundation. They are told that all of this lack of homes and the high rents connected therewith are due to some wide-spread profiteering campaign, and do not know why the shortage exists and why it is difficult at present for contractors and builders to go into house construction with the same vigor which prevailed in former years when they then knew what the material would cost, what the labor connected with the work would do, and could, therefore, see their way clear. At the present time the builder knows nothing whatever as to what is ahead of him when he undertakes a contract to erect a chicken coop, a factory, a church or a dwelling.

WORTH "MORE THAN A SINGLE NATION."

"IT is more than a single nation" is a statement made in a letter from one of our subscribers in regard to the League of Nations. His name is foreign, and his letter indicates that he is foreign in thought and in feeling, for he takes the ground that the League of Nations "is worth more than a single nation."

This is the view announced by President Wilson when he said that the League of Nations is greater than this Government.

We do not believe that any combination on earth, formed for the purpose of tying this nation to other countries, should be greater than the American Government, or greater than this single nation. For nearly 150 years the people of America have gloried in believing that they were following the lead of the Almighty in being set apart as a separate nation to influence by their form of Government and their moral force the nations of the world without entangling alliances which would tie them to all of the rotten politics of effete monarchies and of heathen lands. And yet there are people in this country following the lead of the President who believe, like our subscriber, that the League of Nations is worth "more than any single nation," and that, as Mr. Wilson said, the League of Nations is greater than the American Government.

We do not accept that view, nor do we believe that the majority of American people accept it, though many have been deluded by the idea that there is some Divine origin in the League of Nations which would prevent war, and which would justify us in surrendering the strength and sovereignty of this country into the hands of a superorganization.

EUROPE AND MEXICO AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN NOW IN EUROPE.

A VALUED correspondent, whose knowledge of world affairs is encyclopedic, is for himself studying the situation in Europe. He occasionally in letters gives an insight into what is going on in European countries from the viewpoint of an American who knows world politics and world material interests.

In an intensely interesting personal letter to the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, written under date of September 2, he discusses many phases of the political, the religious and the industrial conditions prevailing in Europe.

Eliminating the religious issues, which could not appropriately be published here, there are many other facts of striking interest. On these points he writes as follows:

"It is interesting to note that every form of so-called democracy has failed in the Teuto-Slavic countries, and that autocracy is an antidote to the existing disorder and upheaval in that part of the world. The reasoning that might be based on all this easily might be seductive to the timorous and bewildered masses confronting a revolution that seems lurking in every corner, even in our own fair land. Out of this might come new alliances destructive of peace, and peculiarly dangerous to us insofar as we become embroiled through treaty engagements with Europe. It is currently said on this side of the Atlantic that Germany is planning a triple alliance consisting of that 'Imperial Republic,' Russia and Japan, for dominating the world. The German newspapers openly affirm that Germany signed the peace treaty 'with mental and moral reservations.' Naturally, peace treaties are 'scraps of paper' in Germany.

"Today's papers announce that our Ambassadors abroad have been instructed to advise the governments to which they are accredited that, although technically a state of war still exists between the United States and Germany, no opposition will be made to commerce with Germany, even though the articles shipped are contraband of war. Perhaps this announcement is not true, because Congress declared war on Germany and has not yet accepted terms of peace with that country.

"Carranza has sent word to all European countries that he has just dispatched special ambassadors to present a note from the Mexican Government to each of the European powers explaining 'the truth' about the conflict between his government and the United States. Apropos of that comes another announcement that Germany is preparing to send thousands of trained artisans to Mexico, backed with German capital, to establish manufacturing enterprises in that country, especially factories for producing arms and ammunition. The settlement of our Mexican imbroglio in a firm and lasting manner without delay is a plain necessity for the protection of our country.

"European newspapers have grossly misrepresented our Government in this connection, saying that it had been announced that the United States did not propose to be made the instrument for sustaining American capitalists with investments in Mexico or foreign countries. This is incredible. What a sorry state England would be in today if she did not vigorously protect the foreign interests of her people. The thing that makes England great, that brings her bread and meat and wealth and power is the fact that she does guarantee the protection of British arms over every Englishman in foreign parts and over the capital that he has invested there. It is a shame to have such notions propagated throughout the world, for it lessens our influence and endangers the rights that we enjoy abroad under our treaties of commerce. As long as we try to be kind to Mexico while she rides rough-shod over our rights, it is hard to instill respect for Americans in the minds of other people.

"I hope you are keeping your eye on the Anglo-Persian business. It has produced a bad impression, and has given rise to much adverse comment on the League treaty which is now commonly referred to as the 'tri-national league.'"

AMERICA BUYING GERMAN DOLLS' EYES.

CONSPICUOUS in the flood of "Made in Germany" goods that is now being poured into this country is a large consignment of dolls' eyes. Doubtless these are intended as pleasant returns for the innumerable eyes of babes and children which Hunnish soldiers blinded for sport. It is to be hoped that every American child who plays with a doll with German eyes will be reminded of the blinded and martyred babes of France and Belgium, and will appreciate the pretty toy accordingly.—Harvey's Weekly.

Better were it that the fathers and mothers who buy these dolls' eyes for their innocent, unknowing children should be the ones to suffer. Well might it be if they could hear ringing in their hearts the wail of murdered babies, and see through these dolls' eyes the millions of eyes that knew no surcease of weeping for the loved ones murdered by Germany's brutal baby and women manglers and murderers.

SHALL THE ALMIGHTY BE RECOGNIZED IN THE PROPOSED LEAGUE OF NATIONS?

THE Knoxville Sentinel, commenting on the action of the Ministers' Association of that city in calling upon the churches of the land for a season of prayer for "deliverance from the dark period of industrial strife which is threatening the country," said:

"When the dark hours of discouragement were upon us during the war crisis, little more than one year ago, the American nation looked to the Creator for direction, that its endeavors and its purposes and sentiments might be toward a successful termination of the world war, such as would be to the common good of humanity here and abroad. The supplications offered day after day and night after night, in the belief of a Providential interference that would come to those who had faith and who prayed with an understanding and a sincerity of purpose and spirit, had their compensations in the glorious victories won by the allied arms. Never has there been a doubt but that the God of right and justice moved in His mysterious way this wonder to perform. Nor is there a lacking of faith that He can and will bring order out of chaos and a more fraternal conception and a better spirit that will be an exemplification of the brotherhood of man, if we of America sincerely place our trust in Him."

The position of the Sentinel, emphasized by other secular papers throughout the country, and notably by the Charlotte Observer, which gives nearly a full column editorial to a discussion of this thought, urging that it be universally accepted, should bring all the more forcibly to our attention the fact that while we were at war we constantly sought the Almighty's guidance and His protection from the power of Germany, but when Germany had been defeated there was no national day of thanksgiving and prayer to praise God for His mercies to this country and to the Allies.

The representatives of many countries gathered at the Peace Conference, but not a word of prayer for Divine guidance nor of thanksgiving to God for salvation from German damnation was uttered. American ministers then in France joined in a letter asking that at the opening of the Peace Conference there might be some form of religious service or some invocation for God's blessing and guidance upon the deliberations. But, strange to say, incomprehensible from every point of view, the written reply was made that there was no time for religious exercises in connection with the conference.

Months ago the MANUFACTURERS RECORD published this fact based on the information which it had received from one of the signers of that letter—one of the foremost bishops of America. Since that time it has been reiterated again and again, and a recent article by Mr. Eugene Thwing on "The League of Nations as a Moral Issue," in which this fact was emphasized, has startled many people. Some have doubted the possibility of this nation and the Allies definitely refusing, as the great Peace Conference gathered, to show any recognition whatever of dependence on Almighty God, or thanksgiving for His saving power in bringing success to our armies, and a definite refusal to ask for Divine guidance during the Peace Conference.

Was this due to the fact that Japan, a heathen country, was a member of the conference? Were the Christian nations of the world too cowardly in the presence of heathendom to recognize their dependence upon Almighty God, or even to admit that there is a God, a Supreme Ruler of the Universe?

There is nothing more amazing in the history of this country than this situation.

DECREASED FOOD SUPPLY AND ITS EFFECT ON PRICES.

THE estimated yield of wheat, corn and oats for the present year as compared with the final returns as to the yield in 1915 is as follows:

	Bushels.	
	Latest.	1915.
Wheat crop, United States.....	923,000,000	1,025,801,000
Corn crop, United States.....	2,858,000,000	2,994,793,000
Oats crop, United States.....	1,225,000,000	1,549,030,000
Totals	5,006,000,000	5,569,624,000

These figures show a decrease in these three leading grains of over 500,000,000 bushels as compared with the yield in 1915, notwithstanding the fact that our population in that four years has increased by at least 5 per cent. If our yield this year had been in proportion to the increase in population, we would have had nearly 5,900,000,000 bushels of these three grains. In other words, this year's yield in proportion to population is 900,000,000 bushels short of what it should have been if the production per capita had been the same as in 1915. There was an actual decrease compared with 1915 of 563,000,000 bushels, or over 10 per cent, while the increase in population was over 5 per cent. Thus, while increasing the number of food consumers, we had a heavy decrease in the grains needed for consumption.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the demand from Europe for foodstuffs will be measured only by Europe's ability to buy and our ability to deny ourselves in order to meet the cry of hungry Europe.

Under these conditions there is not any likelihood of any decline of importance in the cost of foodstuffs. There may be temporary fluctuations, tending possibly at times to lower figures and at times to higher prices. Inability of Europe to finance its purchases may lessen the quantity it takes from us, and this may have some effect, but if Europe can finance itself, or be financed to the extent of purchasing the things actually needed for food and the cotton that its mills require, there will be an upward tendency in the cost of foodstuffs. Moreover, the indications point to a lessened wheat acreage this fall, and it will therefore, depend upon the weather which Providence sends as to what will be next year's crop. But unless the yield per acre is exceptionally good the decreased area will hardly give us a yield equal to this year's output. When Government officials face these actual facts they are making a mistake in promising a lower cost of living as a basis for any reshaping of wages or of other business conditions.

We are crowding people by the millions into the cities from the country districts, thus decreasing the number of food producers and increasing to the same extent the number of food consumers. Moreover, high wages are tempting people everywhere, and especially those not heretofore accustomed to high wages, to an extravagance in eating as well as in everything else such as was never known before. This in itself would mean a very great increase in consumption of foodstuffs per capita.

Facing these facts, the country should be told that production as it now stands does not give any encouragement to a reduction in the cost of living. On the contrary, so long as population rushes from the country to the city the tendency will be gradually upwards, even though we may occasionally have a temporary movement downward. If the people of the whole country knew this situation, and if it was intelligently and persistently pressed upon their attention by the Administration and the press of the country, we would be saved from much of the socialistic, anarchistic unrest due in a large measure to the fact that the people do not understand the growing shortage of foodstuff in proportion to population, and the necessity of bringing about a change.

THE LOSS IN FOODSTUFFS BETWEEN THE PRODUCER AND THE CONSUMER.

THE middleman between the producer of foodstuffs and the consumer is usually charged with all the crimes of the calendar, and upon his devoted head comes the constant whacking of the club against the alleged profiteer. But the middleman, whether he be the commission merchant or the grocer, is not as a whole quite so steeped in sin and devilry as the politicians and sensational journals have made millions of people believe.

One of these middlemen, a good, honest-hearted buyer for dealers in the interior, covering much of Maryland and up to Pittsburgh and beyond, rather pathetically told to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD the story of his hardships. Winter and summer he must be on the wharf to meet incoming boats at between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning. "Talk about the strain of Wall Street gambling," said he, "why, Wall Street in its wildest days of gambling knows nothing of the strain or the fluctuation of the produce and fish market."

"Sometimes," said he, "I have an order to buy a lot of fish for some dealer, perhaps in the interior of Pennsylvania or in the coal regions of Maryland. At the moment fish are scarce and I fill his order at the best possible price. Perhaps half an hour later a heavy arrival by steamers of that particular kind of fish breaks the market and prices drop 50 per cent in a few minutes. I may have had difficulty in filling the order of my customer, and yet in half an hour fish may go a-begging."

"Often the reverse happens. Sometimes I fill an order for fish or oysters, or perhaps perishable foods or vegetables, and wire my customer to that effect. The price pleases him and he wires back to double the quantity, but before I can fill his second order the market may have been swept bare of what he wants, and I have to pay double the price of that which I paid for him an hour or two before. Unless he knew me he would think I was a swindler or else an incompetent buyer."

"Not an hour in the day passow but fluctuations of this kind are taking place. The rush of stuff to the market or the rush of orders beyond the stuff available cause the widest possible fluctuations, that put on every buyer a mental and physical strain which is exhausting to the extreme. They must start at their work at between 4 and 5 o'clock like the farmer himself, and their labor is never ended. The mechanic sleeps for hours after the market buyer is on the field, and is in bed or else at a moving-picture theater, or in olden days at a saloon, when the market buyer is counting up his sales and rendering a statement to all of his customers, and knowing that he makes some of them mad every day of his life by his inability to meet exactly their wants."

"No Wall Street speculator, even in panic days, ever had to endure the strain of the market buyer in handling fish and oysters and fruit almost every day of his life, and yet the public is made to think that we are all highwaymen who ought to spend the rest of our lives in the penitentiary."

While considering these statements the writer happened into a grocery store, the owner of which is an honest man—at least we have that impression after some years of satisfactory dealings with him. He had bought a large shipment of peaches from the mountains of Pennsylvania. They were marked Extra Fine, and as one looked through the crevices in the top of the crate they were exceedingly rich and luscious looking, but the grocer had opened a few of these big baskets or hampers and was sorting out the peaches in order to give his customers the good ones. Rotten peaches and small inferior peaches were more numerous, after one got past the top layer, than good ones. One-half at least of all the peaches that were being sorted out had to be thrown away as wholly unfit to be used. And yet that shipment was made by a woman grower of peaches in Pennsylvania, and on the top of

every crate showed nothing but the most beautiful, ripened, firm peaches.

What that grocer did every handler of perishable fruit is constantly doing, and that is losing a very considerable proportion through decay of the stuff which he buys at wholesale. If, perchance, he buys a basket of fruit on the basis of \$1, he is very likely to lose at least 25 or 30 per cent of it through the decay or deterioration of the fruit, and that must be taken into account before he puts the price on the balance.

The human mind has never yet devised a plan by which it is possible to ship fruit from the farm to the grocer and be redistributed to the consumer without this great loss through decay. Until man has solved that problem there will be, in many things, a very wide hiatus between the price the producer receives and the price the consumer pays. The old darky preacher who introduced a white preacher as a man so learned that he could "solve the unsolvable" has never yet found the man who could solve this unsolvable problem of delivering fresh, unspotted fruit, oysters, vegetables, fish and kindred perishable products direct from the orchard or the water to the consumer without the burden of a heavy loss which inevitably follows the handling of such stuff.

INCREASING WEALTH OF SOUTH SHOWN BY ENORMOUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL WORK.

ONE of the most significant indications of the broadening vision, the widening horizon and the increasing wealth of the people of the South is the magnitude of the contributions which are being made for religious and educational activities.

When the Methodists of the South undertook some months ago to raise \$35,000,000 for a missionary campaign, there were many who doubted that this section could display such religious energy and zeal, and show such wealth as to make possible so enormous a contribution to religious activities. But, though the Methodists asked for \$35,000,000 only, the figures were reversed and they secured over \$53,000,000. It is now proposed by the same denomination to enter into a campaign later on to raise \$25,000,000 for its educational work, which, if that amount be secured, and it will probably be exceeded, would make a total of \$78,000,000 from this denomination. We learn from official sources that though the active campaign which raised the \$53,000,000 is over, the indications are that at least \$75,000,000 will be raised in addition to the proposed \$25,000,000 for educational work, and also a large endowment for superannuated ministers.

Southern Baptists are now launching a campaign to raise \$75,000,000 for their missionary and educational work and ministerial support. It starts out with a larger sum aimed at than the Methodists undertook to raise, but as the Methodists carried their contribution beyond the \$35,000,000 asked to the \$53,000,000 subscribed, and may carry it to \$75,000,000, so many leaders in the Baptist denomination are hoping that instead of \$75,000,000 they will raise \$100,000,000.

The spirit of giving is abroad among men. Churches which have heretofore contributed beggarly sums of perchance \$100 a year for missionary work are now offering to contribute \$2000 to this fund, while a number of larger and richer congregations are undertaking to raise from \$100,000 to \$400,000 each. A Richmond church proposes to contribute \$400,000 to this campaign, a Louisiana church has agreed to raise \$300,000, an Indian in Oklahoma has given \$200,000; while some individuals scarcely known to leaders in the denomination are contributing from a few thousands up to \$200,000.

The fact that the Methodists raised \$53,000,000, and may make it \$75,000,000, and expect to add \$25,000,000 for their educational work, and that the Baptists expect to raise \$75,000,000 as a minimum and that other denominations are like-

wise planning for great campaigns of giving, is one of many strong evidences of the vast increase in wealth which is taking place in the South and of the readiness of these people to give that wealth for the betterment of humanity. This is one of the most hopeful signs of the day. It is not merely that a great moral and religious awakening will come out of this work; there will also be a great economic and business development as a result of this broadening of the Southern vision and the awakening of Southern people to the fact that there is scarcely any limit to what they can do when once they throw their whole heart into the undertaking. These campaigns for educational and missionary work, therefore, become a most striking illustration of the creative spirit, of the increasing wealth, of the wider horizon of the people of the whole South as they move forward in the achievement of things from the educational, religious and business standpoint which a few years ago would have seemed absolutely beyond the possibility even of dreaming about.

WHAT I AM.

I thrive on the gullibility of the ignorant foreigner, the illiterate, and the vicious, a leech on their wage and manhood.

I am a parasite on toiling labor; yet I am a producer, my product is chaos and starvation.

I am the instigator of unrest, selfishness personified, but by hypocritical cunning and shrewdness I hide the depth of my cupidity.

I breed disorder and am an apostle of frightfulness.

I do not even stop at these, for I would enslave men that I may rise to fame and power; yea, I murder, burn and starve that I may shine as the ruler of the hour.

I am a result of Hell's effort to dethrone God and destroy civilization.

I am the twin—Union Radicalism and Bolshevism.

—HOWARD L. CLARK.

A NEW FORM OF ATTACK.

BECAUSE the MANUFACTURERS RECORD recently refused to publish an article of his which had no particular merit, but which viciously attacked the action of the Union army during the Civil War, on the ground that it was unwise to raise the sectional issue again, Edwin F. Surber of Richmond, writing to the Journal of that city, said:

"The entire cover-page (of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD) is a conglomerate of facts and falsehoods, a fabrication designed, primarily, to support the theory that France and Belgium do not need our assistance of food and moral help; whose battles they fought and won while we were getting good and ready."

The statement of Mr. Surber is wholly and absolutely without a scintilla of foundation in fact. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has ceaselessly advocated helping France and Belgium with food and in every other way possible. The article to which he takes exception is the one based on an interview with Hon. Oscar T. Crosby, pointing out the hardships which the South had to endure after 1865, and how by hard work the South saved itself; and we urged that the same spirit of work which prevailed in the South must prevail in Europe (and this is not yet in evidence there except in Germany and Belgium) if Europe is to regain without many years of suffering its former position of wealth and trade. We emphasized the fact that Europe could do this through the same kind of spirit which the South showed.

Mr. Surber's misstatement of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD's position is only an indication of the wisdom of declining to publish his stuff. But usually men who submit articles which cannot be used have a little more sense than try to "get even" with the paper in such an underhand method.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS NOT ENTITLED TO ANY MORE CONSIDERATION THAN OTHER WORKERS.

EXCEPT in rare cases, partnership of employers and employees in the actual management of industries is unsound and will prove disastrous even if, for a time, it should seem to work well. If this system were fundamentally correct, then the ignorant aliens who cannot speak a word of English now employed in mines and iron and steel industries would be entitled to representation on the boards of directors, which is absurd on its face.

If this system were fundamentally sound, then negro phosphate miners, negro lumbermen and negro plantation hands would be entitled to representation on these boards and to a voice in the management of the companies.

If the plan is sound for industrial workers, it is equally sound for farm laborers and for clerks, for the industrial worker is not entitled to any more consideration than other classes.

For the same reason agreements for a share in profits is unsound for the factory hand or the railroad worker unless farm laborers, clerks and all others are entitled to the same privilege.

We cannot understand how people supposed to be sensible do not follow out to their logical end such visionary schemes and see that they can end only in ultimate disaster.

Every man who works is entitled to pay in proportion to the efficiency of his work, pay to the full value of his services, but he is not entitled to demand any share in the management or the profit of the company by which he is employed. Upon his energy and fitness for advancement should depend the question of his pay. Some men who demand much are really worth very little. The employer must decide as to fitness for advancement.

NO UNION FOR HUNTINGTON POLICE AND FIREMEN.

NOTING in a recent issue of the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* that Huntington, W. Va., had been included in the list of 37 cities reported as having organized unions of police and firemen, Boyd Jarrell, editor of the *Herald-Dispatch* of that city, writes:

"It is true that a tentative organization of the police and fire departments was effected here, but the members of both departments turned back their charters and an ordinance is now on the municipal statute-books declaring unionization illegal and cause for dismissal."

The following ordinance against unionism and the resolutions adopted by the police department in refusing to accept their charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor were published in the *Herald-Dispatch*:

Whereas, by reason of widely circulated reports of the intended unionization of the police and fire departments of the city of Huntington and of their proposed affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, the people of the city have expressed apprehension and shown alarm and disapproval; and

Whereas, the circulation of the said reports has tended to attract to the said city of Huntington a form of notoriety detrimental to its best interests; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Board of Commissioners of the said city of Huntington, That it is the sense of the Commission that such proposed union is inadvisable and illegal; that the allegiance of the policemen and firemen should be in the city only, and that any such affiliation or obligation hereafter made or taken by any member of either of said departments shall be deemed just and sufficient cause for dismissal; be it also

Resolved, That the Commissioners do highly commend the said

policemen and firemen for their decision to withdraw from and abandon the said unionization and affiliation; be it

Resolved Further, That this resolution become a part of the permanent records of this Board and that the City Clerk be directed to transmit copies thereof to the President of the Citizens' Board and to the members of the Civil Service Board of the said city of Huntington; be it

Resolved Finally, That the adoption of this resolution shall not be taken to indicate on the part of the said Board any disapproval of organized labor or of unionization or in any way to reflect upon the integrity or desirability of such organizations in their proper fields.

Commenting on this, the *Herald-Dispatch* said:

"As soon as it became apparent that the public generally seemed against a union of policemen, the members of the department decided informally to abandon plans for a union. Later the commissioners raised their salary \$10 a month. The text of the resolution was delivered later by President Shaffer to A. V. Porter, secretary of the union, for recordation, and to Police Clerk Sam Childers, treasurer, for delivery to the A. F. of L. organizers. The resolution follows:

Whereas, the members of the police department of the city of Huntington, W. Va., have heretofore taken steps to form a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, such a step now appears to be unwise and imprudent, in view of the dual obligation which a great many citizens believe would be involved, and

Whereas, the city commissioners, in a resolution, have indicated they would consider such a step detrimental to the best interests of the city and the police department and our citizens in general; therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the police department this 24th day of September, 1919, to abandon such plans and make public announcement of such decision to the city commissioners and to the public, and be it further

Resolved, That the clerk of the police department be instructed to return to organizers of the American Federation of Labor such seals and other paraphernalia, as have been delivered to the department, together with a copy of this resolution, and be it further

Resolved, That the members of the department take this occasion to announce that their decision to withdraw from said union is in nowise to be construed as an act derogatory to organized labor in its proper sphere.

THE NEGRO NORTH AND SOUTH.

IN a letter from Atlanta to the *Boston Evening Transcript* and other papers, Carl W. Ackerman gives a good distinction between the way the negro is treated in the South and in other parts of the country. In his letter he presented the matter in the following light:

"We were speaking with a merchant about the negro problem. The race question was not particularly acute, but the citizens were vigilant. 'We have solved the negro problem in the South,' said the merchant, 'because we don't pay any attention to the negro as a race, but we would go to hell for him as an individual. In the North you champion him as a race, but hate him as an individual.'

"The negro is the safeguard of the South,' said a bank president, 'because we understand him and he understands us.'"

The merchant who characterized the difference between the North and the South in handling the negro problem stated the case very accurately. In the North the negro race is looked at from the long distance point of view of philanthropical interest; but individually the North does not want the negro around. On the other hand, the South wants the negro, recognizes his good qualities as well as his bad qualities, and as an individual protects him, gives him work, and will defend him to the utmost so long as he behaves himself.

The race problem, however, is a problem of the entire country. Each section must bear with the other in studying this problem, for it is a problem that rests heavily upon every section. For the good of the country it will be very much better for the negro race to be more widely scattered, in order that the North and the West may through personal contact learn more in regard to the difficulties under which the South labors in solving so stupendous a problem.

But the South wants the negro, and the North does not.

WIPE OUT INSANITARY HOTELS IN EVERY TOWN.

FOR years the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has from time to time tried to find language adequate to fitly describe the hog-pen condition of some of the hotels in the smaller towns of the country; indeed, we have said that some of the hotels in their insanitary condition would be wholly unfit to be used as hog-pens. But unfortunately commercial salesmen have to put up with conditions which endanger life, and which are a disgrace to hotel proprietors and to the towns in which these conditions exist. Any town that permits its hotels to exist in a condition of filth unfit for human habitation disgraces itself and does not deserve health either morally, physically or financially. Some town people might say that they have no responsibility in regard to hotel management or mismanagement. They have. There is a very great responsibility resting upon the officials of every community to see that sanitary conditions of every kind are wholesome and clean, in the streets, alleyways and the yards and all public places of amusement or convenience. The hotel is semi-public in its character. It represents the town to the traveling public. It is either a wholesome center of healthfulness or it is a breeder of diseases, not only for the community, but for the people who are unfortunate enough to have to visit such places.

For years we have tried to stimulate the commercial travelers to a determination to break up the insanitary conditions which exist in some hotels. We are glad to see that the Atlanta Constitution has joined in this campaign. In a recent issue, referring to a letter on the subject from a traveling salesman in regard to some of the hotels in that State (and the description fits many other States), it says:

"Some of them are travesties—and abominations to boot! A few of them are well kept—but they are few, very few. Many of them are public nuisances.

"Conditions in the average hotel of this class, says Mr. Hart, 'are barbarous!'

"Reeking retiring rooms; filthy lavatories; broken, unclean washbowls; untidy and uncomfortable beds; dirty floors; screenless windows in many instances; unsavory, unpalatable and unclean food; denatured dishwater for 'coffee,' with various and sundry species of 'wild life' everywhere in evidence from bedroom to kitchen—then on top of it all a bill based upon the theory of first-class accommodation—that affords a word picture of the average hotel of which Mr. Hart complains.

"And these so-called hotels are located in prosperous centers, where plenty abounds. Their tables should be loaded the year round with the very 'fat of the land,' with seasonable fruits and vegetables in abundance and at rates at once profitable to the hotel and reasonable to the guest. There is no reason why the service should not be accommodating, efficient and alert, nor why cleanliness should not be the order from cellar to garret.

"But too often the reverse is true.

"Such hotels are community liabilities, for a town is judged largely by its public places.

"The Board of Trade of a certain Georgia community recently compelled the leading hotel to close its dining-room because the character of service and of food served was 'hurting the town!'

If the health authorities or the public officials will not compel cleanliness and sanitation in the hotels and boarding-houses of the community, then it is incumbent upon the commercial organizations or the business people generally to take the matter in charge. Morally, physically and financially, no community can be much better than the standing of the hotels which represent its business life.

The work life of the traveling salesman is hard enough at the best. They must be away from home much of the time. They must carry the message of the world's business into every corner, even to the backwoods district, and when they have to put up with hotels whose dirt and lack of sanitation would disgrace a reasonably clean hog-pen, whose food would be refused by any respectable, well-fed hog and whose air is

one of dirt and filth, life indeed is made hard and its very existence is threatened by such conditions.

The hotel and boarding-house are really public institutions, and if the communities won't properly regulate them, then every State should pass laws for their inspection and the inspection should be rigid from top to bottom and no insanitary condition, no unclean, filthy hotel or boarding-house should be permitted to continue in operation.

PEOPLE WHO ARE A NATIONAL LIABILITY.

UNDER the heading "Is This Profiteering?" the Standard, a leading religious paper of Chicago, recently had the following interesting bit of news and comment thereon:

"X is a church not in barren Greenland, but in a rich section of country in the Middle West. While it is a church of but 72 members, it includes a number of the most wealthy and influential people of the community.

"For some months it has not had a regular pastor, and supplies have been secured. On a recent Sunday one of our well-known ministers was invited to fill the pulpit. He has just completed a service for the Government and has not as yet accepted a pastorate. He is a man in the prime of life, a graduate of Harvard and one of our own seminaries. He is unlike the old negro preacher who, under similar circumstances, addressed his congregation: 'Brethren, I have three sermons, a \$2 one, a \$3 one and a \$5 one. We will now take the collection and see which one you get.' This minister gave them his best. At the close of the day one of the members said, 'We will send you a check.' They did. It was a check for \$2. This was to cover his traveling expenses and pay for his services. Inquiry developed the fact that the church had voted to pay the 'expenses' of its supplies. The circumstances were explained, but the church remained true to its vote.

"In our judgment this is small dealing, profiteering, and would indicate that such a church has little to give to its community, whose sense of fair play certainly could be no lower than that of the church. Not all profiteers are members of soulless corporations and dealers in produce, nor is the relatively small church referred to the only sinner among our churches."

This somewhat matches a church in Georgia which has two members, each of whom last year made about \$30,000, while the entire contribution of that church, including the gifts of these and all other members, amounted, as we remember it, to about \$200 for the year.

The Standard is quite correct in suggesting that not all profiteers are members of soulless corporations or dealers in produce; there are some profiteers whose names are on church books who are notorious robbers, robbing God and man of every dollar of which they can rob them by holding it in their own pockets. There are a lot of people of this kind of whom it has been well said that their soul is so small that it would rattle inside of a mustard seed, and some of these men are among those who constantly denounce broad-minded, aggressive business men and corporations.

The members of the church to which the Standard refers and those in the Georgia church which we have mentioned are a curse to the world. They are a sad reflection upon the religion which they profess; they dishonor humanity, and yet out of such people as these largely come the agitators who denounce the railroads and corporations and all others, hoping by damning others to cover up their own sins or shortcomings.

This is not merely a religious question; it is a business question, a question of economics and of morals, for people of this kind have no sense of business honor. They are of the class who would vote for bonds for their county or city and then gladly seek to repudiate the payment of them. Into their alleged souls no thought of honor or of honesty has ever been driven. Mentally and morally they are deficient, and the world has to bear the burden in business and politics, counting them as one of its greatest liabilities instead of being an asset.

The Open Shop and Free Labor Against the Radically Closed Shop and Slave Labor

FORMER AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA DAVID R. FRANCIS REVEALS HOW RUSSIAN MONEY WAS TRANSFERRED TO AMERICAN BOLSHEVISTS FOR CREATING LABOR UNREST.

The right of every man to work untrammelled, unbossed, unbulldozed by radical labor unions is the issue before this country today.

The open shop is the synonym of free labor.

The closed shop, as now dominated by radicalism, is the synonym of slave labor.

Free labor is the labor which refuses to be tied down to strikes against its will, to strike when there is no cause for strike, to be used by radicalism as against the welfare of the country.

For union labor as once controlled, and for some labor unions managed by men of the highest character, all people can have respect. But the issue is now forced upon the country as to whether radicalism, mobilizing the forces of alienism through labor unions, shall dominate the nation; or whether this country shall, indeed, be a nation of free men and not a nation of slaves.

Radical unionism is today slavery. It enforces slavery upon its members. It compels the intelligent men among its members to do things against which their patriotism, their hearts and their brains protest.

Free labor means the right of a man to work, to choose his employment, to have that God-given liberty for which America stands—liberty of the individual as well as liberty of the nation.

Radical labor unions, as now dominated, match in their evil quality the hell-devised activities of Germany. They are a part of the same campaign to enslave the world. Until the good, honest patriots in the labor unions of America stand out and fight in the open against radicalism they must suffer in public estimation, and their influence, even though they may not so desire it, is against the safety of the nation. There are, thank God! many union labor men who are bitterly opposed to radicalism. Their voice needs to be heard. The responsibility is upon them. They cannot remain silent. These men, whether in private or public life, whether merely as members or as officials in the labor unions, must, if they are to do their duty, make their voice heard day after day against the radicalism of the hour and for the protection of America.

The question as to whether labor unions radically controlled shall dominate this nation to its utter destruction, or whether the **free labor** of non-union men and of the millions of consumers, people of all classes of society, shall stand for the safety of America is the issue of the hour.

The manufacturers of Indianapolis have unitedly determined to stand for the open shop, and the City

Council of Indianapolis has passed an ordinance making strike picketing illegal—a very wise move, which should be adopted by every city in the country. The pickets employed by union labor are to a large extent men ready at any moment to commit any crime of maltreating or murdering a **free laborer** who dares to work against the orders of labor unions. Indianapolis has done wisely in prohibiting this picketing of shops, and the manufacturers of Indianapolis have been equally as wise in adopting an open-shop resolution, which should be followed by the manufacturers of the entire country. It should ever be borne in mind that as matters stand today the open shop is the only road to the salvation of America from damnation under the rule of radicalism now in control of many labor unions, this radicalism being a part of the Bolshevistic campaign to destroy this Government.

Hon. David R. Francis, former Ambassador to Russia, in an address before the American bankers last week, gave some particulars regarding the Bolshevistic campaign in Russia while he was there and its work in America.

When the Bolsheviks captured Russia they took possession of the banks and compelled officials of these banks to cable code messages to bankers in America to transfer money on deposit to the credit of these Russian bankers to various people in this country, who, it is now known, were representatives of the Russian Bolsheviks. This money thus transferred by cable from Russian banks by Bolsheviks is responsible for a large part of the Bolshevistic campaign which is now under way throughout the country. Mr. Francis cabled to the State Department advising Secretary Lansing of what the Bolsheviks were doing, but could never secure a reply, owing probably to the fact that the Bolsheviks in Russia prevented any reply reaching him. But upon returning to America he found that the State Department had received his messages and had undertaken to prevent any further transfer of Russian money then on deposit in American banks to representatives of Bolshevism in this country.

In this transfer of Russian money on deposit in American banks to Bolshevik agents in America we can trace without question the sudden rise of the Bolshevistic campaign of strikes in all parts of the country.

Every laboring man who today is on strike, or is not protesting against these strikes, is to the extent of his influence co-operating with Russian Bolsheviks in their effort to destroy what Trotsky called "the dirty, rotten Government of the United States."

The action of the Indianapolis manufacturers and of the city in undertaking to meet this situation is of such far-reaching importance that in the following pages we give the full particulars as to what the city itself has done to stop "picketing" and what the manufacturers are doing to set up a standard of Americanism as against the Bolshevistic campaign of radical-guided labor unions, that others may follow their example.

The Open Shop Question in Indianapolis

Additional Facts About the "Picketing Situation."

The Associated Employers of Indianapolis, Inc.

October 2, 1919.

To Whom It May Concern:

Expressions of astonishment over the existing local conditions of "strike picketing," as outlined in our previous letter, are being received from good citizens throughout the community. An enlightened public opinion is on every hand giving its unqualified and righteous endorsement to the "anti-picketing" ordinance passed by the Common Council on September 19, and is commending its passage, and the public officials who so courageously adhered to the strict performance of their public duty in the face of union labor leaders' threats of dire consequences if this ordinance was passed. Resolutions to that effect have been adopted by many civic and commercial organizations, and which will receive due publicity.

The machinists' local union in Indianapolis recently made general demands on all Indianapolis employers of machine-shop workers for the establishment of certain closed-shop conditions and restrictions, carrying with them virtual recognition of the union in shop management, which resulted in the recent adoption by the affected employers of a resolution which several of them have suggested should be sent out generally to properly inform other employers and the public, since strike agitators of the union are endeavoring to misrepresent the facts.

In line with the above suggestion, we enclose copy of said resolution, which, since its original adoption on September 20, to date, has been endorsed and subscribed to by 66 employers of skilled machine-shop workers and foundry labor, having a total number of 18,230 employes and representing business investments running into the billions of dollars. Copies of this resolution are posted in most of the affected plants.

Briefly summarized, the machinists' situation is as follows: Some months ago, out-of-town organizers for the machinists' union, aided and abetted by local disturbers and strike agitators, undertook a city-wide campaign to unionize the manufacturing institutions here in the metal trades industry, and 99 per cent of which are today conducted as open shops.

In furtherance of their plans to unionize these shops, the first step taken by the union leaders in charge was the formation of a secret organizing committee which called itself the "active few." The personnel of this secret organization committee was even unknown to the individual members of the union, and in carrying out its plans this secret committee took it upon itself to appoint shop committees consisting of union men only in the various plants, the duty of these individual "shop committees" being to secretly unionize their respective places of employment with a view to making the future union demands on these firms that did actually follow this agitation.

These various "shop committees," be it remembered, were not democratically selected by the workers employed in these different establishments, but were "hand-picked" by the self-appointed, secret organization committee. This general committee formulated demands which were subsequently ratified by the union and finally served on the metal trades employers of the city about three weeks ago. Then followed the adoption by these employers of the resolution to which we have referred and a copy of which is enclosed for general information.

During this period of agitation on the part of organizers and strike agitators of the machinists' union, which has extended over a period of many months, deserving and loyal, independent workmen have been misled, induced, cajoled, threatened and intimidated into joining the union, because they were told by the trouble-makers that the metal trades shops would eventually be unionized and that no person without a union card could work in these closed union shops. Non-union workers were told that if they did not come into the union before these shops were unionized the union would refuse to give them a membership card afterwards, the ultimate effect of such a situation being to force such employes to join the union against their will, or to be deprived of employment and possibly be driven from the city on account of such lack of work.

The outstanding feature of this un-American situation is the fact that according to the "rules and regulations" of the machinists' union, new members cannot vote at all, either for or against a

strike, until they have been members of the union 60 days. Nor are they entitled to receive "strike benefits" until they have been members of the union for 90 days. New members of the unions are not ordinarily apprised of these conditions in the beginning, and only learn of it through sad experience acquired when labor troubles occur.

It does not appear to be an exactly equitable condition, when new members of the union, who might not be in favor of a strike and do not want to be needlessly thrown out of good-paying jobs, are deprived of the right to vote against it, with the further complication that although they are averse to a strike, they are not entitled to receive strike benefits under 90 days, when compelled to "walk out" against their will.

During the existence of such strikes, however, the paid professional agitator's salary goes on just the same, while deserving but misguided workers walk the streets in needless but enforced idleness, wondering what the trouble is all about. Meanwhile strike pickets for the union usurp unto themselves the unlawful right to interfere with the liberties of other citizens who wish to hire and be hired, in an un-American effort to force the acceptance of unwarranted proposals on society in general regardless of how arbitrary and uneconomic such demands may be.

Respectfully submitted,

ASSOCIATED EMPLOYERS OF INDIANAPOLIS, INC.,

A. J. ALLEN, Secretary.

Another Case of Unjust "Picketing."

The Associated Employers of Indianapolis, Inc.

October 4, 1919.

To Members and Business Associates:

Resolutions endorsing the recently enacted "anti-picketing" ordinance and commending the Common Council and Mayor Jewett for their action in furtherance of same, have been adopted by about 14 of the principal civic and commercial bodies, societies, clubs and organizations of the city. These resolutions will in due time be published collectively, as concrete expressions of good citizenship, crystallizing the righteous public sentiment that "keeps Indianapolis at the front."

The Nordyke & Marmon Situation.

In our letter of September 25 was recited the case of a certain foundry which was picketed (by outsiders who had no connection with the firm nor its employes), because the employer conducts an open shop. The fact was stated also that no demands had been made on said firm by its own employes, and there was no real strike or labor trouble at this plant at the time of said picketing by entire outsiders.

Reference was also made in the same letter to the fact that the molders' union is also picketing the foundry of the Nordyke & Marmon Company, where the employes have made no demands, and, as far as the firm and its loyal employes are concerned, no strike exists and there is no cause for labor trouble. The unwarranted action of the molders' union in picketing the Nordyke & Marmon Company foundry requires explanation of its uncalled-for action and a plain statement of facts.

The Nordyke & Marmon Company conducts an open shop in all plant departments, including the foundry, in which departments both union and non-union men are employed. There are in Indianapolis about 25 foundries, only six or seven of which are union shops, closed to independent or non-union labor. The remainder of these foundries are open shops, wherein both union and non-union men are employed, and the foundry of Nordyke & Marmon is one of them.

A short time ago the molders' union unsuccessfully undertook a city-wide effort to unionize these various open-shop foundries. This effort met with signal failure, to such an extent that other foundries, which had previously been union shops, also adopted the open-shop policy. A few days ago, following its previous unsuccessful attempt to unionize other foundries, the molders' union suddenly and without warning to the Nordyke & Marmon Company voted to declare this foundry a "struck shop" because it is operated as an open shop. The employes of the firm had made no demands for union recognition, and there was, in fact, no labor trouble, nor was any threatened.

The action taken by the union leaders in declaring this foundry a "struck shop" and picketing it in the usual fashion is arbitrary and unwarranted, since only about 35 per cent of its foundry em-

ployees, who happened to be members of the union, ceased work after the action was taken by the molders' union, while 65 per cent of the employees in the foundry remained at work. The object of the so-called "strike" action was to justify the picketing to create a fictitious semblance of a strike situation for the purpose of intimidating loyal employees into joining the union or quitting their jobs.

This situation, which does not arise through any disagreement whatever between the Nordyke & Marmon Company and its employees, only serves to further emphasize the need of the "anti-picketing" ordinance to afford lawful protection to all citizens of this community, union or non-union, in the exercise of their legitimate right to employ and be employed in gainful trades, occupations, employment and businesses.

Action of Metal Trades Employers.

The open-shop resolution previously adopted by the Indianapolis employers of skilled machine-shop labor has created much favorable comment. A number of these employers have made the additional suggestion that a copy (per enclosure) be sent out generally of the suggested form of a "Notice to Employees," which was adopted by the metal trades employers as a means, where necessary, of allaying the fears of independent employees and giving them assurances that it is not necessary for them to join the union to hold their jobs. Such a notice (where it is warranted or conditions require or will permit its being posted) should, of course, be revamped to meet the particular requirements of the establishment.

A form of "Independent Employee Contract" has also been adopted by local metal trades manufacturers, as a suggested basis for industrial relationships to protect independent labor from outside interference and aggressions. We are advised by legal counsel that this contract has the same standing at law as any other form of legal contract, and any attempt on the part of outsiders to induce or force either employer or employee to break this contract can be stopped by suit at law for civil damages and injunction.

The "independent employees contract" submitted is similar to the non-union contract which the United States Supreme Court upheld on December 10, 1917, in the Hitchman Coal and Coke case, in which case the highest court in the land decreed that: "The same liberty which enables men to form unions. * * * entitles other men to remain independent of the union and other employers to agree with them to employ no man who owes allegiance to the union. * * * This court repeatedly has held that the employer is as free to make non-membership in a labor union a condition of employment as the workingman is free to join the union, and that this is a part of the constitutional rights of personal liberty and private property."

Respectfully submitted,

ASSOCIATED EMPLOYERS OF INDIANAPOLIS, INC.

A. J. ALLEN, Secretary.

OPEN-SHOP RESOLUTION.

APPROVED and subscribed to (since the date of its original adoption on September 20, 1919) by 62 Indianapolis employers of skilled machine-shop workers and foundry labor, employing a total number of 17,501 persons, and representing a business investment of billions of dollars.

WHEREAS, the local union of machinists, No. 161, has generally made upon Indianapolis employers of male and female machine-shop workers, certain UNWORKABLE AND IMPRACTICABLE "CLOSED-SHOP" DEMANDS, which in effect provide for union control over shop management in the employment and discharge of employees; the 44-hour week, which means reduced production; excessive overtime stipulations; unwarranted wage increases; restriction of apprentices, and many other equally unreasonable and untimely union "rules and regulations," which the manufacturers in the metal trades industry are NOT JUSTIFIED IN GRANTING, and

WHEREAS, practically 99 per cent of the metal trades industries of Indianapolis are now operated, and for the past 13 years or more HAVE BEEN OPERATED INDEPENDENT OF UNION RECOGNITION, during which time peace, harmony and contentment have prevailed among these employers and employees because of the amicable and mutually dependent industrial relationships that the metal trades manufacturers of Indianapolis have endeavored to encourage

through the payment to their employees, of "A FAIR DAY'S WAGE FOR A FAIR DAY'S WORK," and the establishment in their plants of constantly improved working conditions, and

WHEREAS, the movement of the labor unions for a shorter workday, restriction of output, and higher wages is DIRECTLY AND PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE for the higher cost of production and, consequently, HIGHER LIVING COSTS because of the greater cost of manufacture resulting from the above diametrically opposed UNECONOMIC conditions, and

WHEREAS, the United States Supreme Court in decisions rendered in the cases of the Hitchman Coal & Coke Co. and the Eagle Glass Manufacturing Co. on December 10, 1917, decreed that: "The same liberty which enables men to form unions, and through the union to enter into agreement with other employers willing to agree, entitles other men to REMAIN INDEPENDENT of the union and other employers to agree with them to EMPLOY NO MAN who owes allegiance or obligation to the union." The court further said: "This court repeatedly has held that the employer is as free to make NON-MEMBERSHIP IN A UNION a condition of employment, as the workingman is free to join the union, and that this is a part of the constitutional rights of PERSONAL LIBERTY and private property, NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY even by legislation, unless through some proper exercise of the paramount police power." NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, On this 20th day of September, 1919, by this meeting of 42 persons, representing 37 of the largest Indianapolis employers of skilled male and female machine-shop workers, having in their employ approximately 15,000 persons, that we, as employers, are directly responsible for the work turned out by our workmen, and we must, therefore, have FULL AND UNRESTRICTED discretion to designate and select the employees whom we consider competent to PERFORM our work, and to DETERMINE THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH that work shall be done, the questions of competency and compensation of our employees to be determined SOLELY by us. We disapprove of labor troubles, because strikes and lockouts are not really against the employers; they are ACTUALLY against the public and all OTHER CLASSES of labor and citizens. While disavowing any intention to interfere with the legitimate functions of labor unions, WE WILL NOT ADMIT OF ANY INTERFERENCE with the management of our respective businesses. Every workman who elects to work in our shops will be required to work PEACEABLY AND HARMONIOUSLY with all his fellow-employees and, in the shop, must refrain from union agitation and efforts to create discord and discontentment. Loyalty is expected and WILL BE EXACTED from each of our employees. It is the privilege of the employee to leave our employ whenever he or she sees fit, and it is our privilege to terminate the service of any employee whenever we see fit. The above principles are ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL to the successful conduct of our respective businesses and are not subject to arbitration, and BE IT FURTHER

RESOLVED, That owing to the continued agitation among our employees on the part of professional union organizers and strike agitators, and in order to avoid ANY MISUNDERSTANDING on the part of our employees as to our individual and collective attitude toward recognition of FALSE UNION STANDARDS AND DEMANDS, we hereby voluntarily and unanimously pledge ourselves to continue to maintain the OPEN-SHOP policy in our dealings and industrial relationships with our employees, ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT of ANY labor union. It is NOT NECESSARY for our employees to join the union to hold their jobs with us, and we will NOT under ANY conditions recognize nor treat with union representatives or committees AS SUCH, on behalf of our em-

ployes COLLECTIVELY. We will at all times endeavor to keep in our employ as business conditions may permit, all persons who remain FAITHFUL AND LOYAL to us, and we will, to the fullest extent, seek to PROTECT them in security of their employment. Our employes have always been privileged as INDIVIDUALS, to take up with us, their OWN individual cases in their OWN BEHALF, and we will at all times, in the future as in the past, be glad to CONTINUE TO CONFER with any or all of our employes AS INDIVIDUALS, on all matters NOT AFFECTING shop policy or management, but we WILL NOT entertain shop committees, and BE IT FINALLY

RESOLVED, That we will not, either directly or indirectly, recognize the PRINCIPLE of the forty-four (44) hour week, and that rather than to recognize and admit of the establishment of this shorter workday schedule, we WILL PERMIT our shops to stand idle, if necessary, since it would mean BUSINESS SUICIDE for us to do otherwise under a regular 44-hour week work schedule.

Strike Picketing Prohibited.

The following ordinance was passed by the Common Council of the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on September 19, 1919, and was legally published for the first time in the Indianapolis Commercial on Wednesday, September 24, 1919. The law provides that this ordinance shall be legally published once each week for two consecutive weeks, and that it shall be in full force and effect from and after two weeks from the date of its first legal publication on September 24, 1919:

General Ordinance No. 88, 1919.

An ordinance prohibiting watching, besetting or picketing certain places and premises where persons are employed; prohibiting watching, besetting or picketing any place to prevent persons from entering same; prohibiting assembling, meeting or congregating for such purposes; prohibiting the compelling, coercing and preventing of certain persons from working or seeking to work, and the uttering of derogatory, opprobrious or indecent epithets, gestures or language or threats of violence in connection therewith; providing a penalty for the violation thereof and declaring a time when the same shall take effect.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Ind.:

Section 1. Whoever shall watch, beset or picket the premises of another, where any person is employed, or any approach thereto, or any place or approach thereto, where such employe lodges or resides, for the purpose of inducing any such employe, by compulsion, threats, coercion, intimidation, or by any act of violence, or by putting such employe in fear, to quit his or her employment or to refrain from seeking or freely entering into employment shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300) to which may be added imprisonment not exceeding sixty (60) days.

Sec. 2. Whoever shall watch, beset or picket the premises of another or any approach thereto for the purpose of inducing others to refrain from entering such premises, or from patronizing, transacting business with or negotiating with the owner or occupant of such premises shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300), to which may be added imprisonment not exceeding sixty (60) days.

Sec. 3. Whoever, in association or agreement with one or more persons, shall assemble, congregate or meet together in the vicinity of any premises where other persons are employed or upon the streets, approaches or places adjacent thereto, for the purpose of inducing any such employe, by compulsion, threats, coercion, intimidation, or by any act of violence or by putting such employe in fear, to quit his or her employment therein or to refrain from seeking or freely entering into employment therein, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300), to which may be added imprisonment not exceeding sixty (60) days.

Sec. 4. Whoever, in association or agreement with one or more persons, shall assemble, congregate or meet together in the vicinity of the premises of another or upon the streets, approaches or places adjacent thereto for the purpose of inducing others to refrain from entering such premises or from patronizing, transacting business with or negotiating with the owner or occupant of

such premises shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300), to which may be added imprisonment not exceeding sixty (60) days.

Sec. 5. Whoever, for the purpose of compelling, coercing or inducing any person to quit his or her employment or to refrain from seeking or freely entering into employment shall utter to or within the hearing of such person or persons any derogatory or opprobrious or indecent epithets or language or gestures or threats of violence, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300), to which may be added imprisonment not exceeding sixty (60) days.

Sec. 6. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance, the same shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as required by law.

CERTIFICATION.

State of Indiana, Marion County,

City of Indianapolis, ss:

I, George O. Hutsell, Clerk of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of General Ordinance No. 88, 1919; that said ordinance was passed by the common council on the 19th day of September, 1919, and was signed and approved by the mayor on the 20th day of September, 1919, and now remains on file and on record in my office.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, this 23d day of September, 1919.

(SEAL) GEORGE O. HUTSELL,

City Clerk.

NOTICE TO OUR EMPLOYEES.

(Unanimously approved by Indianapolis Employers in the metal trades industry on September 20, 1919, in meeting assembled, as a suggested form of shop notice where conditions may warrant or permit it.)

Owing to the continued union agitation among our employes on the part of disinterested outside parties, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding on the part of our loyal employes as to our attitude in connection with the individual contractual industrial relationship existing between us, we believe that the mutual interests of employer and employe can best be served and conserved by adherence to the following principles as a means of insuring to our loyal independent employes security in their employment with us.

This department of our establishment is now operated and will continue to be conducted absolutely independent of any labor union.

It is unnecessary for an employe to join a labor union to hold a job in this department. This firm will continue to maintain the open-shop policy in our industrial relationships with our employes.

We disavow any intention to interfere with the legitimate function of labor unions, but will not admit of any outside interference with the management of our business.

Every employe who elects to work in this department will be required to work peaceably and harmoniously with all other employes of this institution, and to the interests of the firm.

Union agitation and efforts to create fictitious discord in this department will not be tolerated on the part of any employe by the management. Loyalty is expected and will be exacted from each of our employes.

This firm will not under any conditions recognize nor treat with any union representatives or committees as such on behalf of our employes collectively. We will at all times endeavor to keep in our employ as business conditions may permit, all persons who remain faithful and loyal to this firm, and we will seek to protect such employes in the security of their employment to the fullest extent.

The employes of this firm have always been privileged as individuals to take up with the management their own cases in their own behalf. We will at all times, in the future as in the past, be glad to confer with any or all employes individually, on all matters NOT affecting shop policy or management, but we will not entertain shop committees.

The management of this firm is directly responsible for the

work turned out by our employees, and we reserve the unrestricted right to designate and select the employees whom we consider competent to perform our work, and to determine the conditions under which that work shall be performed. The question of the competency and compensation of our employees rests entirely with us and will remain in the hands of this firm.

It is the privilege of any employee to leave our employ

when they see fit, and it is our privilege to terminate the service of any employee if we see fit.

The above principles are absolutely necessary to the successful operation of our business, if the mutual interests of this firm and its employees are to be best served and conserved.

Name of firm.....

Date

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis on the Sanctity of Life and Property vs. Radicalism

[The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn has prepared a series of sermon lectures on law, liberty, wealth, poverty, labor and capital, which will be delivered in his own church, and also will be made the basis for a campaign which is being fathered by business men of Michigan to have these lectures reproduced and illustrated in every leading town in that State. They will be delivered in schools and in churches, in part through a moving-picture campaign, and in part through Dr. Hillis' own tremendous power to state great truths.]

For months Dr. Hillis has been giving his time to the study in this country and Canada of the inside of the Bolshevistic campaign, just as during the war he made a personal study on the battlefields and in the trenches of the frightful crimes of Germany.

The first of these sermon lectures should stir every patriotic man and woman in America to a full realization of what the labor unions, as they now stand, represent under the Bolshevistic, radical control of men who seek to loot the country, just as Germany sought to loot the world. This spirit is exactly the same as that of Germany in its campaign of murder and looting, and it is just as much devil-inspired and just as dangerous as was Germany's campaign. We shall have to meet it with the same enthusiastic development of our patriotism as America and the Allies had to meet the onrush of German barbarism.

Make no mistake. The struggle is on! America will be saved, but it can only be saved through awakening the people of the whole country to the danger of the hour. Read Dr. Hillis' sermon address. Editor Manufacturers Record.]

These autumn days have brought to the American people not only sheaves in the fields, but also harvests of hate, strife and revolution. Each morning brings its story of new strikes; each night ends with fresh collisions. In Washington, under the very shadow of the Capitol, was heard the rattle of musketry, and bodies, white and black, were carried from the street. In Chicago, the strife between the two races ended with scores of corpses, blood on sidewalks and in sewers, and the organization of race hatred. In Seattle, the I. W. W.'s fixed the hour for the revolution, and a brave Mayor, backed by his citizens, placed machine guns behind the sandbags at the ends of the streets, and the Western city barely escaped the horrors of the Revolution in Paris. In Vancouver the arch conspirator shouted to his followers: "Some of you may think that I am the late crucified and lamented J. C., returned to earth again, but I am not—I am the I. W. W. leader of the revolutionists."

Then came the strike of the policemen in Boston. Unionized policemen helped pickets drive customers away from restaurants that were open shops. Think of compelling non-union men to be idle! How infamous the attempt of the representatives of law and order to club non-union men away from their work, by which they supported their families! Our national history henceforth will hold two infamous acts—the firing on Fort Sumter in 1861 and the revolt of the Boston policemen in 1919. Not less than a score of similar events could be cited as proof that there is a conspiracy on in the United States to substitute for a government by law a government of clubs, bayonets and bombshells.

Herbert Spencer's Warning of Coming Civil War.

Now all these ominous events of the past summer seem like the fulfillment of the warning of Herbert Spencer. There were not 20 men living in his time more influential than Spencer, and our republic never had a better friend. At the zenith of his career having traced the rise and fall of the republics and noted the shortness of their lives, Spencer became very much troubled about the future of our country. Writing to James Skilton, an officer of this church, in a letter now hanging in our lecture-room, he said:

"I believe I would give you Godspeed in your enterprise, but I believe your enterprise is futile. In the United States, as here and elsewhere, the movement toward dissolution of existing social form and reorganization on a socialistic basis I believe to be irresistible. We have had times before us, and you have still more dreadful times before you—civil war, immense bloodshed and eventually military despotism of the severest type."

When one of the greatest men of his time utters this solemn warning, his words must not lightly be passed over. Let us confess that, as things are going now, the nations are drifting into the anarchy of Russia and the chaos of Bolshevism. Even De Tocqueville, in his "Democracy in America," predicted that aliens, having no stake in our country, and un-Americanized, would finally ruin our Republic, because the Republic has no standing army.

Lord Macaulay's Warning of Our Own Huns and Vandals.

The historian Macaulay went further than Spencer. "As for America, I appeal to the Twentieth Century. Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of Government with a strong hand, or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the Twentieth Century as the Roman Empire was in the Fifth, with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged Rome came from without her borders, while your Huns and Vandals will be engendered within your own country, and by your own institutions."

Macaulay's reference to self-engendered enemies was suggested by the fact that certain kinds of factories develop the elements of spontaneous combustion. Sometimes the machinery in the woolen mill, the cotton or the flour mill, the celluloid plant, fill the air with particles that are invisible but also inflammable, and that explosion is self-generated. Macaulay was exactly right! Our Huns and Vandals had been engendered in our own country and by our own institutions. Already we have 20,000,000 of essential illiterates—aliens, Bolsheviks, I. W. W.'s, communists, anti-Americans—who wish to overthrow our Constitution, and for Washington and Hamilton substitute Karl Marx, Lenin and Trotsky. This is not a prophecy of an imaginary goblin that will get us if we "don't watch out." Civil war in the national capital, 26 festering bodies picked up in the streets of Chicago in a single morning, the looted stores of Boston, lend sinister meaning to the warnings of Macaulay and Spencer.

Are Looted Cities and Civilizations Ever Rebuilt?

Present-day events tell us that Herbert Spencer was right. Yesterday backs up Macaulay's judgment. History is God's Judgment Day. In a moral universe, rulers, cities, empires are tested. From time to time civilizations go to the scrap heap. Yesterday raises the question whether any State that has developed its own enemies, who have looted its cities, has ever been rebuilt. Witness Palmyra! How glorious these carved columns! What art! What sculpture! What architecture! What aque-

duets! How superior this public square to ours in New York! How wonderful the Temple of Diana, with its marble columns, called one of the seven wonders of the world! Whenever there has been enormous wealth piled up by man's industry and ability, vicious and lawless degenerates have looked with hungry eyes toward the granary and storehouse, and made ready the firebrand and the instrument of destruction. But the palaces of Palmyra are ruins. The Merchants' Square is deserted. Only broken fragments are found where once stood the glorious Temple of Diana, that was at once a college for study, a temple of worship, an exchange place for bankers, a market place for merchants, but is now only a deserted plain.

Of old, Zephseus had her mobs, like Boston and Seattle; her race riots like Washington and Chicago; her demagogues like Demetrius, the ex-silversmith.

Looted Athens Never Recovered Her Beauty and Influence.

Remember that Athens was a republic. Her 9000 citizens elected their own rulers, but her 30,000 white slaves were fetters. For 200 years her merchants, farmers, miners, shipowners toiled unceasingly and finally Athens represented enough wealth to give the children and youth leisure to grow ripe, and an opportunity to become wise. Poverty-stricken savages have no pictures, write no books, build no temples. It is property that is the almoner of bounty toward the schoolhouse, the library, the gallery and the legislative hall. But once the men of Athens were prosperous and rich, the lawless element got together and the tramps, thieves, and agitators, with the criminals, looted Athens, and left the Parthenon a blackened shell. These vandals snuffed out, one by one, the torches of art, literature, law and liberty.

Today it is not easy for Americans, with their fruitful farms, their prosperous villages, to realize that an invisible war is now being waged to the death throughout this country. The war in France was fought with bombshells and cannon that thundered in the ears, but the conflict in this country represents a death struggle, with ideas for weapons; with hate, envy and avarice for deadly explosives; and this war on the spiritual plains of the soul is unto death. The Bolsheviks, the I. W. W.'s the communists, the anti-Americans, who wanted the Allies smashed and Germany victorious during the last five years, are simply so many regiments who are secretly undermining the foundations of the Republic. While they smile with their lips and camouflage with their living loyalty, they are sharpening knives with which to stab the soul of the Republic, as Booth assassinated Lincoln. Look at this little French city! How peaceful the streets! How rich the deep-fruited vineyards! How brilliant the tile roof and the enflowered walls! The farmer and villager in the United States, with their prosperity, the security of their houses, their barns and granaries and stores, think they are immune. They say all the revolutionists are cranks—that with these devastated fields in France and Russia they have little concern. They do not realize that the revolutionary theories will destroy their title deeds to the cottage and the fruitful farm.

French Village After the Vandals Had Looted It.

Now behold what vandals can do unto an almost ideal town! That little city was like a hive full of honey or it was like a storehouse filled with treasure. The Huns wanted the sweets of the honeycomb and the jewels in that treasure-house. Bringing in their auto trucks, they stripped the factories of the lace machines; emptied the shelves in the stores of all goods; packed the plates and saucers and exquisite china into huge boxes; looted the poor man's cottage and the rich man's house of every rug and carpet, chair and table, stove and bedstead; carried away all the paintings, laces and art treasures, and left the city a ruin. Do not say these eras of revolution represent cycles! Remember, there are no revolutions in eras of poverty. One hundred years ago, when our people were poor and struggling, there was nothing to tempt avarice, but now the 100,000,000 of Americans have become inventive, industrious and hard-working, and the result is treasures brought in from the tropics on our ships; the stores are stuffed, the granaries overflow, and poor men have grown rich so rapidly that cottages have become mansions. Finally, lawless men have made agitation a business, revolution a trade, and they live by stirring up class hatred. They know that one criminal with a bombshell and a machine gun can hold at bay 100 honest, unarmed merchants, farmers and manufacturers. Be not deceived! What has been can be! God is not mocked.

Trotsky and Lenine in Russia, the revolutionists in Paris, were never more bold, arrogant and cynically defiant than the would-be revolutionists of this country.

Lincoln's Warning as to Insecurity of Property.

Abraham Lincoln understood this peril. He knew that when men were poor and scourged by hunger and cold they had little time for the higher life. Progress meant enough property achieved by father and mother to give the children leisure to grow ripe and opportunity to grow wise. In prayer, man communes with God through words and aspirations, but God calls certain men into the fields to keep the trees of the garden, and for them property is a form of communion with God, through material things. Lincoln was a man of genius. He understood the human soul. God gave him a vision of the future. Lincoln saw that it was the love of family that inspired men, invention, industry, toil in factory, forest, mines and fields. Looking backward, Lincoln saw that every era of lawlessness and destruction of property was an era of darkness. In that hour of depression Lincoln called before his mind the 40,000,000 of people in the Republic, and uttered these grave and solemn words: "No State is safe that does not assure security to the property of its citizens."

Family of Looter Sleeps Midst Loot in East Youngstown.

Incredible as it may seem, this era of looting feared by Lincoln is now on in the United States. Witness that riot in East Youngstown. The I. W. W. leader appointed Saturday evening for the hour of stealing. Massing as a human wedge, the looters broke through the door of the clothing store, and passing straight through to the alley, they grabbed hats, suits, overcoats, collars and shirts; having reached the alley, they turned and broke into the shoe store, and grabbed shoes as they passed; reaching the street, they turned into the department store, and threaded their way back and forth to the grocery stores and meat shops. Making my way at once to that manufacturing town, I stood beside the ruins and found a citizen who the next morning at daybreak had watched a foreign family sleeping midst their spoils of shoes, bolts of cloth, rolls of ribbon, three summer hats, cans of vegetables, with a mass of raw beef, with blood smeared over all their loot. Now that is history! It explains Lincoln's words.

Boston Store Looted During Policemen's Strike.

And here is Boston! Look at these windows boarded up, and the word "diamonds" above the door! Perhaps you may think that this is a scene in some tenement where only foreigners live. Remember that Spencer's warning had its fulfillment not in Ypres, not in Peronne, not in Verdun, but in Boston. These looted shores, remember, are not far from the very spot where the first ship of Puritans dropped anchor. Remember, this looted store is not far from Plymouth Rock! Remember, that it is a brief flight for an eagle from this ruin to the grave where Daniel Webster is sleeping. Remember, that a stone's throw away stands Faneuil Hall. Remember, that these policemen had a leader at the head of the American Federation of Labor. That brave man, Governor Coolidge, straightway announced that these policemen who gave their city over to riots and looting had deposed themselves, but straightway the head of the Federation of Labor defended them, saying "that if Governor Coolidge did not allow them to return to their old positions, the consequences of his refusal would be upon the Governor's own head."

The cause of labor is too noble a cause for its leader to utter a veiled threat of this kind. Governor Coolidge will take the consequences of his act and receive the approval and gratitude of patriots and lovers of the Republic in every part of this land. If the Governor could have heard the united voices of men who praised him, it would have been like the voice of many waters and the approving thunder of the heavens. When I read Mr. Gompers' defense of these policemen and his threat that in refusing to allow these self-deposed men to return to their honor and their emoluments the Governor must suffer the consequences, I remembered that in Faneuil Hall, not far from these looted stores, stood a man who justified the mob in Alton, Ill., with the looting of Lovejoy's printing press and the murder of the editor, and I recalled Wendell Phillips' words that he thought the pictured lips of Otis and Hancock and Adams would have broken into voice to rebuke that recreant American who justified men who were faithless to their solemn oath to protect the life and property of the citizens of Boston.

Trotsky With His Incitement to Revolution.

One of the most malignant enemies of our Republic was that of an Apostate Jew, Braunstein, who changed his name to Trotsky. Trotsky is typical of many aliens in this country. They look toward the riches of the United States as the rat looks upon a cheese, as a burglar looks upon the door of a sleeping householder. They have no stake in the Republic. They are furious because Daniel Webster said "Christianity is part of the common law of our land." They have no interest in our literature or our heroes. The Pilgrim Fathers are not their fathers. Our Washington and Hamilton, Franklin and Lincoln are not theirs. Our traditions are not their traditions. Any misfortune that should bring our national house down in ruins offers them a chance at the loot. They look toward the American temple as these harpies rejoiced when San Francisco and Chicago were on fire—they had a chance to rob desks and unwrap jewels from the dead bodies. Therefore, Trotsky's advice to a group of his followers, "Throw down your spade, buy a gun, and be rich before dark."

Founders of Republic Guaranteed Security to Property.

Against all such enemies of society, Washington and Hamilton, Adams and Franklin stood firm as a rock. They knew that when George III seized private property the colonists would not work. They remembered that when King James and King Charles despoiled the farmers of every third calf, colt, kid, bushel of wheat and rye, it killed enterprise and starved England. They founded this nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the propositions of freedom. They guaranteed the sanctity of a man's life. They made his house his castle. They affirmed his right to defend his property, without which his life would perish, just as he defended his life itself and the life of his wife and children.

But Washington, Hamilton and Franklin were clear thinkers. Their intellects were like globes of solid sunshine. When they took a position they had a reason for the statement. They said that a man had a right to his life. Now a boy's life is not simply in his brain, and in his heart and lungs, but also in his hands. The boy's hands are his own. No Bolshevik, no Communist, no I. W. W. has a right to say, "your hands are mine. I am going to cut them off." Washington knew that if a boy's life was sacred, his hands were sacred also. But after a while the boy extends his hands and makes a whistle. Lifting the whistle to his lips, he plays the national anthem. Other boys grow jealous. They want the whistle. Envy whispers, "Knock him down and take the whistle," but the boy has red blood in him, and he answers, "My life is my own. I will fight for it, and the extension of my life and my thought in the whistle is mine also."

Youth Extends His Life Into the House.

After a while, grown tall, the boy, conscious that his life is sacred and his own, begins to extend that life. He extends his hand into a fishpole, but as his hand is, his pole is his also. He extends his arm into a hammer, but as his arm is his, his hammer is his also. He extends his leg into the lever of an engine, and the inventor's engine is his also. He opens the furrow, sows the seed and reaps the harvest, and the granary is his also. Grown tall, he falls in love with a young woman, marries her, and gathering up his little savings, he builds her this little cottage. But because his life is his and sacred, this cottage is his, and the little home is his castle, and no Communist, and no Bolshevik and no I. W. W. can wrest it from him.

Conscious that many things are against him, ambitious to give his children better opportunities than their father had, the youth becomes a pioneer, goes into Central Washington, confronts a sagebrush desert. He finds a pool of water up in the mountain, and into a desert without grass, flowers or trees he leads that mountain stream, and fills his ditch with a life-giving flood. With infinite patience he removes the sagebrush. Slowly he levels the ground like unto a floor, over which he can spread two inches of water. When eight years have passed, he has two acres of hops, 1000 cherry, peach and pear trees, 10 acres of apples, and this year out of his fruit he has cleared \$5000.

For years the man, with his wife and children, was lonely and poor, and then came the ripe fruits and his reward. But one day a gang of Bolshevik tramps entered the orchard. Bolsheviks cried, "Kill that pioneer! We own this orchard!" Communists said "No! The easier way is to pass a law taking

it away from him." The I. W. W. said, "What right has he to five thousand dollars a year? Chop the trees down!" In that hour the pioneer, whose life was sacred under the Constitution, and who had incarnated his life in his orchard, cried out: "The Constitution says 'Thou shalt not kill'; the Bible says 'Thou shalt not steal!' The Declaration says that a man has a right to his life. Lincoln said, 'My property must be as sacred as my life, since without it my life would perish.' Therefore any Bolshevik, any I. W. W., any State ownership Communist—well, if he tries to steal my property through a gun, or under cover of a law, or any philosophy, he had better order his coffin in advance. It were better for him that he had never been born."

In extending his life and widening it, the citizen often journeys far afield. He makes his way to Cuba for sugar, to Brazil for coffee, to Africa for chocolate, to Ceylon for rubber, to the Equator for mahogany and rosewood. He burns himself yellow midst the heat of the jungle; he chills in the icy wastes of the glaciers; these pioneers in foreign lands bring home more than a billion dollars' worth of treasure, represented by 150 articles that have become necessities to the American people. To whom does the treasure belong? The instinct for preserving one's own life, the book of experience, the book of Nature and the Book of God alike declare that every man's life and the property that he creates with his own mind and hand alike are his, and sacred.

Teacher Says Don't Say "My Block, But Our Block."

Over in the Brownsville district last summer, a kindergarten told the children not to say "My block," but "our block;" not "my pencil," but "our pencil." But when a little boy of 10 said god-by to his little sweetheart of 8, another boy came up and kissed "our sweetheart." Just then the bigger boy found that he could not be happy with the words, "our sweetheart," and promptly knocked the second boy down, relieving him of two of his front ivories. Soon all the children and finally the teacher were crying together because of the Socialistic theory that our pencil, and our book, and our sweetheart ends with hate, strife, blows and disaster.

Tramp in Pullman Car, Excuse for Using Another Man's Tooth Brush.

Karl Marx's denial of private property, and his affirmation of the common ownership of everything, received a humorous illustration in the washroom of a Pullman car. Having never before been on a sleeping car, some things were strange to the tramp. A traveling man, engaged in washing his face, turned around to find that this tramp had seized his toothbrush for his morning ablution. Indignant, the owner cried out, "What do you mean?" And in his alarm the tramp answered, "Why, I thought this toothbrush belonged to the car." This tramp held to the communist idea of State property. He was a thoroughgoing Socialist. It is a trifling event, but it strikingly illustrates not only the indecent and dangerous results of the theory of the communist, but also the economic unsoundness of the theory.

Steel mill in Connecticut. Leader of mob shouting "We built that mill!" At this point the I. W. W. objects, since the worker's life is sacred, and since the extension of his life into the tool makes that tool his, then everything that the laboring man creates belongs to labor. Since labor built the reaper, the reaper is the workman's. Since labor built the auto, the auto is his; since labor built this steel plant, the plant is his. Now, as a matter of fact, to whatsoever degree the I. W. W. workman extends his life into anything, that extended life in the thing he makes is his. The question therefore, is this—what proportion of the pig-iron does the I. W. W. agitator really make? How much of the railway steel can he claim as wages? Now look backward at the larger number of men who have put their hands and brains into that single steel rail. Then came the explorer in Minnesota, giving years to the strata of the rocks, traveling thousands of miles in search of iron deposits.

Then, second, 20 years ago, a manufacturer bought the iron ore land from the explorer and risked the savings of a lifetime in boring for deposits. Third, another man came along and built a railway to carry that iron ore to the harbor in Lake Superior, and, fourth, another group put their savings into barges to carry that ore to Cleveland. Fifth, another group put their fortunes into steel furnaces. Sixth, along comes the I. W. W. workman and handles two tons of the steel that has scores of men behind it. He tries to wipe out the rights of all the men who had discovered the ore, mined it, shipped it by rail, shipped it by steam and passed it through their furnace, and this revolutionist, hav-

ing sold his work to the owner, shouts: "This steel is mine! I made it!"

This silly claim was made by Hayward and his followers in the Colorado mines. This lying claim was made by the I. W. W. in Seattle and Butte, and Lawrence and Haverhill, in Cripple Creek and Pueblo. The essence of a thousand revolutions is in this stupid and hypocritical lie, that labor created that steel, and that ability and capital and management did nothing whatsoever.

Who Built the Brooklyn Bridge?

The Brooklyn bridge. Who built it? Ability? Labor?

"The laborer of yesterday is the capitalist of today"—Andrew Carnegie.

"The man of ability of yesterday is the manager of today"—Schwab.

The laborer of today will be the manager and capitalist of tomorrow. Distribution of profits: Seven per cent for capital; 8 per cent for management; 15 per cent for depreciation and restoration of tools and buildings; 70 per cent for wages of workmen.

Who built this wonderful bridge? In part, aged capitalists of today, who were the working men of yesterday, through their savings, furnished the raw material; e. g., men like Mr. Carnegie. In part, middle-aged men of ability and experience, working as engineers and managers, drew the blueprints and made the plans. In part, young laboring men workers of today, who will be the capitalists of tomorrow, spun the steel threads and fastened the bolts in place. Capital, with its bundle of bonds, alone could not build that bridge. Engineers, with their blue prints, alone could not create this mechanical miracle. Alone, muscle-men were impotent to this achievement; but together, the working men of day before yesterday named capitalists, the working men of yesterday named engineers and the young working men of today lifted this airy structure into place across a river.

Now, the greatest man in history has something to say about the sanctity of property. Moses stands forth unique in history. Into his life work had been crowded all the contrasts men know—the king's palace and the herdsman's lot; luxury and extreme poverty. For 40 years he had observed the world's development, the rise and fall of men and cities, and noted the laws governing society. Moses saw that if the property a man created was not safe, that invention was paralyzed. Farmers would not sow and reap the wheat if thieves gathered the grain. Men would not build the house if enemies were to have the fireside.

Pictured Ruins in France.

Peasant's home ruined; owner too discouraged to work.

Ruins of cellars, vineyards chopped down, refugees huddled in tents.

Apple trees cut down.

Three French women pulling a harrow.

Portrait of Paul and his warning.

After Moses, the world's second man in terms of liberty and democracy is Paul. Paul had mingled with the peasants and farmers and owners of estates in Palestine. He knew every order and rank of life in Ephesus and Athens, Alexandria and Rome. In the course of his long life he had learned that the driving force toward industry, invention, thrift, was the desire to safeguard the beloved family and one's old age. If, therefore, the hive was robbed, bees would soon refuse to work and gather honey. Therefore, calling before his mind all of the millions who would listen, he said, "Remember that if a man will not work, neither shall he eat." He who puts little into society's granary by work, and takes out much, is a pauper and a parasite, and a burden to society.

Railway Train Wrecked by Worker, Who Made a Lying Rail.

One of the enemies of society, therefore, is the man who hates his work. These agitators who go up and down the land, talking about the curse of work, and how the laboring man is trampled under foot, that he must throw off his shackles, and start a revolution, are more dangerous than incendiaries at midnight, or blackhanders with their knives and bombshells.

For good or evil, every man is immortal through his work. In his task of maintaining our earth, and bringing in seedtime and harvest, summer and winter, it is said that the Creator of all good "doth neither slumber nor sleep." And to every man, through his birth gift, there is a work. This worker in the steel mill made a lying rail, hated his job. It mattered nothing

to him that he had imperilled many lives on the passenger train. His one thought was to get his wage and get even with some boss with whom he had quarreled. When at last the bitter cold came, and the steel rail snapped at that point, and the cars left the track, and the mangled bodies were carried away, it was this lying worker who was responsible for the suffering and the death.

But the honest worker is immortal forever in the good that he does. No husbandman, planting an orchard or a vineyard in his old age, but has a right to look forward to another generation, and exultingly enter into the fruitage of his labor. The old men who planted the noble elms in New England villages are unconsciously immortal in the generations that come after them. This stonemason, at the end of his career, who stands in the moonlight, looking at this public library on Fifth Avenue, has a right to rejoice, saying that 100 years from now boys and girls with hungry minds will have a chance to study through the fruits of his good work that shall endure. Blessed be drudgery! Happy the youth who loves his task, whether in field, factory, forest or mine, shop or ship! Work is a school of character.

It is a university for the drill of intellect, memory and judgment. So rich is our land that if the American people would only stop quarreling, postpone all strikes for three years, wages would rise, wealth come in like a golden river; poverty, drunkenness and crime would be exterminated, and the land become an Eden garden of happiness and prosperity. And all of you who believe in the sanctity of life should teach your children the sanctity of property created by that life, without which the life cannot exist. The Word of God says, "Thou shalt not kill," and because if you take away the farmer's harvest, you kill him as surely as if you cut his throat, the Word of God simply adds, "Thou shalt not steal."

This subject has become vital to the people of the republic. Make it a subject, therefore, of discussion at the table, in the street car, in the counting-room, and everywhere. When God has opened a furrow, the time has come to cast in the seed. Boys and girls can understand the teachings of Jesus, as to the greatest themes known to the human intellect—God, duty, sin, love, forgiveness; therefore, if boys and girls can understand the greater themes, they are fully competent to understand the lesser, ones named—law, liberty, patriotism, work, poverty, wealth.

In this high faith let us take to the children in every school-house in the United States, once each year, at least 10 simple lessons on the fundamental principles related to the life of our country, the continuance of our liberties and the strengthening of our national life, to the end that this republic having manufactured souls of good quality may be able to educate all the peoples of the earth in liberty and free institutions.

Fruit and Vegetables Canned in Large Quantities by Negro Home Makers' Clubs.

Jackson, Miss., October 6.—[Special.]—Negro Home Makers' Clubs, fostered by the Jeanes-Slater Fund, and operating in 26 Mississippi counties, reached a total of 23,612 persons during two months of the past summer. They canned 426,607 quarts of fruits and vegetables. More than 800 demonstrations were given. Negro schools, aided by the fund provided by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, are being arranged for at the rate of two a week at present, and upward of \$200,000 will be spent on these institutions by the close of the present year. All such efforts among the negroes are aided in every possible way by the State Department of Education and the State Agricultural Extension forces.

Commercial Truck Line Established in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., October 6.—[Special.]—The first commercial truck line in Mississippi is in operation in Leflore county. It was established by the Greenwood Chamber of Commerce, and the equipment consists at present of two trucks and four trailers. More trucks and trailers have been ordered. The capacity of a truck and two trailers is 50 bales of cotton.

The ultimate object of the Chamber is to place every farmer in a position as advantageous as if he had a railroad line running through his farm.

Other truck lines are being projected in the State, and with the coming of good roads everywhere, it is expected that many will be operating on regular schedules by this time next year.

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LABOR UNIONS IN AMERICA ARE NOW UN-AMERICAN

Sermon by REV. DANIEL FRANKLIN RITTENHOUSE, Columbus, O.

Editor Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Sir—Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of a sermon delivered by Rev. D. F. Rittenhouse at the First Baptist Church, Columbus, O., September 14.

The causes that incited the sermon date back one week to a service at Memorial Hall welcoming the G. A. R., whose members were gathering for their National Encampment during the following week.

On that occasion Dr. Rittenhouse, in a short address, referred to the evils that were paramount at the time of each of the wars our country has passed through. The great evil that was the occasion of the last war was the doctrine that Might makes Right, and, having experienced, during the previous week, the tender mercies of the might of a street-car strike, Dr. Rittenhouse asserted that when 15 per cent of the people could dictate to the remaining 85 per cent "where to get off," as the Federation of Labor had done, it was an unpatriotic and un-American attitude, and they—the unions—should therefore be destroyed. Thereupon, the Columbus Federation of Labor sent Dr. Rittenhouse an invitation to attend a meeting at their hall on the following Thursday evening, for what purpose can only be surmised. The invitation was not accepted because of a previous engagement out of the city on that evening, and also because he thought the public was entitled to hear what more he had to say on the subject. He therefore decided to speak on "Labor Unions in America" on Sunday evening, and invited the C. F. of L. to send a speaker, not to debate, but to present their side, but, like the groom at a certain big wedding, he never showed up, though many union men were present.

Your attitude toward the League of Nations, as also to the domineering and Hunnish spirit of the labor unions, is highly commendable, and here is hoping the present steel strike will not be granted an armistice until they are driven to Berlin.

At my request, Dr. Rittenhouse has furnished me this copy of the sermon to be sent to you for whatever use you may deem wise.

Wishing success to the cause of Truth, Justice and Righteousness, I remain,

Yours truly,

G. M. GRIDLEY,

165 Lezington Ave.,

Columbus, O.

Our fathers denied King James the right to rule any man's soul but his own. They hated autocracy in government, plutocracy in industry and aristocracy in social life. In national growth, America has developed some of the same ugly aspects that characterized the life and country our fathers left the other side of the Atlantic. But the spirit of our fathers is not dead. Democracy may be an experiment, but to Americans it is fundamental to the unfolding of the best in American life and institutions. It nauseates American democrats to see Kings, Emperors, Queens, Princes, Dukes and aristocrats parading the streets on state occasions as so many pieces of social, political or industrial decoration. If democracy is to thrive, creatures of this class must give way to the rank and file. They produce nothing and spend a lot. The masses revolt against the wanton extravagances and luxury of the few, particularly when such extravagances and luxuries are enjoyed as the result of outrageous profits from industries in which the masses work. Workers hate these hundreds of new millionaires made during the war. The general public makes small room in their affections for thousands of near millionaires, who through their greed for gold worked and planned for nobody's interest but their own. The unrest of today indicates a determination to alter government in industry and society. It seeks protection against a condition that makes possible tremendous advantages for the few over the many. The desire for greater equality of opportunity expressed itself in definite form by organizing part of the workers in the name of labor. It is a crystallized expression of the search for justice. Certainly democratic Americans should despise any so-called captain of industry who stacks his profits mountain high by any sort of industrial plutocracy that takes unfair advantage of his fellow-man.

By the labor union's efforts, generally speaking, workers have secured improved working conditions and also a more equitable share of the profits of industry. The union has also furnished a means for collective negotiations which have been of advantage to both capital and labor. Certainly any advantages for the worker the union may have secured by legitimate means is not begrudged them by any fair-minded man. This, however, should be observed definitely by everybody, that in the expansion of its operations the union has developed tendencies and characteristics that hinder rather than help a man in achieving the best to be desired in the life of American democracy. Let the issue be clearly drawn; let it be fairly and frankly examined.

Briefly stated, I imagine most folks would agree that democracy means that every citizen should have a fair and equal chance to

make the most of himself; the largest freedom in exercising personal rights consistent with the rights of others; a chance to earn his rights to position and power.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." Let us examine the labor union, not as to details of its internal organization, but rather as to its outward expression in America.

From the Declaration of Independence we read that governments are instituted among men to secure to them their inalienable rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." All good citizens will agree that this expresses practical ideals to be achieved in American democracy.

Judged by its outward expressions today, I have profound conviction that the labor union is not consistent with democratic ideals in America, because—

First, it attempts to control and direct its own members.

Second, it attempts to limit the freedom of workers in general.

Third, it limits the rights of the public.

According to the judgment of the great men who framed and signed the Declaration of Independence, governments, not simply the American Government, but all governments, either of countries, institutions or organizations of every sort, worthy of existence; all governments must guarantee people their right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Now, "life and the pursuit of happiness" get their highest value when a man works with the most perfect freedom. In other words, life and happiness are dependent upon a man's opportunity to work out his life in an atmosphere of highest freedom.

Work is man's normal condition. Every man should work at something useful. Man in his sinless state was commanded by the Creator to "keep" the Garden. If sinless man needed to work, sinful man needs the more to work.

In Eden man worked to subdue nature; in a less favorable government man must work to keep nature from subduing him.

Useful work is the best cure for pauperism and crime.

Idleness is the most serious curse of humanity.

Work is a privilege, a right and a sacred duty.

If any will not work, neither let him eat.

The effort of the union to reduce the hours of labor has been overdone.

Its attitude toward work itself has not been wholesome in the large. Many of its men have come to look upon work as a curse imposed upon them by capital, and they express their feeling in the extreme terms of socialism. Instead of remaining steady workers, they "blow" their jobs, disgruntled. Many have even got to the

point where they think those who have should share with those who have not, whether it is earned or not.

To hate work is to be injured by it.

I firmly believe that more work rather than less work, under the best conditions, would be better.

The union demands shorter hours on the grounds that men need more time for self-improvement. Many workers would use, properly, more hours of leisure, but vastly more misuse their time by squandering earnings to the injury of themselves and their families and the public.

Real work done in the proper spirit under desirable conditions never injures. Friction and misspent hours kill. A reduction in hours would be hurtful to workers and to the whole country.

The outstanding workers who achieve the best for all the world are those who have accepted no restrictions as to the number of hours they worked. To illustrate: Suppose Jim Hill or Andrew Carnegie or Thomas Edison had been restricted to union hours of work.

To seek legislation to reduce hours of labor for one class creates an unhappy spirit in the minds of thousands of other workers, who in the nature of the work performed cannot work fewer hours under any consideration.

The union is undemocratic in that it attempts to limit the rights of workers in general.

Let me illustrate: Union paperhangers were papering upstairs rooms. A colored houseman, regularly employed in the home for general housework, was asked by his mistress to put a little varnish on a thin spot on the sitting-room floor. He was discovered by the paperhangers, who at once took comfortable seats out in the hall. When the housewife asked why they were not working, they said because the colored man had no union card, and it was against the rule of the union for them to work under such circumstances. They said they were sorry, and wanted to work. Certainly they had a right to work. They had agreed to work, and were obliged to work, but the union, so they said, took away their right to work unless the man downstairs laid down his brush. He did so. Instead of wiping a floor with a brush, he wiped the floor with a rag dipped in furniture polish, and the paperhangers went to work. But where were the rights of the worker who had no card and wanted to follow the direction of his employer? The union attempted to take away his rights, duty and obligation to work. This is only one little incident of the many of its kind.

Last week, in Philadelphia, a big parade was spoiled because the union bands refused to march with non-union bands. One group of men refused to march and blow horns because another group of men a block or two away, marching and blowing horns, had no cards in their pockets.

A few months ago a new Y. M. C. A. building was being completed in San Francisco by the installation of the lockers. The company that furnished the lockers sent a man to oversee the work of installation. He pulled off his coat and went to work with 30 other workers. A "walking delegate" promptly commanded him to put on his coat and keep hands off or 30 workers would be pulled off the job in a few minutes. I maintain the union usurped the right of a man to work.

How long will democratic Americans wear such a yoke of tyranny?

I should think men with a sense of justice and personal freedom would throw their union cards in the gutter and walk away, free men, just as our fathers left their native land rather than be fettered. But these men are not so much to be pitied because they chose to put their necks to such a yoke. The thing that roils the bubbles in the blood of true Americans is that free men in and out of the union are so often deprived of their inherent right to work, because of the autocratic mandate of the union. Such autocratic mandates have started many an ugly strike that left ruins, bloodshed and death in its wake.

I tell you frankly, American democracy cannot live unless every man is protected in his inalienable right and privilege and duty to work anywhere, any time useful work is to be done.

Furthermore, the disposition of the union to limit human rights is clearly seen in that, when a union man or set of men leaves their jobs and strike, the union denies the right of the employer to put other men in their places. It also denies the right of other men to accept those positions. This is a violation of the freedom of American citizens, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United

States. The determined effort of the unions to lay down a law or rule, written or unwritten, which denies the right of an employer to fill places vacated by strikers cannot stand the test of common morality. Denying the right to employers to engage, and of non-union men to accept, these vacated positions is an open defiance of the guaranty by our Federal Constitution of the right of private contract. Yet this same Constitution denies to our National Congress the authority to abrogate or abridge that right.

Plainly, unions are un-American and undemocratic.

At this very point, union men often become so feverish in their demands they pass under the control of mob spirit, and by threat and action say: "If you don't meet our demands, we will dynamite your property or shoot you in the heart." Does that sound like giving fellow human beings their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?

Again, the union is undemocratic in that it limits a man's chance to make the most of himself. Its standard of production is not even that of the average man, but rather that of the poorest or mediocre man. It fails to inspire workers to do their best, but holds the clever worker back, thus cramping his highest unfolding of powers.

Again, the reduction of hours of labor reduces production, which in these reconstruction days ought to be greatly increased as fast as possible. It is vitally essential because low supply and low production will keep the cost of living extremely high, and also cause the United States to lose much of her foreign trade. But while increased production is so necessary, the unions are demanding reduction of the number of working hours and a lot of other things, and threatening to tie up the whole country in a general strike.

The patriotic reasons for everybody to work are just as numerous and urgent today as in war. Let the workers of America remember that Germany a few months ago backed out of France, not because she was beaten to a frazzle and had to run, but she backed out according to the terms of an armistice. She returned to the Fatherland with a proud heart boasting that she had brought peace to the war-ridden world. She found her railroads as good as she left them. She found her mills and factories all intact, and in many cases they had more machinery than before the war because they had dismantled many factories in Belgium and Northern France and had shipped the machinery home. In fact, Germany had been on a grand moving expedition and was fat with booty, and her factories, fields and mines were untouched and untorn by her enemy. The Germans have gone home and gone to work with a vengeance. Her military machinery is also intact. Her workers are not making unearthly demands and then trying to tie the country up in general strikes. No. They have gone to work to produce the goods that will capture the markets of the world. Her goods are already being piled in American warehouses. Her commercial agents will soon be in the country getting orders for goods. Every agent will be a spy, just as they have always been. Just the other day in New York some voice was heard to say German Culture is the hope of the world. Germany is aspiring for her place in the sun, and will get it before we know it if we don't go to work and stay at work. Kings and princes and lords of leisure, who do nothing but eat bread and meat and ride on soft cushions and rubber tires, ought to do something useful. No man can earn his right to complete retirement. Now, while Germany is working to pay her indemnities, remember she has the machinery with which to produce the wealth with which to do it. But the Allies are knee-deep in debt. France and Belgium have a lot of ruined fields and factories and broken machinery to go to work with, while America has strikes and rumors of strikes which threaten to tie the country hand and foot. Let me ask, Why are men striking? Many say it is because they must have larger wages to meet the rising cost of living. This is hardly the case. The workers today are getting double and treble what thousands of professional people are getting. Hodcarriers, blacksmiths, miners, railroad mechanics, etc., are on the average getting more than doctors, professors, teachers, ministers and thousands of salaried men in various commercial pursuits. They are maintaining their usual standard of living despite the advancing prices. The railroad men are among the best-paid men in the country. Miners have never received so much, nor has any other class of labor. If they cannot meet their bills and live as well, if not better, than they have ever lived, there is something sadly wrong in their economy. Thousands of others who have had little or no in-

crease in salary within the last three years are still well fed and well housed as ever.

No. Men are not striking because they need more money to meet the rising cost of living. It is far nearer the truth to say they want more money to meet the cost of high living. Automobiles have greatly increased in price, but the long lines of machines parked beside the mills and factories of this country indicate that workers are enjoying many things once foreign to their fondest hopes. Gramophones and good furniture grace many homes which once had nothing of the sort.

Some say men are striking because they want a part in the management of industry. There is no reason why co-operation in management may not be his either by the willingness of owners to grant such privileges or by the workers earning their rights to share the management in the same way the managers got to be managers; that is, save their money and buy stock in the company. As witness, the Procter & Gamble corporation this month provided for the election of five representatives of their employees to membership in its directorate.

The miners of this country could have had by this time a large part in the management of mines if they had not squandered their earnings at saloons and in other hurtful ways. There are many concerns that urge upon the workers the value of saving their money and buying stock in the company, the stock being offered at low denominations and on easy term payments. It is the method of trying to wrench privileges from owners that has made owners slow to take workers into closer partnership. No. Strikes are threatened and called because the worker is tarred with the same stick that has tarred so many employers—greed and hoggishness. The more they get the more they want, and they want more simply because they think if they muster sufficient might they can get it. I was told of a shipworker of foreign birth, hardly able to speak our language, who was striking in Seattle. When asked why he was striking, he said he did not need more money. He got \$11 per day. He said he was striking because the company was making oodles of money and he might get some more of it. Last fall in that city barbers tried to boost a hair-cut to \$1, and bootblacks shot a shine up to a quarter just because other kinds of workers were making big wages building ships, and the companies were making tremendous fortunes. The workers simply wanted their share of the loot. They doubtless had just as much right as anybody, but striking to get it arouses the animosity of the public and hinders workers in getting what may be their rights.

It is un-American to strike for any cause.

First, it does not enable the worker to meet the rising cost of living, because a strike reduces production and also reduces the money in the striker's pocket. Reduction in production increases the cost of living, and the striker has less money with which to pay his bills. Union leaders ought to educate the workers on this point and discourage strikes.

Second, the strike reduces production and thus gives Germany that much greater lead in getting her goods into the markets of the world.

Indeed, I believe it is a part of Germany's present scheme of retarding production among the Allies by stirring up strikes and riots to fetter the feet as much as possible. In so far as the unions favor strikes at this time they are, consciously or unconsciously, playing into the hands of Germany and thus hastening the hour when she may be prepared to strike the world another staggering blow.

Again, the union is undemocratic in its method of recruiting its ranks.

The union gets the big majority of its recruits, not from the ranks of the gifted, strong, red-blooded American sons, but from the crowds of foreigners that throng our great cities. The industrial production of the United States is bounded roughly on the north by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by the Ohio River and on the west by the Mississippi. Of all the workers in that vast section, only about 20 per cent are organized. But of this 20 per cent, 80 per cent are either foreign-born or of foreign-born parents. On the face of the matter, it seems clear the unions scoop in these aliens, thousands of whom are almost wholly ignorant of our language and institutions and customs. They can easily be hoodwinked into voting or striking, or doing most anything else that some unholy labor leader or agitator or walking delegate might want them to do. What a pity that such advantage

should be taken of ignorant men to be used as tools for disrupting the country! What a shame that the other 20 per cent of union members who are sons of America should permit themselves to be parties of an organization so largely un-American in its constituency!

The union is un-American in calling sympathetic strikes.

When strikers run amuck in Boston there is no moral, ethical or legal justification for suspending the operations of peaceful industry in Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis or any other city. This sort of conduct has gotten the union in bad with the whole country.

The union is un-American in that it denies that it owes any obligation to the public.

In calling the workers out of a factory where the necessities of life are being made, or in stopping the operations of a public utility, it voices its denial of any obligation to the public. Every strike hurts everybody and helps nobody. The same is true of lockouts. The wisest and noblest labor leaders are learning that strikes are very poor ways for settling anything, just as large employers have learned that lockouts are un-American and unavailing. For a set of men to pull off a strike at the expense of the public to increase the strikers' pay while the rest of the people pay the bill, will before many years be considered just as dishonorable and un-American and unpatriotic as for soldiers to walk out of their ranks while marching toward the battlefield to defend their country's honor.

I have no desire to defend a single wrong in capital or to give advantage to any person or organization where it is unmerited. Wrong everywhere should be corrected as soon as possible.

I believe that while the labor union has done much to help the worker, it is a load on the back of the average worker, and certainly a load on the backs of those above the average. The "check-off" system, whereby the employer is compelled to deduct from the employees' pay the dues for the union and forward them to the union headquarters, is an offense to self-respecting men. This yields tremendous sums for the union which the members themselves would not pay if they were not forced, and in the expenditure of which they have little or no voice. They must surrender their liberty thus to the union. If they rebel and withdraw, the whole union machinery is used to keep them from securing employment anywhere. It is a load on the back of the union man. It is a load on the back of the employer, who is limited in securing workers. He must surrender his guaranteed constitutional rights of private contract. It often burdens him because, by a strike, he is prevented from furnishing goods according to contract. It is a load on the public, which has to pay the frightful cost of strikes and resultant evils of public suffering. It is time for the unions to lift this load off their own backs and off everybody's back and be content to live as a company of men who are willing to live and let live, willing to co-operate and negotiate. Lift this load and thousands of full-blooded Americans will gladly avail themselves of such helpfulness as the organizations may then afford.

Industry appreciates as never before that the best results come from fair and reasonable consideration of the workers. This period of reconstruction is more dangerous for our country than was the war itself. Let labor unions promptly put out of the way any member or leader who tries to foment riot or cause bloodshed, or the union will ere long find itself consumed in the flaming heat of public scorn.

Horace Greeley once said in effect:

"Great God, but the American people is a mighty people when it gets mad."

I believe the public wants the army of workers to have their rights. It wants them to get all they earn, but it also wants them to earn what they get. The most effective and deadly weapon in any land is public indignation at white heat turned against a man or set of men or an institution. Labor unions had better accept as public judgment the appeal of President Wilson to refrain from strikes. He has expressed the moral force of the American people in urging settlement by negotiation rather than by force. Whether labor unions believe it or not, their conduct has brought the public to feel that the union believes "might is right." Just lately America sent more than 2,000,000 strapping soldiers across the Atlantic in an endeavor to drive from the earth

that hideous fallacy. **Backing up demands and so-called rights by brute force does not set well with Americans.**

Talk less of rights and more of duty—

Duty well done toward union members;

Duty nobly done toward employers;

Duty of service courageously rendered to a generous public, and just as big-hearted America hastens to strew palms in the paths of her sons who so honorably and nobly did their duty "over there," so the same big-hearted Americans will command with the authority of public approval a just and righteous reward for her sons who perform faithfully the mighty tasks of peace.

The union in its outward endeavors seeks only material compensation. It forgets that "man cannot live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Men live by affection, by co-operation, by mutual interest, by large fellowships, and, best of all, by holy companionship with God. Jesus taught plainly that position and power are not to be had by demanding them, but are to be earned. They are the just reward for work nobly and humbly done. Paul often called himself a slave. Jesus said, "whosoever would be great among you, let him be one who serves." He was not above taking a towel and basin and washing his disciples' feet. He said, "my father worketh

hitherto and I work." The Father is working mightily for us each day. We are urged to become fellow-workers with Him.

When the engineer climbs to his seat is he happiest and best appreciated in the mood of one who wrangles in his heart and burdens his mind over the size of his salary and hotly resolves to join a strike? No. He is happiest and best appreciated when he lays his hand on the throttle in the spirit of a man who is justly proud of his ability and opportunity to drive a fast engine, happy that he can serve the interest of a thousand folks busy with the noble affairs of life. Some are rushing toward business engagements; others to the side of dying friend or loved one; others to the joys of a glad holiday. As the engineer reflects upon his duty and responsibility and privilege of noble and useful service to his fellows, can he not offer a prayer of thankfulness to God that in serving well his fellows he is also serving God? Can he not in the joy of such conscious Divine companionship mightily increase his happiness and largely guarantee the success of his undertaking by humbly seeking the Father's safe guidance to the end of the journey?

Yes, for the humble and the greatest, the path to position and power is the pathway of service. Work well done is never without its reward.

Industrial Patriotism the Need of the Hour*

By JOHN W. O'LEARY, President National Metal Trades Association.

No invitation to meet the men of any profession or branch of industry has appealed to me as much as yours; and I am happy that the privilege has been accorded me to participate in the proceedings of this meeting of the National Exposition of Chemical Industries.

I have always tried when thinking in terms of the great war to dwell not so much on its cost in money—in health, sacrifice or supreme loss of life—but more on the gain to the world through the war. It would be unfortunate if we forgot the debt we, as survivors of the awful struggle, owe to those who fought the good fight and won for us world liberty. None can do them too much honor, and we would be ingrates indeed if we failed in our daily life and expression to give thanks to God and them for the victory.

It seems to me, however, that we would be showing small appreciation and little reverence if we now only devote ourselves to acknowledgment of our debt by erection of monuments—memorials to those who won the war. The cost was too great; the struggle too long, to be content with such expression. We should rather feel the duty ours, to honor them by accepting as our task the rebuilding of the world resources destroyed; the conservation of the resources remaining and the preservation of the lessons taught by experience.

To you men of the chemical industries comes the opportunity to lead in these tasks. The war brought to all of us a realization of your value in almost every branch of industry. One of the oldest of professions has come into its proper sphere of importance. For, during the war, whether the need was a greater destructive explosive, a more dangerous gas, a more brittle steel, or a more ductile, the science of chemistry was the agency to which we looked. Or if the demands of armies called for more of cloth, or wood, or paper, or leather, or silk, or anything which natural resources or productive capacity could not supply, the chemist was called on to create the substitute.

And now that we are realizing the effect of interrupted production, and of wholesale destruction; when we are realizing the economic cost, and the difficulty of supplying even our current needs when we know that it is essential that we also restore the lack in these years of war before equilibrium can again exist; what an opportunity is yours—to serve the world!

The awakening of industry in general to its need for your assistance was marked during the years immediately preceding the war. The twentieth century began with such an appreciation.

I have been interested all of my life in the steel industry. I have heard my father speak often of the shipment of steel rails to the United States from England during his early manhood, and of the excitement over the discovery of the Bessemer process. I have watched with interest the later development of the open

hearth, and the impetus which that development gave to the industry. But it was not until the chemical engineers developed the use of alloys in steel, and the wonderful magic effects of heat treatment, that the full possibilities of the steel industry became apparent. Today the chemistry of steel makes us feel that no matter what phenomenal results have been demonstrated recently—more phenomenal results will occur, and that there is no more important factor in the further development of the steel industry than chemistry. But it is not sufficient that you have improved materially the quality and uses of steel—you have been developing at the same time the by-products, which for so many years were wasted. In so doing, you are making us independent of Germany and her tar compounds and adding materially to the wealth of the United States. It is noticeable that while almost every commodity has increased in price since the armistice, that steel has been reduced and that, in spite of higher costs, in actual production of the steel itself. This has been made possible largely through the utilization of the by-products. It is entirely within the realm of possibility that the by-products of steel manufacturers may bring profits equal to those of producing steel. Whatever the gain, it will mean much to the future prosperity of the United States. Today, we are the only great producing nation in position to carry on normal industry through finance, natural resources and comparative immunity from destruction of life from the war. While we are not taking full advantage of our position, because of industrial strife, we will recover quicker than others. Eventually, however, we must meet competition which will demand the keenest efforts. The farther we advance in utilization of our by-products to carry the cost of manufacture, the better we will meet whatever the balance of the world offers in competition. What has been accomplished in the steel industry is indicative only of the importance of chemistry in almost every basic line. The extravagant, wasteful methods which we employed in the use of our forest resources is forcing attention now. Through the use of preservatives we must conserve what we have left; and it is your province to develop those preservatives.

The importance of the growth of your industry in the basic chemical field—of chemicals, drugs and dyes, is clearly shown in the comparison of our export figures for those articles in 1913 and 1917. Our imports from Germany in 1913 amounted to \$21,000,000. Our exports in 1913 to all countries, \$30,000,000; while in 1917, partly due to higher prices, but still representing large increase in value, our exports amounted to \$188,090,000. Surely no other American industry can show such a ratio of increase. The war gave both impetus and protection permitting this vast expansion. American initiative, courage, and legislative protection must be forthcoming to continue onward progress.

And so I might continue, if time permitted, to enlarge upon the importance of the relationship of chemistry to industry. You

*Address at opening of National Exposition of Chemical Industries, Chicago, September 22.

know, better than I can tell, how vital your field is to industry. But what of the preservation of industry itself? It seems to me that our industrial progress has for the past year been backward rather than forward, and no gathering of business men at this time should fail to recognize the seriousness of our present trend, and seek for the cause and cure.

During the war, and more particularly since the armistice, we have been passing through successive stages of higher wage demands, higher profit demands; less hours, less work; more leisure, more extravagance; less responsibility; less patriotism; of course, the result is bringing higher costs, and a progress toward disaster. Economic truths have been discarded for theories which sound well but won't work. We are confused by a plethora of general terms, undefined in our own minds or in the minds of those who utter them. Living wage, collective bargaining, profiteering, labor as a commodity, partnership of capital and labor—the right to organize, shop representation, combination, a new era, democracy in industry, socialization of industry, are some of the terms used each day in every publication; in every forum. No one attempts to define what is meant, because everyone has his own interpretation, and they nearly all differ.

The great mass of American workingmen just want to work—the great mass of American employers just want to produce. They both recognize that they are interdependent and have co-operative interests, and if permitted to carry on—other conditions will correct themselves. But they, too, are confused by what is after all nothing more nor less than an insidious socialistic propaganda. Not that all who are striving to express their understanding of the multitude of new thoughts are Socialists. Many are honest, well-meaning folks who have assumed a paternal interest in industry but are in no way responsible for its continuance, nor have they any practical knowledge of its conduct. Others are selfishly interested in the propaganda because it furnishes them their daily bread. Others are employers who either through conscientious belief or pressure have adopted new plans of relationship and are anxious that they not conduct their experiment alone. And industry suffers! Five months of honest productive effort of American industry will supply all of our own needs, and permit of seven months' effort to replenishment of the world. Yet at our present rate of progress, we are unable to supply our own needs.

Until recently all Europe was pursuing similar tactics. Each nation's industry was striving to emulate the progress of Russia under Lenine, who has put into force all of the theories which we are talking about, as he understands them. I do not know whether his interpretation isn't likely to be as correct as any of ours. But today, at least two of the nations who have been passing through this after-war orgy are recovering. Belgium is no longer striving to see how few hours she can work, but rather how many hours bodily strength and health will permit. Germany, under pre-war conditions, a wonderful industrial nation, has lost heavily in man power. But before the war 3,500,000 of her men were constantly removed from industry for military purposes, and millions more were engaged in supplying those 3,500,000. Today there is no such drain on her industrial man power and the release of this burden more than offsets her losses during the war. They have stopped talking about the eight, seven or six-hour day, and are ready to devote ten, eleven and twelve hours a day to restoring her industrial position.

Frankly, men of American industry, it is time we woke up and undertook a large influence in the guidance of our industrial program.

Whether or not we are living in a new world, or a new era, the same sun shines, the same God rules. None of the formulas of chemical reaction have changed. We continue to progress in the discovery of new things but they do not develop over night. Time and honest effort, not laws or theories, will make the discoveries available for service. Progress must be step by step, and each step will succeed only as the proper reagents are used. I remember from my days in chemistry that it required hydrogen and oxygen to produce one of the necessities of life; that it required two parts of the hydrogen and one of oxygen to accomplish it; either a different element or different proportion meant failure. If we substituted sulphur for the oxygen we made an awful stench.

As I see it, industrial relations operate similarly to chemical relations. To reach proper results we must rely upon employer

and employe, and in their proper proportion. Too much power on the part of either will not make the compound desired. The substitution of another element will make a stench, and the addition of another element will not produce the desired result.

Two weeks from today the Labor Conference called by the President of the United States will assemble in Washington. Its importance to industry is emphasized by the request of the President to union labor to await results of the conference before inaugurating further strikes. The corollary is that if results of the conference do not follow the desires of the Federation, strikes will follow, and we must continue the disastrous experience of the past year. It is important, therefore, to analyze from the President's speeches and trend his views on proper solution. He has expressed his belief that society sanctioned the eight-hour day; he has approved collective bargaining, though not clearly defined as to method; he has said that he would offer a new basis for wages; he has indicated that workmen should be partners in industry; he has advocated placing employes on the board of directors; he has shown sympathetic approval of the organization of all workers.

As I indicated earlier, much depends on the interpretation we give to terms or words. Under any interpretation, a program based on immediate adoption by American industry of these principles would result in chaos. Unrest is too keen for the launching of any definite plan of development of theories which, whether good or bad, must be gradual in their presentation; adopted only after experiment in a small way has proven their success, and debated and studied when men are calm and their judgment keen, rather than under hysterical and restless conditions.

I hope, therefore, that all men of industry, who meet together, whether employer or employe, will consider the seriousness of our industrial future—calmly and without passion, and I hope that as a result of such thought they will express to the President their hope that in this critical period of unrest no radical suggestions be inserted to furnish complete conditions. Industry is in no position to absorb further departures from established practice than are now being tried. The general public cannot add to the burden being carried by them. Increased production is the only method which will make permanently possible improved standards of living or working conditions.

Our greatest need today is for a reawakening of the patriotic impulses created during the war. Now, the slogan should be—Industrial Patriotism.

Today we need not so much discussion of rights of capital and labor as two opposing classes, but rather a campaign for industrial patriotism. The war awakened in us a spirit of enthusiasm for country and flag, dormant for many years. The reaction at its close is dissipating a great national asset. Selfishness is reasserting itself.

Under the spell of national stress we all labored, not as classes, but as Americans—all. The nation is in serious peril if we continue to drift industrially as we have since the armistice. Opportunity invites us, as American citizens, to prosper, and as American citizens, not as classes, we should accept, and fight together for commercial supremacy of the world.

Middlesborough Seeking New Industries.

The Chamber of Commerce recently organized at Middlesborough, Ky., advises that definite plans are now under way in that city for securing several substantial new industries, some of which will make use of the natural resources of timber and other raw materials that district affords. The secretary of the organization, Mr. A. I. Hays, says further that the housing problem is not a serious one and that it will be solved simultaneously with the coming of additional workers, which the new industries are expected to attract. In the campaign for new houses, it is planned to proceed promptly regardless of present cost of building materials, action being delayed only by the difficulty in securing such materials. The plan contemplates houses of dignified and attractive architectural design.

Mr. Hays says Middlesborough now has 10,000 people and that there is raw material nearby in almost inexhaustible quantities for the manufacture of cement and brick, as well as sand suitable for the manufacture of glass.

Vice-President Marshall Discusses Nation's Problems

[The address of Vice-President Marshall before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association's annual meeting at Atlantic City last May has just been printed in full in the proceedings of the convention.]

Mr. J. C. Haskell, president of the Atlanta Compress Co., writes the Manufacturers Record asking that Mr. Marshall's speech be printed by us.

In his letter Mr. Haskell said: "A penniless soldier of the Southern Army, who had to work out his own salvation as best he could—I have worked and am working in lines that have brought me in contact with people all over the country for fifty years, and believe I am a fair sample of an American. As such, the speech of Vice-President Marshall has made a marked impression on me, coming as it has at a moment when every one ought to feel that the best efforts of all true Americans, with mind and body, must be properly directed to save this country from trouble and disasters, and I believe it would be a help to many who are floundering in doubt as to what is best to be done."

"I am old enough to have clear recollections of how the masses of our comparatively illiterate people were swayed by the leaders of fifty years ago for good or bad—generally for good, as most of our public men, being of independent means, spoke and acted in a manner largely free from the desire of personal financial gain."

"Mr. Marshall's address, charmingly humorous and apparently lightly spoken, is free from all personal taint, high in its ideas, and yet so homespun in expression that I feel it must appeal to the honest and patriotic people of our country."

Owing to its length, it is not possible to publish Mr. Marshall's speech in full, but we are very glad of the opportunity to give some of the more striking statements in it, showing very clearly his trend of thought. The paragraphs as given are very largely extracts, omitting many connecting lines, often humorous and interesting, which added to the charm of the speech, but for which we cannot at the moment find room.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

I want the American manufacturer to prosper. If he does not prosper, the entire fabric of American prosperity and American civilization goes down; but if I have any complaint—and I do not know that a man in my position has any right to complain about anything, as long as his salary is regularly paid, and nobody holds him responsible for anything. But if I have any complaint at all, it is that the entire history, almost up to the present time, of so-called remedial legislation has been based upon the theory of class legislation. In other words, it has seemed to me a constant fight, both in the political field and in the halls of Congress, to ascertain what a particular class can get from so-called remedial legislation. I hope that that thing is going to stop in the American Republic, and I hope that there will never be any more legislation enacted, so-called remedial in its character, by the Congress of the United States, that is not enacted for the benefit of the American people.

I am speaking that to manufacturers, and I think I would have the nerve to say the same thing to the men who work for you, because I can see no difference in a free republic as to who shall ride the Government, whether it is the manufacturer or the laboring man. So far as I am concerned, I do not want to be ridden by anybody, but if it comes down to the American people being ridden by somebody, you can rely upon it that they are going to be ridden by somebody who has an interest in the horse.

I only speak along that line tentatively, gentlemen; not because I want to, or would if I could, change your present condition, or change the relations that now exist between you and the laboring men of America. I am not here urging that there should be a reduction in the wages in America. I am here to tell you very frankly you can't reduce the wage scale in America, and if you try it you are going to have trouble in America; and I am asking you to consider that question—not from the standpoint of your pocketbooks exclusively, but from the standpoint of the lessons of the war through which we have just passed.

I understand the harassments of your business, I think. I have talked to enough of you throughout America to know how arduous a task it is to be the manager of a great enterprise, and I want to ask you in all sincerity of conviction as to whether you believe that ten millions of men agonized and suffered and died upon the far-flung battle lines of Europe in order that things might be as they were. And I am not appealing to you at all along legislative lines.

There is nobody on earth who has less faith in legislation than I have. I have seen so much of it. The weakness of the American people consists in the fact that a noisy, vociferous and persistent minority is always buzzing around the halls of Congress, and frequently obtaining legislation that the great majority of the American people care nothing about. We do not do about it as our English friends do. Public opinion leads in English affairs, and when public

opinion demands remedial legislation it is granted, and there is public opinion to enforce it. In America we try to lift public opinion up by remedial legislation; and nine times out of ten we fail to do it.

As I say, I am not speaking of remedial legislation, because I have very little confidence in legislative enactments producing that right sort of a feeling which ought to exist between the capitalists and the laboring men of America. I am bold enough to say to you that in the past years the laboring man of America did not get his fair proportion of the profit between labor and capital, and if you wanted to keep him where he was, working for you, working for a fair wage that would keep his wife and family from starvation, then you did the most intolerable thing that wise men could possibly have done; because for thirty years the cry of everybody in America, from John D. Rockefeller to the Vice-President of the United States, has been "Education! More education! More education!"—and the more education you give to a man, and the more he knows that there are good things in the world, and the more he sees the enjoyment that can be obtained out of the good things of the world, the more certain you may be that he is going to have some of them—peaceably if he can, and forcibly if he must. Now, I want peace and concord to be maintained between the manufacturers and the laborers of America. It's suicidal to talk about a diminution in wages while the present cost of living continues. It's foolishness to imagine that men are ever going back to the condition in which they were before the war.

This thing, therefore, submits itself to you in two attitudes of mind—and I am talking about particularly the business attitude of mind just now; I am wanting to address you in the attitude of mind that governed you while we were engaged in war with the Imperial Government of Germany. I never knew of any such time, never read of anything so magnificent in all the history of the world as the self-sacrificing, devoted, never-ending, day-and-night service of the manufacturers of America to the cause of America's army. It was a great and a glorious thing which you did for your country; and while you were doing it you were not thinking so much as to whether you could declare a 20 or 30 per cent dividend, as to whether you could help your country to win her war against the militaristic spirit of Germany. And there's an odor of sanctity that will remain around your lives and the memory of your lives long after you have ceased to be in the business and political life of the republic.

Now, I want to ask you this, as to whether in all your lives you have got as much satisfaction and as great pleasure out of large dividends as you got out of the sacrifice that you men made for your country in her hour of need. I do not believe I could find a manufacturer in this hall who would not tell me that he got more joy out of five dollars given to the Red Cross, five dollars to the Y. M. C. A., five dollars to the Knights of Columbus, five dollars to the Salvation Army, five dollars to the Jewish Welfare

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Society, than any one hundred dollars that he tucked away for his own private satisfaction and enjoyment.

I believe I speak the truth about it. Now, so far as I am concerned, gentlemen, I am not worrying about the legislation of the future; I mean legislation that has anything to do with your relations to those who are in your employ. If there is to be a League of Nations, it will be as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean, unless the judgment and conscience and heart of mankind are in the principles announced by that League of Nations. If peace and good will are to continue to prevail between the employer and the employee in American life, in my humble judgment it cannot do so by enforced remedial legislation. Anybody almost can hire a hand; anybody almost can hire a head: **but who is there among you who can hire a heart?** Now, that's your problem, gentlemen; and this is about the first time in my life that I have been really proud of the fact that I am Vice-President, because no responsibility rests upon my shoulders. It's up to you whether there can be that intimate good will and friendship between the manufacturers of America and the laborers of America that will put into the industries of America the heads, the hands and the hearts of the American people.

May I be permitted to make this suggestion? I am one of those that believe that in this country of ours any sober, healthy, industrious man is entitled to a good living for himself and his family, and to have many of the luxuries of American life. But if you will pardon me if I say so—and I say it reverently—God Almighty did not intend that they were all intended to have it either in New York or Philadelphia. You know what I mean. Of course you do. I mean that the congestion of manufacturers in the great centers of this country is one of the reasons of the poverty among the laboring classes of this country. I think I speak with some knowledge of affairs. I have been down in your neck of the woods: I know where your manufactories are; and I know the condition of your working people. I have seen hundreds of little homes and little gardens in the Southland. The manufacturer of the North has been jealous of you; and you know that as well as I do; and he has said that you had an advantage over the manufacturer of the North on account of the cheap colored labor of the South. Well, I have been there. I know the cheap colored labor of the South. The average colored man of the South wants just about so much money, and no more. He wouldn't know what to do with it. In time some colored men may grow ambitious for the accumulation of money; but the average colored man of the South is satisfied when he has just so much money, and if he can keep his job by working about two days each week, that's about all he wants to work in a factory in the South. That's what I have seen in the South. They have been doing with you as I have been doing this afternoon—they have been solving your problems without knowing anything about them.

As a suggestion, permit me to say that the streets of Jerusalem have always been kept clean by every man sweeping his own doorway; and as a further suggestion let me say that it is perhaps wise to let people who know about local conditions attend to local affairs in this republic of ours.

Now for about thirty days after the war closed I thought that mankind had become angelic in its character; but as the days go by I observe that we are pretty much the same old sort of human beings that we were before the war in this particular, that as American citizens we are not going to stand back here on this western continent and let the nations of the Old World rehabilitate themselves and steal the trade of the world. Now I do not want that done. I am willing to go a long ways in lending a helping hand to all the needy and oppressed, but I am not willing for the American business man to sit down and let the trade of the world be stolen from him; and so, as the millennial dawn is not here, one of the great questions that confronts you as manufacturers is not alone the question of your home market, but the question as to whether you can't get your products into the markets of the world, and be at least one of the dominant factors in the trade of the world. I think you can.

OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

As far as I am concerned, I am unalterably opposed to Government ownership of anything that the Government

does not have to own. We used to have a man in Indiana who said he took notice of everything he observed, and that he observed everything that he took notice of. I have been doing that in Washington, and in so far as I have had an opportunity to see things there, gentlemen, this is the real weakness of the Government ownership of anything—there is nobody to cuss, nobody to sue and nobody to reward; I have never known very much good to come to the world out of anything in which the man did not have the hope, at least, or the prospects of honor or reward.

The shipping business is an unusually peculiar one. As men who have been engaged in it tell me, and as I believe, you cannot run the shipping business by an Act of Congress. It is a business which requires quick decisions, sudden changes of policy and power to fix rates as the circumstances or the occasion may require. Why, gentlemen, the English Government, or rather the English shipping interests, were carrying cargoes from Liverpool to Hong Kong and Shanghai after the conclusion of the armistice for \$12.50 a ton for ninety days before the American people found it out; and they were asking from \$30 to \$40 and \$50 to carry the products of American manufacturers to those same ports.

Although I was trained theoretically as a "tariff-for-revenue" Democrat, which you know was only camouflage for free trade, and although I believe in that theory of government even now, still we have paid a pretty high price in money, not to speak of the loss of life, to help the Allies win this war; and so, if I am mistaken about it, I hope that the Tariff Commission will see that the American manufacturer has at least a fair start in the markets of the world for the supremacy of the world.

I think that the waterways of this country ought to be tied up with the railroads under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. You have noticed, haven't you, that the more we improve the rivers of this country the less traffic there is on them? That's true, gentlemen; there isn't even an exception necessary to prove the rule; and you know why, don't you? It is because there is a clause in the Interstate Commerce law that authorizes the railroads to meet water competition, with this result, that as fast as you fix a river for the transportation of commodities, and as a railroad parallels it, it cuts the rate and gets the business; and then the fellow in the country who has no water in his adjacent neighborhood has to pay the increased rate in order that the income of the railroad may be sufficient.

Let me make this guess to you, gentlemen: Wages are not coming down in America for a long, long time to come. Raw material is not going to come down in America for a long, long time to come. There is a patriotism of peace as well as a patriotism of war. We shall have lost much if winning the war we shall plunge this people of ours into the chaos of a panic, of strikes, lockouts and bitter reprimand of classes.

Touring by Motor Through the South.

More than 100 motor tourists will leave Chicago on October 20 for Miami, Fla. The party will be in charge of a Chicago tourist agency—T. & S. Tours—which has chartered 10 passenger touring cars used during the past summer for trips through Yellowstone Park. These big motor cars, which are mounted on 3-ton chassis and equipped with Goodyear cord pneumatic truck tires for comfort, speed and traction, are now enroute from the nation's most popular playground.

The Dixie-bound motorcade also will include three seven-passenger touring cars, owned by the tourist agency, and a number of motorists in their own automobiles.

Traveling by day in automobiles at a leisurely pace, and making side trips to points of scenic and historic interest, the tourists will see the South to better advantage than by train.

The tentative schedule for the 1800-mile trip from Chicago to Miami has been so arranged that no day's run will cover more than 100 miles, and an allowance of 25 days for the tour will permit stopovers and off-the-route pilgrimages to places of interest.

The itinerary for the tour leads through Indianapolis, French Lick, Louisville, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Macon, Valdosta, Madison and Jacksonville to Miami, traveling down the east coast through romantic St. Augustine and two famous water places—Daytona and Palm Beach. After a short stop at Miami, the party will return to Daytona, then across to St. Petersburg on the west coast.

Wild Waste and Extravagance in Government Expenditures

RIVETERS, WHITE AND BLACK, GETTING \$29 PER DAY ON GOVERNMENT WORK AT NEWPORT NEWS, AS SHOWN BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN A RICHMOND BANKER AND SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS.

That this country is suffering from an orgy of wild waste and extravagance which seems to have no limit on the part of the Government, which spreads from Government work into every other department of human activity, has been well known, but some striking illustrations of it, amazing even to those who have been somewhat familiar with the situation, have recently come to our attention.

President Ferguson of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. made a statement some time ago before the Richmond Chamber of Commerce that riveters, black and white, were drawing as much as \$175 per week, or \$29 per day for work in his shipyard on Government contracts, the wages it should be understood being fixed by the Government. Amazed at such extravagance, Mr. L. M. Williams, a brother of Comptroller John Skelton Williams, and a member of the old banking firm of John L. Williams & Sons of Richmond, wrote to Secretary Daniels to know if it was true and if so, to protest against it. Mr. Daniels did not undertake in any way to criticize such a high rate of payment on the part of the Navy Department, but rather indicated that he thought Mr. Williams' complaint was based on the fact that the wages were paid to negro riveters, whereas Mr. Williams complained as to the payment to white or black of such exorbitant figures.

Mr. Williams emphasized his opposition as an American citizen to the wild extravagance on the part of the Government in paying \$29 per day to day laborers when millions of soldiers had been called to the colors and sent abroad to risk their lives at a rate of pay of less than \$2.00 per day.

The correspondence between Mr. Williams and Secretary Daniels is illuminating as emphasizing the need of a radical change from the present wild methods of Government expenditures.

The very day on which this information came to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD we were advised that a long established shipyard which had for many years been building small boats, tugs and barges, undertook during the war to enlarge its plant in order to meet the Government's call for more ships. According to the information furnished us—not, however, by the company—that concern accepted Government contracts and began its work paying to its negro calkers and ship carpenters \$2.50 per day, which had been the rate for these men for many years and with which they were entirely satisfied. The company was notified by the Government that it must advance the wages of these men to \$6.00 per day. The company protested on the ground that its men were entirely satisfied; that they had been working for years at that rate and there was absolutely no need for any change, but the reply went back from Washington that the contracts for ships would be canceled unless the rate of wages was made \$6.00 per day, and so these negro calkers and carpenters who had been happy on \$2.50 a day were by the command of the Government forced to accept \$6.00 per day.

These are but typical illustrations of the waste and extravagance which has been going on since the beginning of the war, largely through the power of the American Federation of Labor which has seemed to have more influence in shaping the affairs in Washington, so far as labor is concerned, than the United States Government itself. It is out of this condition that the troubles from which this nation is now suffering have largely arisen. The Government is responsible for having encouraged and developed, fertilized and fructified in every way possible this spirit of profiteering and now the nation faces tremendous problems because it encouraged this profiteering under the direct work of union labor leaders in domination of the situation at Washington.

The correspondence between Mr. Williams and Secretary Daniels is given below:

JOHN L. WILLIAMS & SONS
Bankers.

Richmond, Va., July 9, 1919.

HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of Navy,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Daniels: Mr. Homer Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., made a statement to the Richmond Chamber of Commerce in Richmond, on Wednesday, June 18, that negro riveters are today drawing \$175 per week for working at the Newport News Shipbuilding Co.

This appears to me and many others as scandalous waste of Government money, especially as such conditions exist six months after the armistice. I understand that this wage scale that permits these colored men making \$175 per week, or about \$9100 per annum, is the result of orders issued by some official of the Navy Department.

I hope, therefore, in the interest of fair dealing to American citizens, that you will immediately issue such an order that will hold down the maximum wage to steel riveters to something like a fair price for colored and white manual labor.

You can get this work done for not exceeding \$10 per day, and if intelligently and aggressively handled you could get the work done at \$5 per day.

The Government in paying colored and white labor \$175 per week is doing the grossest injustice to other employers of labor and is upsetting our economic conditions by increasing the price of food and clothing enormously. As you well know, if these colored people get these enormous sums of money they spend it quickly and carelessly in paying any price for what they see, and the merchants, of course, are quick to increase what they have for sale to these laborers from 50 per cent to 150 per cent or more.

For the sake of every American citizen and a fair and square deal, I beg of you to stop this scandalous waste of Government money, which is provided by extortionate taxation, before you go on your excursion to the Pacific Ocean.

From my viewpoint, a large number of the present United States official Administration, especially the Railroad Administration and the War Department, appear to have penalized industry and made thrift a crime.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) LANGBOURNE M. WILLIAMS.

Secretary Daniels' Reply.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1919.

Dear Sir: Referring to your letter of July 9, relative to the pay of riveters at Newport News, Va., riveters are paid for piece-work and the prices were fixed by the Macy Board of United States Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board. The fact that negro riveters get excessive wages at Newport News is due to the fact that no distinction of color is made in the rates, which is the same for all yards on the Atlantic Coast and Great Lakes. Negroes are not permitted by the unions to work in the Northern yards, and are at Newport News, and naturally congregate there.

The per diem rate paid for riveters at the Norfolk Navy Yard for day work, which obtains in the yard, is \$6.40 per diem, but on contract work for ships piece-work is provided for and naturally a person engaged upon piece-work bends his utmost efforts to produce as much in a given time as is physically possible in order to increase his earnings. The Government, of course, receives the benefit thereof in increased production and in the speedy completion of the work.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

MR. LANGBOURNE M. WILLIAMS,
Eighth and Main Streets, Richmond, Va.

Negro and White Riveters on Government Work Getting \$175 a Week While Soldiers Got Less Than \$2 a Day.

July 18, 1919.

HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of Navy,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Daniels: Your esteemed favor of the 15th received this morning, in which you appear to think that my cause of complaint is that negro riveters are getting \$175 per week.

My complaint as a sovereign citizen of this great country is that any day laborer is paid \$29 per day, or at the rate of \$9100 per annum, when you send a soldier to the front at the risk of his life and sacrifice of all his family ties, at the rate of less than \$2 per day. Such a system of payment, whether made by the Macy Board or the United States Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, is the grossest injustice, and, in my opinion, piracy of Government funds which can only result in extortionate taxation and a disruption of all ordinary economic conditions.

The Government certainly does not receive the proportionate benefit in paying a day laborer \$29 per day as compared with a possible wage of \$6.40 per day, and if the citizens of the United States at large knew that such a gross misappropriation of Government money is going on six months after the war, you would see a tremendous clamor from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf for the resignation of every Government official responsible for such wastefulness.

The thinking, intelligent farmer, and average city layman, have not the most remote idea that the Government is paying anything like \$29 per day for riveters on ships, and I believe it the duty of every Government official to immediately put forth every effort to stop such scandalous payments. The supply of riveters is certainly ample to meet the demand at \$6.40 per day or less, and there is certainly not the urgent demand for speedy completion mentioned in your letter as to justify \$9000 per annum for a day laborer who does nothing but rivet ships.

I hope you can see your way clear to bring this matter before the Macy Board or the United States Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board at once, and have this great wrong to American citizens righted.

With kind regards, I am, most respectfully yours,

(Signed) L. M. WILLIAMS.

P. S.—Will you kindly advise me by return mail the names of the members of the Macy Board and also present directors of the United States Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board?

This is a serious matter, and one of your best friends in this country tells me that it was hard for him to believe that these riveters are getting the pay named by Mr. Homer Ferguson of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. and confirmed in your letter of the 15th instant addressed to me.

I love my country, and I hate to see it robbed by labor unions, pirates or anyone else, and I am in accord with Patrick Henry in his celebrated statement: "Millions for defense and not one cent for tribute," whether the collection is attempted by Kaiser William of Germany or Czar Sam Gompers of America.

The Hand of the American Federation of Labor Helped to Set the Labor Wage.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, D. C., July 28, 1919.

Dear Sir: Referring to your letter of July 18, the members of the Macy Board or Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board were V. Everit Macy, chairman; L. C. Marshall and A. J. Berres, Mr. Macy having been appointed by the President of the United States, Mr. Marshall by the Navy Department and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Mr. Berres by the president of the American Federation of Labor. This Board was dissolved on March 31, 1919.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

MR. LANGBOURNE M. WILLIAMS,

Care John L. Williams & Sons,

Corner Eighth and Main Streets, Richmond, Va.

Still Wants to Know Why Riveters Get \$29 a Day.

July 30, 1919.

HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of Navy,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Daniels: Your letter of the 28th inst. received, advising me that the Macy Board, consisting of Messrs. V. Everit Macy, L. C. Marshall and A. J. Berres, had been dissolved on March 31, 1919.

I will, therefore, thank you to advise me who is responsible for steel riveters receiving as high as \$29 per day for driving rivets in the boats now being built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Co.

(Signed) LANGBOURNE M. WILLIAMS.

Wants Specific Information.

August 6, 1919.

HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of Navy,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Daniels: I wrote you on July 30 asking you to inform me who is now responsible for day laborers driving rivets in the ships at the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. receiving \$29 per day, but as yet have no reply.

I consider this most vital and will thank you very much to let me hear from you by return mail if possible telling me who is responsible for these wages being paid at the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. today.

With kind regards, I am, yours respectfully,

(Signed) LANGBOURNE M. WILLIAMS.

Million-Dollar Cotton Exchange for New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., September 30—[Special]—Work on a million-dollar cotton exchange in New Orleans is to begin immediately, according to announcement by the Cotton Exchange.

Plans have already been drawn. As illustrated in the architect's drawing, the new building will be six stories high. It will



COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., TO COST \$1,000,000.

be built of Indiana limestone and carried out in the Italian Renaissance style.

The ground floor—except the entrance spaces required for the exchange—will be rented out. The second floor will be devoted exclusively to exchange purposes. It will include the ring, exchange room, telegraph offices, etc. This room will be finished in mahogany, with pilasters, mural decorations, and architectural treatment in the Renaissance style. On the third story will be offices, committee rooms, etc. The upper floors will be rented out as private offices.

The building will be erected on the site of the old Cotton Exchange.

Richmond Building Total for Year \$6,392,775.

Richmond, Va., October 6—[Special]—Richmond's building record for the month of September shows a total of 200 permits issued, calling for new work estimated at \$478,087 and repairs and alterations to cost \$108,056.

Since January 1, building estimated at \$6,392,775 has been permitted by city officials. Of this number 222 called for frame houses, 133 for brick buildgins, 34 for apartments, 200 for sheds, 361 for garages, 5 churches, 10 factory buildings and 2 banks.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and Senator Shields of Tennessee Demand Strong Reservations in League of Nations

Senator Shields of Tennessee, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, a man of the highest standing and of great legal attainment, and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia are both bitterly opposed to the League of Nations as it now stands, and both demand reservations in order to protect America. The people who have been denouncing those who oppose the League of Nations in its present form, claiming that they have been controlled by politics, will now have to class Senators Shields and Smith among the outspoken opponents of the League. The question is, will they charge them with fighting the League of Nations because of any interest in the Republican party? for men have been so narrow-minded that they have denounced Lodge and others on the ground that they were moved entirely by politics.

Senator Shields in a letter to a correspondent in Tennessee said:

"I thank you for your telegram approving my position concerning the proposed League of Nations contained in Article I of the treaty negotiated by the President with Germany.

"My conclusions in regard to this matter were arrived at after careful study and consideration, under the sanction of an official oath and according to the dictates of my conscience and my best judgment, and I shall adhere to them.

"The questions involved are not political, but American. They have not been approved by any Democratic convention or other authority of the Democratic party, especially in a public duty. I am convinced by the truths of history and present existing conditions that were we to enter this proposed League of Nations as presented to the Senate the United States would be involved in a foreign war within a year, and the necessity of conscripting American boys to fight the battles of people, strangers in race, in religion, in language and in aspirations would be inevitable.

"I would be glad to contribute anything reasonable to abolish war and secure peace upon earth, but I cannot sacrifice American sovereignty and the interest and lives of American people for that purpose."

Senator Smith, in a statement of his position, before Congress made the following address:

"Mr. President, the framers of our Constitution realized the great importance and binding effect of treaties, and provided that while they can be negotiated by the President, they must be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate before they can be executed. The framers of our Constitution were unwilling that the President should execute treaties, even with the approval of a majority of the Senate.

"The requirement that a treaty should receive the approval of two-thirds of the Senate was intended to guarantee this country against the execution of any treaty which had not been maturely considered and overwhelmingly approved.

"The peace treaty with Germany, including, as it does, the covenant of the League of Nations and a provision for the international organization of labor, is the most important that has ever been submitted to the Senate. It is probably true that this treaty in its present shape, would be more far-reaching in its effect upon the people of the United States than any measure ever acted upon by Congress.

"No higher trust is confided to a Senator than that of considering and determining how he will vote upon the question of ratifying a treaty. We may make mistakes in our own internal affairs. We cannot afford to make mistakes in international affairs. We must not agree to the treaty unless we are ready to carry out in perfect good faith all its obligations. If a treaty contains doubtful provisions, they should be made clear in advance of execution. If a treaty contains provisions which we do not expect our nation in good faith to perform, we should frankly so declare before executing the treaty.

"The treaty of peace with Germany contains two distinct and separate agreements. One is the treaty of peace with Germany; the other is the covenant of the League of Nations, a portion of which is found after the treaty with Germany, in part 13, headed 'Labor' and called 'Organization of Labor.'

"Germany, while signing the entire instrument, is not a party to the League of Nations. Germany has not been admitted to the League of Nations. Germany may hereafter apply for admission, but in the meantime the League covenant expressly provides for amendments to the covenant by the other nations.

"The covenant of the League, agreed upon by the five principal nations associated in war against Germany, affects them alone at present, and they control it. As it affects them alone, they can make a supplemental agreement modifying and explaining provisions of the covenant without submitting it to Germany.

"I am opposed to changes in the actual treaty with Germany. These, of course, could not be made without resubmission to Germany, but I am in favor of reservations clarifying the meaning of portions of the covenant and in some instances clarifying and restricting the language of the covenant, as I construe it, in its application to the United States.

"I may say here that the restriction to which I refer does not, in the opinion of some, seem necessary as they view the meaning of the covenant, and as I would view it were the restrictions added.

"I believe that substantial modification should be placed upon part 13 of the covenant, entitled 'Organization of Labor,' but I have not undertaken to prepare them. The Senator from Colorado intends, I understand, to present such modifications and reservations, and as he has made a special study of this part of the covenant, I shall await his suggestions.

"I desire to present seven reservations to the main covenant of the League. Most of these reservations have already been presented in a somewhat different form, either by the Senator from North Dakota or by the Senator from Minnesota.

"One of the reservations embodies part of a reservation from the committee, and part of a reservation on the same subject by the Senator from North Dakota. Only two of the reservations are entirely my own.

It is hardly necessary to call the attention of Senators to the fact that the treaty cannot be ratified in its present form. Instead of receiving the required two-thirds vote for ratification in its present form, there seems little doubt that more nearly two-thirds of the Senate are convinced it should not be so ratified, and would vote against ratification.

"I desire to see the treaty ratified, but I believe reservations should be made, and call upon all Senators wishing the treaty ratified to aid in perfecting reservations, that we may ratify the treaty as soon as possible. The Senate can adopt reservations I shall submit, without affecting the treaty with Germany, and they could be accepted by cable without again requiring a reference to the Paris council.

"I know it has been urged that the entire treaty and League Covenant should be ratified, and amendments and corrections be made afterwards. This would be dangerous and impracticable. To amend the treaty the representatives of the nine members of the League in the council must each consent, and a majority of the members of the League whose representatives compose the assembly must consent.

"This is the mode of procedure for amendment if we wait until the matter is completely organized before modifications are made.

"Such an agreement would be difficult to obtain.

"We should not bind this country by doubtful language or objectionable provisions, trusting to so uncertain a means of future correction. This is the time to make clear what we mean and what we are willing to do. Great Britain and France can approve, and the reservation will be passed on practically as a supplement to the covenant.

"In March, 1912, soon after I entered the Senate, a peace treaty

with Great Britain was under consideration. Senator Bacon of Georgia, the ranking Democrat upon the Committee of Foreign Relations, prepared reservations to the resolution of ratification, excepting from arbitration any question 'which affects the admission of aliens into the United States, or the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of the several States, or any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine, or other purely governmental policy.'

"The reservations were supported by all of the Democrats, and by a large number of Republicans in the Senate.

"I had the privilege of addressing the Senate at that time in support of these reservations, and of advocating co-operation between the leading nations of the world to reduce the size of standing armies, to stop the construction of battleships, and to use their influence to adjust differences that may arise between nations and settle disputes through arbitration.

"I believe earnestly in the benefits which may come from such a course of action.

"I hope the League of Nations may be an influence to prevent war. Intensely opposed to war, I wish the League every possible success toward preserving peace, but we must not forget that a majority of the white people of the world are not and may possibly never be members of the League. Nearly half of the people of the other races are not self-governing people, but are provinces ruled by foreign countries.

"Under these circumstances it would be foolish to claim that the League is a guaranty against war. It may help preserve peace, but it could not be hoped that it would help if its very provisions left a certainty of dispute among its members as to what it meant.

"I shall, at a later day, discuss the reservations which I present. For the present I only wish to lay them before the Senate, with the hope that they may help bring us to an agreement on reservations that may make the ratification of the treaty possible at an early date.

"I have sought in part to interpret in these reservations the views of many Senators who favor ratification of the treaty and the League and favor speedy action.

"I desire now to read the proposed reservations. They are as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the treaty with Germany with the following provisos to be made a part of such ratification:

"First. The United States understands and construes the words "dispute between members" and the words "disputes between parties," in Article 15, to mean that a dispute with a principal member, self-governing dominion, colony, or dependency represented in the assembly is a dispute with the dominant or principal member represented therein, and with each of the other self-governing dominions, colonies, or dependencies thereof, and that the exclusion of the parties to the dispute provided in the last paragraph of said article will cover the dominant or principal member, its dominions, colonies, and dependencies.

"Second. The United States understands that, as the covenant provides no tribunal to pass judgment upon the subject, whenever the two years' notice for withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given by a member nation, as provided in Article 1, the member nation shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States can be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

"Third. The United States understands that the reference to the Monroe Doctrine in the League covenant means that the long-established policy of the United States, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine, is preserved unaffected by the covenant, and that no question which depends upon or involves this policy is to be submitted to arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council of the League.

"Fourth. The United States understands that, under the League covenant, no question can be raised either in the assembly or in the council of the League which will give either body the right to report or to make any recommendations, or to take any action upon the policy of the United States or any other member nation with regard to domestic or political questions relating to its

internal affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, and all other purely domestic questions, but these questions, in whatever manner they may arise, are solely within the jurisdiction of each member nation, and are not by the covenant submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or the assembly of the League of Nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power, and, in the case of the United States, they are reserved for action by the Congress of the United States.

"Fifth. The United States understands that the advice which may be given by the council or the assembly of the League with regard to the employment of the military or naval forces by a member nation, or with regard to the use of economic measures for the protection of any other country, whether member of the League or not, or for the purpose of coercing any other country, or for the purpose of intervention in the internal conflicts or other controversies which may arise in any other country, is to be regarded only as advice, and leaves each member nation free to exercise its own judgment as to whether it is wise or practicable to act upon that advice, and that the Congress must determine for the United States its course.

"The United States cannot assume, under the provisions of Article 10, or any other article, any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country, or to interfere, under the provisions of Article 16, in controversies between other nations, whether members of the League or not.

"The authority for decisions in all matters, referred to in this reservation, is placed by the Constitution of the United States upon the Congress, and the failure of the Congress to adopt the suggestions of the assembly or the council of the League of Nations, or to take independent action, shall not constitute a violation of the treaty, and no mandate shall be accepted by the United States, as provided in Article 22, Part 1, except by action of the Congress of the United States.

"Sixth. The United States understands that the representatives of the other nations upon the reparations commission will interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, of from Germany to the United States, only when the United States also approves the interference.

"Seventh. The United States understands that no one may represent the United States in any of the positions created by the treaty, except when appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, unless provision is hereafter made by the Congress for selections in a different manner, and the representative of the United States, either in the assembly or the council, shall have no authority to agree for the United States to any amendment to, or change in, the covenant of the League until the same has been first submitted to and ratified by the Senate of the United States, as other treaties."

Working for Better Racial Relations.

Jackson, Miss., October 4—[Special.]—Among the many agencies in Mississippi working for better relations between the races is the State Y. M. C. A., which employs Prof. Henry Attaway, a negro, as a leader of this work among members of his own race. The program of the organization is that of all conservative, thinking men, and is, in brief, to help the negro upward in every possible way, without suggesting any false hopes of social or political equality.

Establishment of community and civic centers for negroes by the Y. M. C. A., is one of the aims of the association, the buildings to be modeled upon the war-hut plan. Sane negro leaders are co-operating in the program.

Industrial Centers to Have Y. M. C. A. Buildings.

Jackson, Miss., October 4—[Special.]—To push Y. M. C. A. work in industrial plants of Mississippi, especially in the large saw mills and adjacent towns, Harry G. Atkinson has been chosen as State industrial secretary, and is actively at work.

Secretary Atkinson will help movements to erect Y. M. C. A. buildings in industrial centers, fashioned after huts in camps and cantonments during the war, and will arrange healthful physical and mental recreation for workers.

The work of the organization is done in co-operation with employers, and the association lends its aid in keeping down radical tendencies among the employees.

A "Rock-Ribbed South Carolina Democrat" Voices His Views Against the League and the Reasons Therefor

[Dr. T. H. Dreher is a prominent physician of South Carolina. He was County Democratic Chairman for many years in his county and chairman of the board of trustees of St. Matthews School for a long time. He was also chairman of the local exemption board during the entire war. Dr. Dreher has always taken a prominent part in public affairs. He is, as he says, "a rock-bottom Democrat." Therefore the following article is all the more interesting as indicating how many Southern Democrats are thinking.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

By DR. T. H. DREHER, St. Matthews, S. C.

"The League of Nations" is now the burning issue of this country. It is too serious to be treated as the handball of party politics. The Democrats of the United States Senate freely charge that the Republicans are fighting Woodrow Wilson and not the League, while the Republicans indict the Democrats with being blind followers of the President. Sad to say, there is probably a large element of truth in both bills of the indictment. I am a rock-ribbed Democrat of a Southern State. I have never scratched the ticket. I propose to remain orthodox or take to the tall timber. An American citizen and Democrat, of ancestral strains when memory of kindred runneth not to the contrary; I love this republic with undivided affection and loyalty. I hate war down to the very marrow in the bone, but when my country unsheathed her sword, though 56 years of age, I volunteered my services, worked as a member of the local exemption board and gave to the limit of my time and money to aid the cause. As a result, the League of Nations agreement being engineered by a Democratic President and boosted by an almost unanimous war-whoop from the Democratic fold, I espoused the cause and wished her Godspeed.

An analysis of the subject from day to day as the leaves of succeeding events were gradually unfolded bore down with increasing pressure and forced the conclusion that it is a delusion and a snare. Instead of a scheme to prevent war, it nurtures within its bosom all the elements of war. While holding aloft the dove of peace in one hand, it brandishes over our heads the sword of Damocles in the other.

The Administration killed the goose that laid the golden egg when it endorsed that hideous and bloody Prussian bill of the War Department which demands a standing army of nearly 600,000 men; which proposed to conscript 800,000 young men every year, railroad them off to military camps for training and place at least 700,000 in the reserve army in time of peace at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000,000 annually upon the taxpayers of this country. Nay more; the same bill provides that the old conscript law of 1917 shall go into effect without a word from Congress except to declare war. In other words, it shall be the settled policy of the future, without let or hindrance.

This determined effort to Prussianize America is brazenly going forward under the tutelage of men who try to deliver us under the euphonious name of a League of Nations, from which we are to have peace, disarmament and brotherly love. The hypocrisy of the thing is so patent as to make us skeptical of the average intelligence which nibbles at the bait. They tell us that the League should be settled promptly, that industrial and other isms may adjust themselves. Better to live in a disturbed atmosphere for 20 years than to rush blindly into the toils of what may prove the deadly canker at the very roots of our sovereignty and independence as a nation. From the standpoint of the League and its advocates, "when 'tis done, it were well it were done quickly," because the more it is studied the weaker it grows, and the President knows it.

People are getting on their feet again and exercising their judgment. They know that America cannot live to herself alone, but they are beginning to think first and foremost of her own welfare and best interests. This high-sounding palaver about policing the world, financing the world and supporting the world is losing much of its flavor. The old boggy that we are grazing too greedily in provincial pastures, with burrs still in the mane, gets us nowhere now. No stronger argument of the weakness of the unamended League covenant is needed than the desperate straits of its advocates in splitting hairs over our moral and legal obligations in carrying out its requirements.

Mr. Wilson realized the weakness of this feature when forced to tell a California audience that his League will not send the sons of mothers across the seas to fight the wars of European nations. Do we not know that we are now pledged through Mr. Wilson to furnish troops along the Rhine for 15 years? Did he not pledge

the sons of mothers for the defense of France against any unprovoked attack by Germany? Are not 5000 of our soldier boys now fighting and dying in the snows of Russia, against whom we are not at war and against whom we have never declared war?

They tell us that if the League dies the heart of the world will be broken. That it means gigantic military machines, large standing armies and immense preparedness schemes generally. We answer this by asking could it be any worse than the Prussian program, which the Administration and War Department is now trying to fasten upon our backs? The most dangerous people in this country today are those who try to persuade a supposedly gullible public that our future as a nation depends upon peace conscription, a great standing army and millions of reserves.

History condemns it beyond any question of doubt. France was "prepared" when Napoleon's armies, the flower of Europe, were reddening every stream with the blood of millions of innocent human beings, but they finally bit the dust at Waterloo by a peaceful people and Napoleon himself died in misery, a military outcast, on a lonely isle. Charles XII of Sweden was "prepared," but he went to his doom at the hands of unprepared Russia. Germany was "prepared," and is now a helpless miscreant after having plunged the world into the bloodiest holocaust of all the ages. England, almost within rifle range of the best prepared nations of Europe, hasn't been prepared in a hundred years and is now ruler of one-quarter of the earth's surface. America, walled off by two great oceans and 3000 miles from the bickerings of European nations, is fortunately situated for a continuance of her pre-war policy of a peaceful people, destined to lead the world in higher and nobler things than killing and destroying God's images in bloody and disgraceful carnage.

Oppressed, tax-ridden and exploited by rotten and tyrannical governments, the old pioneers fled to the Republic of the West to establish a new order of things and live as a free, industrious, happy and prosperous people. And now, like the ungrateful Israelites of old, some would have us return to the yoke of a military dynasty, which has cursed every people of which history records.

Before this war America was spending 55 per cent of her governmental revenues upon her army and navy, and yet some writers would have us believe that we are a set of Chinese "Coolie" pacifists, ready to be gobbled up by any designing nation. The challenge to the world to show the weakness of a proposed system of a small standing army, with a strong national guard and military colleges, backed by an efficient navy, has never been successfully answered. I am willing, a thousand times, to risk myself and posterity under such a regime rather than under a League of Nations which sends my boys to foreign climes to fight the battles of warring, suspicious nations which have everything to gain while we have everything to lose.

Here's an Opposite View from Another Southern Democrat.

St. Louis, Mo., September 29.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

You give prominence on the front page of your issue of the 25th to a portion of Senator Sherman's speech opposing the peace treaty and the League of Nations, and I herewith hand you an editorial clipping from the daily St. Louis Republic of the 17th that takes just the opposite view. This controversy, like all others, reminds me of my first lesson in writing in the old log schoolhouse of long ago, reading as follows:

"Many men of many minds;

Many birds of many kinds."

You are a famous writer, publish a great magazine, and I enjoy reading it, as it is so ably edited and contains so much of interest that I cannot get in similar publications. Your defense of my

native South, its people, manufacturing and agricultural interests are most commendable and worth many times its cost.

I fully agreed with your radical position during the war, especially your advocacy in carrying home to the infamous Huns the bitter medicine they administered to Belgium and France in the way of inhuman atrocities too horrible to mention.

Your editorials "On to Berlin" were admirable and were fully endorsed by all Americans. Thousands of prayers went up that what you advocated might be accomplished, but we were disappointed. The wily Hun, seeing the handwriting on the wall, realized in advance his pending doom and plead for an armistice ere our gallant soldiers set foot on "de fader-land." Their infamous Kaiser, the Devil's own, took to his heels as "Me and Gott" dissolved partnership, like a dunghill rooster when he feels the first touch of the steel gaff, as the "dough boys" gave his army a taste of what they could and would do if they remained longer in the field.

Now that the war is over, you radically oppose the peace treaty and League of Nations. You are now as far wrong as you were right in advocating "On to Berlin." The people by a large majority favor the treaty and League as drawn, and it will be ratified, the opposition of the squirrel-headed, peanut Republican politicians in the Senate to the contrary notwithstanding. We are the greatest nation on earth, destined to carry the Master's gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth—in fact, his chosen people. We are abundantly able to feed and clothe the world and dictate its financial policies, if necessary. We have been the refuge for more than a century of the oppressed of all lands. It is useless to claim selfish seclusion; we are already in the Philippines and several other foreign provinces, and it is our duty now to sit at the head of the peace table in the confederation of the world and dictate the policies that will bring good-will and peace to all nations on the earth. As we have heretofore been the melting pot to make Americans of all nationalities, we must not shirk the great responsibilities the all wise Master has called upon us to do, but must be the beacon light to all nations now struggling to become sister republics to us and direct them to the harbor of safety by righteous self-government.

Anyone outside of a lunatic asylum knows there is no danger of any more wars in the near immediate future, and as the peace treaty and League of Nations is the first of its kind on earth, and, like the first of all things human, is far from being perfect, but is a forward step in the right direction; then why not ratify it and try it out? If wrong, perfect it in the next few years to the satisfaction of all concerned, or then quit it. But give it a trial. The world needs it, the oppressed of the world is crying for it. Our Government is suffering daily by all its industries being damaged by the delay. The cry is peace, peace! No doubt whatever but that the greatest opposition to the treaty is promulgated by German and Irish propaganda, and more especially the former, as they see in separating our great country from its allies a hope of again conquering the world and robbing it of the fullness thereof. But our great country, backed by England and France, means no resurrection on earth to Kaiserism. It is foreign to our nature to take a back seat on any proposition calculated to advance civilization and Christianity, and Providence will not permit it.

The peace treaty and League of Nations will be ratified because it is just and right, and your protesting against it so forcibly and eloquently will not avail, as you are in a hopeless minority, and the God of hosts is with its advocates. JNO. R. BODDIE.

[As there are now a number of active wars under way in various parts of the world, Mr. Boddie's statement that anyone outside of a lunatic asylum knows that there is no danger of any more wars is just a little far-fetched. Indeed, it suggests that even people in lunatic asylums might give Mr. Boddie a few points on wars. But, then, that statement is not more utterly silly than the one that we are abundantly able to feed and clothe the world. With a steady decrease for years in our output of food-stuffs and cotton per capita, causing an ever-rising cost of living, and with millions of sheep less than we had fifteen years ago, we may now face a situation of scarcely being able to feed and clothe ourselves.

Such glittering generalities, lacking all foundation, are a poor argument for the League of Nations or for anything else. Possibly Mr. Boddie doesn't know any more about the intentions of the "God of Hosts" than he knows about our food and clothing supply.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Urges Adoption of League of Nations and Commends Discussion of Moral Questions in Manufacturers Record.

Beaver Falls, Pa., September 26.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We have read with great interest your discussions of the League of Nations. While we do not hold with you in all particulars, we are especially gratified that you, with other trade papers, are giving space to the moral questions which underlie our industrial and political institutions.

The Christian religion is first of all a system of morals and justice for the every-day world in which we now live. The Scriptures make wise to the peace and salvation of our present civilization, as well as the salvation of souls for the future.

The League of Nations is, per se, a splendid proposal. Its declared object, the prevention of war, cannot be objected to by any right-minded man. And it is most significant that no one has ever prepared a workable substitute. In his frantic endeavors to have the pact and covenant ratified, President Wilson has thrown out the challenge and no one has answered or even seriously attempted to answer it.

It would be a crime wholly unworthy of American traditions to block, or even seem to block, the path of the nations toward the ideal of permanent peace. In the end, the treaty and covenant will be ratified by the Senate, either with or without reservations and amendments. The Senate cannot afford to do otherwise.

We do not believe the League Covenant is perfect—not at all. In fact, it bristles with defects. Chief among these is that it is out and out a secular document. The wonder is, that, with God and His law ruled out of the council chamber at Versailles, it is as good as it is. The old prophet long ago said: "It is not in man who walks to direct his paths." Notwithstanding that the Jews and non-Christian nations like Japan were represented in that council, it is forever to the shame of such Christian nations as Italy, France, England, and especially America, that the sanctions of the Christian faith were not woven into the fabric of the treaty and covenant. How did it happen?

President Wilson is a Christian, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a descendant of the Covenanters of Scotland. His ancestors were signers of the Solemn League and Covenant and stood for the great fundamental fact and doctrine that Christ is, and should be acknowledged, "The Governor among the Nations." He shames the name and blood of his forebears in that he did not have the courage of a Knox before Queen Mary, a James Renwick at Sanquhar, a Benjamin Franklin in the Constitutional Convention, a Washington at Valley Forge, and an Abraham Lincoln in the days preceding Gettysburg.

But what has that to do with the League and what it contains, or its ratification? Everything. All the world knows that underneath this League lies a stupendous moral question—indeed, a dozen of them. Democracy as against autocracy is at heart a moral question. God invented democracy and gave its basic principles and plan to Moses and guided to their first historical exemplification in the Hebrew Commonwealth. It was and is God's idea of a correct civil polity, is therefore the correct, and the only correct one, and it cannot be operated without Him. International peace and comity involve other Scriptural motives and principles.

The peace of the world is a strictly Christian ideal and purpose, and it cannot be attained except under the guidance of Him whom Isaiah calls "The Prince of Peace." May we quote from Isaiah ix for a moment:

"The people that walked in darkness saw a great light: they that dwelt in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined * * * For all the armor of the armed man of the tumult, and the garments rolled in blood, shall be for the burning, for fuel of fire."

Why? Read on:

"For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end * * * upon the throne * * * of his kingdom to establish it and to uphold it with justice and with righteousness from henceforth even forever."

This is from the Jews' own book, and whether the Christ has come or is yet to come, the prophecy sets forth God's program, and neither Jew nor Christian can afford to ignore it. Christianity won the war and it should interpret its results.

The principal difficulty with the League's acceptance is lack

of confidence in it on the part of the Christian world. It attempts a Christian act in a non-Christian way. Christ's authority and guidance are ignored. He was wounded in the house of his friends at Versailles. Lacking such sanctions, people are afraid of it, and secularists and ambitious opportunists are playing a devil's dance to their fears.

The spirit of an offended Christ and the ignored desire of Christendom, like avenging Nemesis, rode the cowcatcher and rear platform of President Wilson's speech train. He has been obliged to give up. They were too many for him. Christianity has won all America's wars, including this last. If the Peace Conclave had been held at Washington instead of Versailles, and under the Aegis of our Declaration of Independence and Washington's Farewell Address, it would have been not only a different document, but it would have been ratified as soon as it was born.

The League Covenant is not perfect. How could it be? But it can be perfected. The United States Constitution was not perfect at first, or yet. Witness the 18 amendments since.

Historians of the day tell us in varying language, but uniform statement, that "The United States Constitution was made by its interpreters." Of Chief Justice John Marshall it was said that "By his thirty or more interpretations, he made the Constitution." Without these, it probably would have failed. Its ratification was a piece-meal and dubious process. It had its critics and objectors for a generation.

It has some of the same defects as the League Covenant. All reference to Divine authority and sanction were studiously omitted, but the Supreme Court later decided that Christianity was presumed, and officially declared that "This is a Christian Nation," and Blackstone declared that "any law which contravenes the law of God is no law at all."

Hence, it was later said of the framers of the Constitution that "They builded more wisely than they knew." And it may be the same with the covenant. The United States Constitution introduced the hitherto unknown "Science of Constitutional Law." The covenant, aiming as it does at "the federation of the world," will, perforce, likewise reduce international law to an exact science. The Christian intelligence of the world may be depended upon to produce a John Marshall for every need.

With or without reservations or amendments, let the covenant be ratified—in God's name. Let the silent uncountable votes that rise from acres of little white crosses in Flanders be counted—"Where the poppies grow."

R. M. DOWNIE,

Secretary and General Manager, Keystone Driller Company.

Rollin Chemical Corporation Organized.

Announcement has recently been made of the organization of the Rollin Chemical Corporation, with a capital of \$2,500,000, which takes over the chemical plants of the Rollin Chemical Co., Charleston, W. Va., and the chemical works and mines of the Clinchfield Products Corporation, located at Johnson City, Tenn., and Evington, Va. New capital has been brought into the company and extensions are being planned. Changes will also be made in order to improve and centralize the manufacture of certain products, so that these can be turned out with the greatest facility.

The plant at Charleston, W. Va., is located on the lines of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and has available local connections to the New York Central Lines; and the works at Johnson City are directly connected with the Southern Railway Lines and the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway.

The location of these two plants places the corporation in a position to make a wide distribution of its various products. The main products of the company include barium binoxide, barium carbonate, barium chloride, barium sulphate, barium nitrate, barium sulphide, sodium sulphide, glauber salts, salt cake, caustic soda, carbon tetrachloride, monochlor benzol, dichlor benzol, sulphur chloride, special solvent mixture, chlor hydrin, muriatic acid and carbon bisulphide.

The officers of the new corporation are: Hugh Rollin, president; Chas. Ingram, vice-president; Col. J. J. Riley, chairman of the board; Herbert Maynard, treasurer; John G. Harrison, secretary and sales manager. The executive and sales offices will be located at the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The Clinchfield Products Corporation will continue its own original business of mining and grinding feldspar for the ceramic trade. It has plants at Erwin, Tenn., and Bedford, N. Y.

Dangers to Dyestuff and Potash Industries from Inadequate Protection.

Washington, October 8.—[Special].—The economic exigency which, since the armistice has threatened the very existence of many, if not all, of the emergency industries built up at the request of the Government during the period of stress, has apparently failed to make sufficient impress on Congress to bring about the enactment of legislation devised to keep these industries alive and preserve them for the nation.

There is no more inveterate opponent of economic barriers than President Wilson, but he went out of his way last May, in assembling the new Congress, to declare that protective tariffs and other economic walls should be erected straightway to assure the permanence of essential industries which the war had shown were needed in this country and which experience had also demonstrated could be built up within the nation if they were given a little nourishment during the period of infancy.

Perhaps the most important industry, because of its close relationship to the manufacture of explosives, was and is the dye industry. As the result of the experience of the Alien Property Custodian, a low tariff man, and the experience of other nations, particularly Great Britain, it was demonstrated beyond question that an American dye industry could be built up that would absolutely fill the requirements of the country in every particular, if protected for a few years against the dumping policy of Germany, where thousands of tons of dyestuffs, most of it produced at small cost, were waiting to be thrown on the American market.

The President specifically asked for legislation for the protection of this one industry. The office of the Alien Property Custodian formulated a program looking toward the imposition of heavy tariff duties and the operation also of a licensing board, on which there should be representatives of all parties interested, that is, of producers as well as of consumers of dyes.

There was a feeling in certain Republican quarters that the licensing feature was a free trade device, to be looked at with suspicion. Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, was the spokesman of this school. To meet his objections, Representative Longworth, author of the bill, made a number of concessions. But consideration of the measure was held up all summer, while Mr. Moore campaigned in Philadelphia.

In the fight on the floor of the House Mr. Moore was unable to have the licensing feature taken out entirely, but his fight was successful in that it forced the elimination of the Licensing Board proposed, transferring its proposed functions to the Tariff Board, and making the granting of licenses compulsory. In such shape the bill passed the House. It was worthy of note that it was supported by four Louisiana members, who will eventually be asking Congress for some sort of protection for their own industries, rice and sugar.

Last week Representative Moore held a long conference with Senator Penrose, chairman of the powerful Finance Committee of the Senate, through which must pass all tariff measures. At the conclusion of the interview Mr. Moore stated that he had assurance that the Senate would not pass the dyestuffs bill with the license feature included.

It was also stated that there is little likelihood of any of the other emergency revenue bills going through, or even coming to a vote in the Senate, Mr. Penrose being opposed to piecemeal legislation and preferring to do nothing until it is possible to write an entire new revenue act.

It is entirely probable, therefore, that the Senate will take up the dyestuffs bills, make it a strict tariff protection measure and cut out of it the licensing feature. Whether that will be sufficient to keep the American industry properly encouraged is a question, particularly as the anti-dumping legislation now on the statute-books has proved to be unworkable.

The magnesite, potash, potato flour and other emergency war industries apparently are to be left to die a lingering death, without any help from a Republican Congress which had been asked by a Democratic President to give the protection required.

The War Trade Board is continuing to give the dyestuffs industry war protection through licenses, but its power to do so will terminate with the ratification of the peace treaty.

It is hoped, therefore, that the Finance Committee will get whatever dyestuffs legislation it is willing to have through the Senate in time for the new law to become operative promptly after the War Trade Board loses its licensing authority.

President Wilson's Health the First Payment by the Nation for a League of Nations. Is It Worth That and Other Payments Yet to Be Made?

THE WHISKEY ELEMENT IS SEEKING TO HURRY A VOTE ON THE PEACE TREATY IN ORDER TO BRING ABOUT THE ELIMINATION OF WAR PROHIBITION.

By P. H. WHALEY.

Washington, October 7.

There is not going to be much more delay in the ratification of the Peace Treaty, and one reason for it is that "wet" Senators have been shown a great light. Some people would call it a red light, the usual signal for danger.

Not long ago certain Senators began to inquire when the wartime prohibition ban would be lifted. They pointed out that the President was on record as favoring the raising of the ban and that the army had certainly been demobilized, to all practical purposes, but still prohibition hung on. Wasn't it ever going to be lifted? Were not the people with millions of dollars' worth of whiskey in storehouses, on which banks had lent money, going to have a chance to sell the stuff to the general public, particularly with prices so good and folks willing to take a chance on quality?

Mere leaders, of course, are not authorized to speak for the President, but the most powerful of the "wet" Senators was given to understand that the Administration was most anxious to reopen the saloons, but unfortunately was unable to do so because the Attorney-General had ruled that the President could lift the ban only after ratification of the treaty. Inquiry revealed the fact that this was indeed the opinion of Attorney-General Palmer.

"So you see," said the Democratic leader, in effect, to the "wet" Republican, "just how it is. All you have to do is to ratify the treaty, and then it will be easy enough for the President to declare wartime prohibition at an end. All he lacks now is the authority, and he'll have that when the treaty is ratified."

The "wet" Senator is a very shrewd man. He "saw." So he and other "wet" Senators began to busy themselves with the acceleration of action on the treaty. The country, they argued, was tired of delay. It had heard enough debate and wanted some voting. "Let's put the thing through by November 1 and be done with, so that we can take a vacation."

Perhaps the lifting of the prohibition ban had little influence with these men. Undoubtedly they are right in saying that it may be just as well to take a vote in the near future. For the fact is that every Senator has already made up his mind how he is going to vote, and future debate is not going to affect the situation at all. International events might, of course, but that is another matter.

It seems to be established beyond question that every one of the direct amendments will meet the fate which befell the so-called Fall amendments, which were beaten by sizeable majorities. Every poll taken shows that even the Johnson amendment, giving the United States as many votes in the League of Nations as the British Empire, is doomed to defeat by a majority of at least three.

But it is just as certain that the ratifying resolution will contain reservations with teeth in them, and it is pretty generally understood just what those reservations will be, even if there is some doubt as to the actual language to be used in setting forth the principles involved.

The text of the ratifying resolution is still in doubt, but nothing else is.

What, then, have the opponents of the League of Nations accomplished? What vindication have they for not having ratified at once, with their eyes shut, relying solely on the verdict of the President and accepting his judgment as conclusive, limiting their constitutional duty of advice and consent to an approving nod and acquiescing in their relegation to impotence?

They have preserved the independence of the United States. That is one thing they have done, and it is enough. And in the years to come, when this covenant without a God, this human instrument, devised to accomplish a divine end without the aid of divinity, has floated into the eddies of discord, as did others before it; when posterity comes to understand that it was a brave hope, somewhat like that Eve had when the serpent coaxed her

into too close association with the apple, a hope which led the peoples of the world to the mountain top only to hurl them over the precipice; when they come to see that it does not mean the end of war, or disarmament, or the era of eternal peace, or the brotherhood of man, or the end of national selfishness, or an era of workless days rich in milk and honey for the slothful, or the end of poverty, or the termination forever of the old principle that by the sweat of his brow a man shall earn his daily bread; when they come to see, in fact, that it was a league with only half of the white people of the earth, or less, members of it, a league more properly to be called an alliance for the prevention of the application of those principles which were stated by authorities to be the golden goals of the war; that it did not provide self-determination for the weaker peoples, but provided, as it were, for their everlasting subjection to the nations which happened to control them; then, it is not to be doubted, posterity, while according to the protagonists of the document "as is" full sincerity of view, will nevertheless thank Providence that there were men bold enough, honest enough, intelligent enough and powerful enough to put a curb on the Frankenstein in its infancy and extract its fangs before turning over to it the dominion of the world.

It has been said that the only remaining divine right of kings is the right to abdicate. It is a right which the Senate does not possess. It cannot divest itself of its constitutional duties without being guilty of treason, nor is there any man, President or page, who is clothed with the authority to sign away the ancient privileges and rights of the American people.

In view of the assurance of reservations, it is merely academic to assert that had ratification been given without the dotting of an "i," the constitutionality of it would have been tested before the Supreme Court on the ground that neither the President and the Senate together, nor the whole Congress and the whole Government in Washington with it, was competent to sign any agreement which impaired the sovereign powers of the people themselves. And there are mighty fine lawyers in the United States who assert that the Supreme Court would have decided, would have been compelled to decide, such a case in favor of the people.

This idea that the President and the Senate are supreme is a new one. Together they can bind the nation only in those cases where the constitution gives them the requisite authority. The alienation of sovereignty, a change in the form of government, are things which can be decided only by the people themselves. That is democracy, although many of the newer statesmen will not recognize the definition. They think that democracy is a scheme or system whereby a few men, who happen to have the jobs, can meet in closed rooms and substitute their edicts for the decisions of the whole people. That may be good enough democracy for Europe, which is used to bureaucracy, but it does not get very far in the United States.

It has been learned, for instance, that great as may be the crowds to meet one man in California, they may be greater the following week to meet another.

Democracy, too, means minding your own business; only lately has it come to mean neglecting your own business to mind the business of other people.

There is a sick man in Washington, a man whose magnificent talents in certain fields of endeavor have shone with such splendor that they have illuminated the present world and made the impress of his thinking felt in every place on the globe where bipeds live and work. There is a sick man in Washington, the first payment of this nation for the League of Nations. Is this an augury of what is to come? All men's hearts go out to the strong being who is stricken in the midst of battle. And certainly all American hearts go out to a stricken President, twice put into the White House by their votes, their leader in the inevitable conflict that wrecked continents and will gather toll from generation unto generation, their evangel of democracy, whose clarion

notes broke the morale, or helped to break it, of autocracy, and whose great heart yearned for the immediate fruition of dreams which men of vision have cherished for more than 40 centuries: their hearts go out to him, this first victim of the League of Peace, this man who spent himself on a new altar, purging out his strength for an internationalism which he believed could be achieved; and while they admire him for what he tried to do, they wonder if the thing itself was worth the effort.

Is any League of Nations worth to this country the loss of the services of its President? Will it be worth, tomorrow, the loss of thousands of the young men of the nation and the pouring out of their blood on foreign soil? Will it be worth the expenditure of millions of money? Will it be worth the discarding of cherished institutions, of the surrender of independence, of the loss of patriotism?

Today it is the President's health, perhaps his life, which is asked for the League of Nations. Tomorrow it may be the nation's health, or even the nation's life.

Seldom do diplomats in secret conclave solve world problems. God, who loved the common people because he made so many of them, must have felt, too, that they could best manage their own affairs, for where they have done so, as in America. He has blessed them abundantly and made them a light and an example for the whole world.

America's best service to the world is to raise the world to her standard by her example; not to hobble herself beyond hope by thrusting herself into the affairs of Europe and subjecting herself to the decisions of those who heretofore have found it so impossible to govern even themselves that in the doing of it they fell into chaos.

The Pilgrim Fathers left this same kind of Europe to institute a new process of government in a new world; who so bold now as to declare that they erred and force this great nation back into the arms whence their ancestors fled!

It behooves us in our power to be generous, it ennobles us to be just, but it degrades us if we sell our birthright for a mess of pottage, if we trade ourselves for the insubstantial glory of participation in alien affairs. To help is our privilege and gladly it is assumed, but to yield to the temptation of flattery seems to border on treason. America is not and never will be a one-man country.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S EXTREME ILLNESS.

Presidential Duties Too Great for Any One Man to Bear.

Washington, October 6—[Special.]—The illness of the President has caused the gravest apprehension in Washington. Hope is expressed that the physicians were able to take control of the situation while Mr. Wilson still suffered only from nervous exhaustion, that is, before he had a nervous breakdown. If they were successful, the President should be able in the course of several weeks to attend to the most important of his duties, although never again to spend his strength so lavishly as he has spent it in the past. If, on the other hand, he is suffering from a nervous breakdown, it is expected that he will require at least a year's rest before he becomes himself again.

On the eve of the assembling of the Industrial Conference, there was evident about the Capitol a feeling of uncertainty. It was still undecided who would preside and would suggest a program for consideration. It was the feeling, in other words, that the success of the conference depended largely on the personal prestige and authority of the President, who was expected to sound a keynote which would bring the country straightway to a realization of the situation to be faced, and would have a wonderful moral effect.

But the master's voice would not be heard and there was none in sight to take his place. For if there has ever been a master in Washington it was Mr. Wilson. For six years his party, and the Republican party, too, has waited for his leadership, expecting of him all initiative and all formulation of programs. He had made it a one-man Government, in which there are many lieutenants, but no other captain.

Mr. Lansing, ranking member of the Cabinet, summoned that body to meet today, Monday, to consider plans for running the Government. The Cabinet, unfortunately, is a weak one, a reflection of the President rather than his right arm.

The Constitution provides that if the President is incapacitated

and unable to perform his duties, those duties shall be performed, during the period of incapacity, by the Vice-President. There has been no former case where the President was incapacitated for a long period, except when President Garfield lay between life and death, and Congress was not then in session. There was some conjecture on the Hill as to whether or not it would be necessary for Vice-President Marshall to step into the breach and attend to routine duties, such as the signing of executive orders, commissions, bills passed by Congress, etc. It was stated that there could be no objection to such a course in view of the fact that Mr. Marshall would be sure to follow the advice of those close to Mr. Wilson, and would consider himself acting merely as an agent. He would not have to assume the Presidency; he would merely act as it were for the President.

But a difficulty arises, it is stated, from the fact that nobody apparently knows what the President's policies and purposes are, since it is his custom to confide in no one until he had reached final decisions.

It is also stated that some means will have to be found to relieve future Presidents of the enormous amount of routine work which consumes their strength. The Presidency has become the most powerful office in the world. There is no other which puts on the incumbent such a variety of duties, staggering both in mere number and also in their importance. It was enough to tax the strength of the most robust man five years ago, but the war and the country's intimate part in the affairs of Europe, have magnified the duties of the office many times, until it is doubtful if any man can shoulder the responsibilities of the position for even four years and survive the strain on his nervous and physical strength.

It has been suggested that some of the duties should be transferred to the Vice-President, that the President should be authorized by law to allocate to the Vice-President the performance of routine or other functions.

Nor is the President the only one who has found the strenuous work of this era too great on his strength. There is at least one Senator who is also on the verge of a nervous collapse.

The illness of the President is considered particularly unfortunate at this time, not only on account of the meeting of the Industrial Conference and the approaching assembling of the League of Nations Labor Section, but also because those who have been fighting for some changes in the Peace Treaty realize that he only is fully conversant with all phases of that discussion. They least of all wished him stricken down in the heat of the fight.

It is obvious to all that the Government cannot go along without direction, and while the hope is genuine and universal that the President will quickly recover, it is also generally agreed that otherwise sheer necessity will require the aid of Mr. Marshall.

The latter is somewhat averse, it is stated, to acting as President. A year or more ago, when the country was at war, Mr. Marshall stated to a friend that if any calamity should happen which would call him to the Presidency he would resign his office rather than accept the responsibility.

But that is not the case today. Already the Vice-President has been of great assistance in receiving foreign visitors and relieving Mr. Wilson of some necessary entertaining. There is no good reason, it is felt, why he should not go further now, and save the day by giving the President the rest that he so urgently requires.

Heavy Export Freight on Atlantic Seaboard.

According to a report on overseas traffic October 2 to Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, 6324 cars of commercial export freight were received at North Atlantic ports for the week ending September 24, 1919, as compared with 1037 cars for the same week of 1918. This shows an increase of 5287 cars, or 509 per cent, for the week of September 24 of this year over the corresponding period last year. The deliveries to ships increased 5619 cars, or 638 per cent, during the same period. At South Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ended September 23, 1919, there was a total of 1884 cars of commercial export freight received, deliveries to steamers during the same week being 1941 cars, or 57 cars in excess of receipts.

For the week ended September 24, 1919, there were stored in elevators at North Atlantic ports 14,373,506 bushels of grain. There were received during the week 5,138,802 bushels of grain, while 5,086,663 bushels were cleared. At South Atlantic and Gulf ports there were 9,392,699 bushels of grain stored in elevators, the elevators at Port Arthur being empty.

Shantung's Relation to China

FACTS RELATING TO THE SHANTUNG AWARD MADE IN THE TREATY OF PEACE ADOPTED AT PARIS.

So many inquiries are constantly being made as to the extent of the territory of Shantung which, under the proposed Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations, Japan would acquire that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has requested the China Society of America, an organization formed some years ago of leading business men of this country for the purpose of promoting, fostering and perpetuating friendly relations between the United States and China, to give our readers the exact facts.

Mr. A. B. Humphrey, director of the society, in a letter writes: "I beg to enclose herewith a memorandum prepared by Mr. Thomas F. Millard, the founder of the Shanghai Review and editor of a book recently published, entitled 'Democracy and the Eastern Question.' You doubtless recall that Mr. Millard was one of the witnesses before the United States Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations and testified concerning the facts in the Shantung controversy. His testimony is printed, and the evidence taken by the committee is doubtless within your reach. I enclose also a second statement by Dr. F. H. Huang, a post-graduate of Columbia University, author of several books and author of the bulletin referred to in your letter. Dr. Huang is an authority on the Far Eastern question.

"The claims set forth emphasizing the minimum territory taken and the smallness of the population included is the thinnest kind of camouflage and does not cover up the principal issue involved, viz: that in taking Kiachow under a military excuse the Japanese landed 20,000 troops 150 miles away from the place, and under the protest of China and in violation of treaty rights and international law they nevertheless spread their troops not only across the province, but occupied a strip extending over 250 miles from Kiachow westward. There were fewer than 5000 German troops in Kiachow, including the reserves not yet called. It is worthy of note also that English troops landed much nearer Kiachow and did not violate the rules laid down for such movements, and England apparently gets no credit for the little skirmish with the Germans where the Japanese lost less than 800 men. I am enclosing an interview in a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor, which includes the map, showing clearly 'Japan's strange hold on Pekin.'"

The statements furnished by Mr. Humphrey are as follows:

Memorandum Prepared by Thomas F. Millard for the China Society of America.

1. Extent of Cession to Japan.

The territorial extent of the "concession" on Kiaochow Bay made to Germany originally by China, under duress, is about 200 (two hundred) square miles. Kiaochow is the name of the district and of the bay. Tsingtau is the name of a town and port that was built by Germany within the territorial "leasehold." By the Paris Treaty Japan obtains the reversion of the German leasehold of Kiaochow, and also whatever mining and other industrial enterprises in Shantung province in which Germans were interested.

The extent in mileage of this Japanese foothold in Shantung gives no correct idea of its true compass. The permanent "settlement concession" ceded to Japan by the treaty, at Tsingtau, includes the entire port facilities there, the entire railway terminals and the greater and more important part of the business portion of the town. Coupled with Japanese possession and policing of the Tsingtau-Tsinan Railway over its entire length, penetrating the center of the province of Shantung, this gives Japan complete economic and political control of the province. The American economic and political experts attached to the American Commission at Paris gave their opinions to this effect in writing after an exhaustive study of the conditions and facts.

American naval and military experts have also given their opinions that Japan's control of Tsingtau, the port and the railway affects in a serious degree China's defensive security, and also affects adversely the general strategical position of the United States vis-a-vis the Asiatic question.

2. Comparison With Previous Foreign Settlements in China.

In attempting to explain the permanent acquisition by Japan (99-year lease) of a permanent concession at Tsingtau, a com-

parison is made with existing foreign residential settlements at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and other treaty ports in China. This comparison is completely inexact. Those residential settlements are administered under treaty provisions, and all nationalities have equal facilities and rights under the "most favored nation" clauses of treaties with China; while at every place in China where Japan has obtained an exclusive concession she has used that position to give Japanese special political, legal and commercial advantages over not only other foreigners, but also over the Chinese residents. The files of the State and Commerce Departments of the United States Government are gorged with reports proving this. Yet, in granting to Japan a special position at Tsingtau, no care apparently was taken to obtain guarantees for equal international position and treatment there.

The Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference proposed, as an alternative to giving Japan an exclusive concession at Tsingtau, that the town be made an international settlement until a time arrives when China may ask to be relieved of all such settlements. This proposal was refused by Japan.

Japanese propaganda in America uses the argument that Japan was forced to demand what she did regarding Tsingtau because of the exactions that other Powers have in the past made upon China. Had Japan been really actuated by this motive, she would have supported China at the Peace Conference in asking that the Peace Conference affirm the principle of a restoration to China of all such "concessions" and "leaseholds," and Japan might have herself set the example by voluntarily and immediately restoring Shantung to China, thus making it embarrassing for other Powers not to act likewise.

Japanese settlements and residential concessions previously existing in various treaty ports in China and in Manchuria have become notorious as the centers of vice and undesirable elements and conditions. They are the clearing-houses for many kinds of illicit and illegal acts, like the smuggling of opium and other injurious narcotics into China, the wholesale introduction of Japanese female prostitutes, the sale in dives under Japanese Consular protection of alcoholic liquors made in Japan and sold under established foreign trade-marks. These conditions are notorious and have caused numerous disorders in China, and at times serious clashes between Japanese and other foreigners. As a result of a clash attended with fatalities between American soldiers and Japanese at Tientsin it was necessary to issue orders for American troops not to enter the Japanese settlement. The municipal police records of the foreign settlements of Shanghai contain ample evidence of the results of Japanese Consular and court jurisdiction there.

The details and facts of these conditions exist in Consular reports in the State Department, no doubt.

Memorandum Prepared by Dr. F. H. Huang, President of the Chinese Students' Alliance, for the China Society of America.

The concessions made to Japan in the Peace Treaty include:

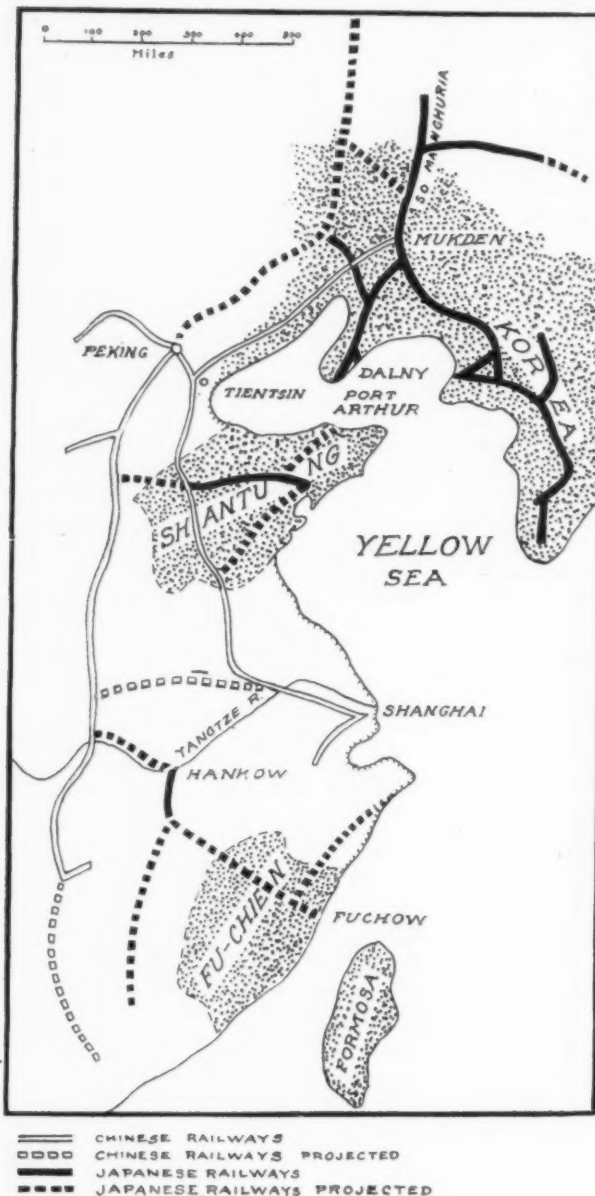
(1) Tsingtau, the city of Kinow, of 200 square miles with a population of 200,000.

(2) The Tsinanfu-Kiaochow Railroad of 300 miles long, with a so-called "railway zone" under the exclusive Japanese jurisdiction 10 miles wide on each side of the line. This means an addition of 6000 square miles with a population of 3,500,000 inhabitants within. It must be remembered that this line runs through the heart of Shantung, a province rich in mineral resources and agricultural produce of various kinds. The passing of this line into Japanese hands, as the Peace Treaty now stipulates, would mean the virtual political, economic and military dominion of the whole province by Japan.

(3) Besides the Tsinanfu-Kiaochow line, Japan is given the exclusive right by the Peace Treaty to construct a few other railway lines of various lengths, thus completing Japan's dominion of the whole Shantung province, which in itself constitutes a serious and constant menace to China's national capital, Pekin.

The map prepared for the Christian Science Monitor, enclosed

with Mr. Humphrey's letter, very clearly shows what a preponderating power in the control of China would be given to Japan by the Shantung settlement as now proposed. Holding Korea on the north, with Port Arthur and its strategic value and Shantung on the south, and Fu Chin further down, Japan would, as the Christian Science Monitor writer says, "have a strangle hold on Peking." It has been suggested that if Japan is allowed to retain Shantung it will be necessary for China to remove its capital to some interior point and abandon Peking by reason of the impossibility of defending it in time of war against an invasion by Japan from the north and the south alike, should these two countries ever come into conflict.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]



Drawn for the Christian Science Monitor.

JAPAN'S STRANGLE-HOLD ON PEKING.

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication in Shantung, which will give to Japan a powerful controlling influence if the Shantung "award" of the Versailles treaty be allowed to stand.

Improvement in Car Movement Brings Increased Tonnage in Kentucky Coal Mines.

Whitesburg, Ky., October 4.—[Special.]—Due to the much freer movement of coal cars, following several weeks of quite serious conditions, the output of the mines of the Elkhorn and Hazard fields of Eastern Kentucky was almost up to the standard for the week ending today. In both fields, in fact in almost every section of the Eastern Kentucky field, practically all the mines were able to operate full time every day in the week, and, in some instances, there were operators who worked night shifts. Last week's run was also much improved.

Government investigation, strong protests of the operators of both the Eastern Kentucky fields, and the ordering by the Railroad Administration of hundreds of Southern and Eastern cars into this section, is responsible for the improved conditions in a large measure, and it is believed now that continued improvement will be seen until there is no further cause for complaint.

Operators of this section are getting into readiness for a complete resumption of all mines and a continued free movement of coal cars, necessitating hustle and bustle in mine work. The railroads entering the coal fields have promised active movement of cars in order to supply the demands of the mines, and thus prevent a great coal shortage the coming winter. With the proper handling of cars on the part of the railroads it is believed there will be a steady run of the mines this fall in the Whitesburg district.

At this time also comes the announcement of a number of new ventures by development factors, and the opening of new fields. The organization of the Ashless Coal Corporation, with \$200,000 capital, on Yellow Creek, a tributary of Carr's Fork, which is being penetrated by a branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, has just been completed by L. E. Buford, J. Wesley Reedy and others, and it is given out that active development work is to be started at once. Three miles of track has been laid on the Carr's Fork branch road, and the work, as well as ballasting, is being rushed. The Defiance Coal Co. is also another new corporation for the Carr's Fork section. At Lothair, the Ashless Coal Co. will spend \$20,000 in improvements. The Reliance Coal Co. of Glowmar, Ky., is also engaged in development work. At Lennut, Ky., the No. 4 Superior Coal Co. increased its capital from \$10,000 to \$80,000 a few days ago. They will double up on their present output.

The whole of the Rockhouse Branch of the Louisville & Nashville is now complete and coal shipments are steadily going out, chiefly to the Great Lakes. The Marion Coal Co. was the last to make its initial shipment. In the plants of the Elkhorn By-Product Coal Co. and the Elkhorn Superior Coal Co., Parsons and Whitaker, Ky., many and varied improvements are under advisement. At this time the Elkhorn Collieries Co. are shipping about 75 cars a week—the first shipments having begun recently. Increases will be made at once. This new plant is on the Thornton Creek branch of the Louisville & Nashville, just out from Sergeant, Ky. The Whitley Elkhorn Coal Co. is opening new mines at Sergeant, where some good increases in the output will be made.

Adam Q. Ramey is installing power equipment for the Mayking Coal Co. at Mayking, Ky., and that company will double its output by the first of the new year. The Darby Fork Coal Co. just organized at Catlettsburg, Ky., will make a development on Beaver Creek, between Martin and Weeksbury. S. B. Hardy is at the head of the company.

Mississippi's Educational Institutions Are Swamped.

Jackson, Miss., October 6.—[Special.]—With all attendance records broken, every State college in Mississippi is swamped with students, and a movement is on foot to have the coming session of the Legislature, which meets in January, appropriate more than a million dollars for new buildings. A. and M. College, the State's great vocational school, has about 1500 students, and its facilities are inadequate to handle so large a number, while the State University has 550 enrolled, with more than 100 refused admittance because of lack of room. Other institutions are in the same predicament.

General prosperity of the State is playing its part in the large attendance. Higher education is back on a peace footing, and much building will have to be done if the institutions are to keep pace with the needs of the State.

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

Allowing the Strike to Wear Itself Out.

Pittsburgh, Pa., October 6.—[Special].—While many predictions were made late last week that in various districts today would witness a great increase in employment in the iron and steel industry, it was hardly to be expected that there would be any great change merely over Sunday. The situation has settled down to one of small rather than large changes. In the first few days of the strike, now just entering its third week, the lines were fairly well defined, dividing territory into that which was little affected by the strike and that which was much affected, and to the end of the second week the changes were almost wholly along the line of making the distinction more complete, in that the territory in which the strike was mild saw increasing employment day by day, while in territory where the mills were down tight the condition remained.

At the end of last week the condition in Western Pennsylvania was that at the great majority of works operations were practically normal, the only steel-making plants of consequence that were closed being the two at Monessen, at the head of the manufacturing district in the Monongahela Valley. At the plants partly affected in the general Pittsburgh district and in the Shenango Valley there had been quite a general return of the men to work. A rough estimate is that in Western Pennsylvania, as a whole, the shortage of men at work is less than half what it was at the end of the second or third day of the strike. Employment is somewhat more than 80 per cent. of normal.

The strategy of the strike was that if the Monongahela Valley could be kept operating as well as it operated the first day of the strike, the strike would have to give out some time, as the men in other districts would eventually see that they might as well return to work. The Monongahela Valley has done much more than hold its own, as it has gained quite sharply, and so has the Shenango Valley.

Across the State line, in Ohio, the Mahoning Valley is down tight, as it has been since the first two days of the strike. All works in Cleveland are down, but the great blast furnace, steel and tube plant of the National Tube Co. at Lorain, a few miles west of Cleveland, is running practically normal. The Wheeling district is down except for a very few works. In all probability the first important yielding at mills and furnaces now down will be in the Mahoning Valley.

For the rest of the country, the Cambria works at Johnstown, Pa., are down, as well as the Lackawanna works at Buffalo, but east of Johnstown nearly everything is running normally. The South is practically not affected. There was a little showing of strike the first couple of days in the Birmingham district, but that soon played out. The Calumet district, including Chicago and Gary, is operating very poorly indeed. While reports are quite fragmentary, a fair guess is that operations there are less than one-third of normal. Duluth is reported working, while the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.'s plant at Pueblo is down.

The strike being of common labor almost exclusively, and depending chiefly upon intimidation, it seems altogether improbable it can last long, as these ignorant foreigners have no way of putting in the time. Many, if not the great majority, have saved money, but by the same token they are indisposed to pay the money out on a strike they do not understand. As to returning to work, the men cannot be all of the same mind, and clashes between men who want to work and men who want to prolong the strike are very probable. On account of the numbers involved, the municipal authorities may not be able to preserve order, and the eventual calling of the Ohio militia is regarded rather probable.

Taking the iron and steel industry as a whole, but not reckoning the adjunct industries, the Connellsville coke region, the lake ore vessels and the ore mines, men at work now are about 60 per cent of normal. Production, of course, is not as high a percentage of normal, as works cannot operate efficiently even when slightly crippled, but so many plants are operating without a particle of strike that production is on the whole quite satisfactory. So far as the strike strategy goes, production does not count; it is employment. It is a matter that the manufacturers cannot possibly compromise, and in the circumstances they would not be influenced if they had no production. The important thing is that the majority of the men are working, no matter what they are producing,

and the men who are not working can have no possible hope of winning, hence at some time or other they must all return to work.

Production in Detail.

Making the outside estimate that production is 60 per cent of normal, the different finished products are curtailed to, say, 50 to 70 per cent. As the strike is geographical, it depends simply upon what products are made in the districts affected and not affected. While the great majority of the plate mills west of the mountains are closed, there was a large excess of plate capacity before the strike, due to there being so much new construction during the war, and the Eastern plate mills, helped by the few farther west that are operating, will probably be able to take care of requirements fairly well.

At the other extreme is pipe, the curtailment in production being a very serious matter, particularly to the oil industry. There was rather an acute scarcity of oil country goods before the strike, so much so that many lessees in the Texas field were likely to lose their leases through being unable to complete wells in the time set. Apparently they merely estimated the time required according to previous experience, not allowing for the fact that there was a great oil boom and the pipe mills were well filled with orders for oil country goods. For butt weld pipe there had been only a moderate demand, and as this material is distributed chiefly through jobbers, the stocks may take care of the situation. Pipe production is very seriously curtailed because the great majority of the independent capacity is in strike territory, including Republic and Youngstown Sheet & Tube at Youngstown, La Belle at Steubenville and Wheeling Steel & Iron at Wheeling, all these being closed tight. Mark is doing little at Chicago, and Spang, Chalfant & Co., Pittsburgh, were closed for a short time, although now operating nearly full. Jones & Laughlin do not seem to have been affected. As to the Steel Corporation, its Riverside works at Wheeling are, of course, closed, while McKeesport has been affected somewhat, and one of the company's mills in Pittsburgh was down for a time, being now in fair operation. The Lorain plant was not affected.

The case of pipe showed that the strike was not one against the Steel Corporation particularly, as it closed more independent than Steel Corporation capacity, and the same is true of sheet mills. In each case it is largely a matter of geography. After the first few days the sheet mills of the Steel Corporation began to gain, and last week an average of fully 72 per cent of the corporation sheet mills operated, while the independents showed less than 50 per cent operation. There are many independent sheet mills, and no corporation sheet mills, in the Mahoning Valley, a very strong strike district.

In the case of tinplate, more than half of both the independent and the corporation mills are down, but this is of minor consequence since the canning season is over. Usually this is a very dull time of year for the tinplate mills.

In wire the curtailment of production is heavy, but this is not the busy time for wire, and jobbers' stocks will probably take care of the situation moderately well.

Buyers Don't Complain.

Steel producers note with great satisfaction that their customers are not complaining, while, on the other hand, many wire or write to the mills that they are with them and want them to win the strike, no matter what inconvenience may be caused temporarily to steel buyers. The expressions of sympathy and co-operation have been many, and are naturally gratifying to the producers. There are, of course, many inquiries from customers as to what shipments may be expected, but with the explanation that the information is wanted simply so that plans may be made accordingly.

While it is always very unsafe to make predictions as to how long a strike will last, the guess may be hazarded that it is now a matter of only a few weeks until the strike is practically ended. The manufacturers might hasten the end by adopting strenuous and drastic tactics, but they are altogether indisposed to do so. They prefer simply to let the men come back when they are ready, and they feel, incidentally, that the longer the strike lasts the better will labor conditions be afterwards. It has been shown what high wages the iron and steel industry has been paying, but the high wages have been recognized as having an unfortunate influence upon many men, and a period of idleness will make them treasure their jobs more highly.

Birmingham Expects Expansion of Steel Industry Because of Immunity From Labor Disorders—Iron Market Strong, With \$30 Pig in Sight.

Birmingham, Ala., October 6—[Special.]—Southern furnace companies felt some effect of the strike in the North and West by a number of orders for pig-iron, delivery during the quarter. Contracts ranging from 300 to 1000-ton lots were accepted by producers in this territory, and the spot business looks profitable. The quotation of \$28 per ton No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, was not a hesitating circumstance, and the furnace companies must exercise more care now in their business, by reason of the tonnage sold. No interference whatsoever was experienced in the Birmingham district by reason of the strike of the iron and steel workers, and this fact was heralded far and wide. The strike was not on a week in the North and West before some inquiry was received here as to ability to make deliveries. The car service is better, and there has been some reduction of the iron on furnace yards. The strike at plants of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. and American Steel & Wire Co., subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, was practically a complete failure. Less than 500 men went out on the first day of the strike, and there has been steady operation at all plants right along, in some departments records being almost broken so far as output was concerned. In the rail mill of the Ensley steel mills of the Tennessee company there were daily outputs of above normal tonnage.

It has developed, since the strike has been practically declared off, that many men who were members of unions have destroyed their membership cards. The loyalty of the employees and the splendid management of the situation on the part of George Gordon Crawford, president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., and T. D. Temple, general Southern superintendent for the American Steel & Wire Co. have been commented on in industrial circles here, and there is a belief that this loyalty will bring about some big development for this section a little later.

After a little iron had been sold into next year, Southern producers have withdrawn entirely from the 1920 market. Inquiries are very numerous. The tonnage disposed of for next year's delivery is not very great, and the quotation was around \$29 per ton, No. 2 foundry. The situation looked so optimistic that it was deemed a better business to withdraw from the market and direct all attention towards the last quarter of this year, which has brought about a stronger position. The expectation now is that \$30 per ton, No. 2 foundry, first quarter of 1920, is a certainty, and if there should be no hesitation in the output at furnaces, every ton of pig-iron to be offered will find a ready market. The inquiries being received are from all directions. Regular customers are appearing in greater number than ever before. In a word, the pig-iron market appears to be very strong.

Announcement is made that the Orbon Stove Co. has purchased a tract of eight acres of land at North Birmingham, the old Birmingham Car & Manufacturing Co. property, and is rehabilitating the buildings, and plans erection of other structures for the installation of a big stove works in this district. H. A. Lengfelder of Belleville, Ill., president and general manager of the concern, made the purchase, and after looking over the situation here expressed the belief that this was a most favorable section and that a plant would ultimately be established here that would be felt. The investment, when completed, will be around \$250,000.

The Oliver Plow Co. officials have been making investigations as to locating a plant in this section, but there have been no decisions announced.

Production of pig-iron in the Birmingham district for the past month showed a material increase in the comparison with the make for the month of August. Expectations are for another increased output at furnaces during October.

A shortage of coke in the future in the South is possible, especially in the furnace demands. As a consequence a little attention is being paid to bee-hive ovens which can be put in condition at little expense and trouble. The Woodward Iron Co. will during this week start up a large proportion of their old bee-hive batteries and go to making coke that way again, the intentions being to provide a little surplus for possibilities of the winter. Other bee-hive ovens are being given attention in the district. Independent coke producers assert that there are de-

mands for about all the coke that can be manufactured and that contracts are in sight. Of course, there is a little caution now being exercised as to the future possibilities, some little apprehension being felt that labor troubles may be experienced during the coming month in mining circles. While the market for Alabama coal is being materially limited by encroachment by Kentucky and Tennessee producers, and also through use of Mexican oil, there are expectations that there will be need for a big production during the winter. The output during this year so far has been below the records of last year, and the 1919 figures on production will show a deflection. If there should be labor troubles, the situation will be intensified. Some accumulation of coke is now being attempted, so that if there is a curtailment of production of the coal output next month the blast-furnace operations and foundry and machine-shop work will not be interfered with to any big extent. Foundry coke holds a strong price and there is an offer of business when manufacturers are in position to accept it.

The scrap-iron and steel market is beginning to show a little better feeling, the strike of the iron and steel workers having failed to hamper operations in the South at all. The lull in the business during the past two weeks gave the dealers opportunity again of replenishing stocks, and some took advantage thereof. Quotations for scrap iron and steel in the South have remained steady, and there is now some inquiry for heavy melting steel, scrap cast and low grades products. Old contracts are beginning to wear out, and it will be necessary to get in some new business before long. The dealers in the South express confidence in the last quarter of the year, barring further labor troubles, and especially in the mining field. Some country scrap has been offered again, and a little buying in this line is noted.

Quotations of pig-iron and scrap iron and steel in the South are as follows:

PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$28 per ton; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$29 to \$30; iron of 2.75 to 3.50 per cent silicon, \$31; basic iron, \$27.75.

OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$21.00 to \$22.00
Old steel rails.....	19.00 to 20.00
Heavy melting steel.....	20.00 to 21.00
No. 1 R. R. wrought.....	17.00 to 18.00
No. 1 cast.....	24.00 to 25.00
Stove plate.....	20.00 to 21.00
Old car wheels.....	20.00 to 21.00
Old tram-car wheels.....	19.00 to 20.00
Machine-shop turnings.....	13.00 to 14.00
Cast-iron borings.....	13.00 to 14.00

Plan \$500,000 Professional Office Building for Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., October 6—[Special.]—An office building of either 16 or 20 stories will be built in the heart of down-town Memphis for the particular purpose of furnishing physicians and surgeons the latest modern office conveniences. Half a million dollars will be put into the project by the "Doctors' Building Co.," which already has been organized with a capital, paid up, of \$250,000, and building operations will be started about the first of January.

It is proposed to have the building designed with particular reference to the need of physicians and surgeons, offices to be planned and equipped with that in view and an invalid elevator installed. Leaders of the new concern also contemplate the erection of a hotel in connection with the hospital where patients may be cared for. Numerous proposals for this structure have been submitted and sufficient ground has already been obtained to provide for both the office building and the hostelry, in event both are desired.

While doctors will first be provided for, the proposed building will have about 500 rooms and other professional men will be housed in it. There is great need of more office room in Memphis. The city now supports two 18-story, one 15-story, one 14-story and numerous smaller buildings that are exclusively office buildings. All of them have a "waiting list" of individuals and concerns seeking office room.

The West Point (Ga.) Iron Works has received contract from the Grantsville (Ga.) Hosiery Mills for building operatives' dwellings as an extension to the Grantsville mill village. L. W. Robert & Co. of Atlanta are the architects.

Pittsburgh Steel Basing Point at Issue in Arguments Before Federal Grade Commission

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Washington, D. C., October 2.

Arguments in the on-coming controversy between the steel-producing industry and the steel fabricating and manufacturing industries over abolition of the long-established system of basing prices of raw steel throughout the United States on a single basing point at Pittsburgh, were made public at the Federal Trade Commission today. Five great steel consuming interests—the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers, the Birmingham Civic Association, the Joint Committee of Civic Organizations of Duluth, the Southern Association of Steel Fabricators, and the State of Minnesota—have voluntarily asked the Federal Trade Commission to assume jurisdiction, and declare the system in violation of the Clayton anti-trust law and the Federal Trade Commission law as constituting illegal price discrimination and an unfair method of competition in interstate commerce.

These interests have named as direct parties to the issue the United States Steel Corporation and four of its subsidiaries, the Illinois Steel Co., Carnegie Steel Co., Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., and Minnesota Steel Co.; and the Inland Steel Co., the Interstate Iron & Steel Co., the Steel & Tube Co., and the Gulf States Steel Co.

On request of the Commission for expressions of opinion from all parties interested, 43 interests have submitted statements opposing the applications for abolition of the system, and 36 have answered favoring a chance—a total of 79.

Should the Commission decide to assume jurisdiction and adjudicate the long-mooted question of a single or plural basing points, the case, according to Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, would probably develop into "the greatest lawsuit in the history of the country."

Not only the entire steel industry and allied and dependent producing and manufacturing industries would be affected. Judge Gary and others pointed out in urging the Commission to act, but scores of other industries in no way related to the steel industry, likewise would be affected. The response already of 79 parties is believed to indicate the nation-wide interest which would attend the case.

The matter was initiated before the Commission by the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers, an association of Middle Western steel fabricators, whose counsel appeared informally at the Commission during the summer to ask that the Commission assume jurisdiction in a formal presentation of the case. Judge Gary and other representatives of the steel mills appearing at the same time, also asked the Commission to take jurisdiction and settle the matter "once and for all."

Upon filing of a formal application by the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers, applications quickly followed from the other complainants, and formal presentation was made by the producing interests. This matter is now before the Commission for determination as to the propriety of the Commission's assuming jurisdiction and placing the question, as requested by the parties, on a formal basis for trial.

Arguments of the applicant in favor of abolition of the single Pittsburgh base point include the following:

Under the existing system, steel is sold throughout the United States at the prevailing price at Pittsburgh, plus a charge equivalent to the freight rate from Pittsburgh to the point to which the steel is delivered, regardless of the location of the mill selling the shipment and regardless of the actual freight charge involved. Thus, they point out, steel sold from mills in the Middle West is priced as though it were manufactured at Pittsburgh and transported from Pittsburgh to the Middle West purchaser.

This practice, they hold, means that purchasers of steel, buying from other than Pittsburgh mills, are burdened with an arbitrary added charge to cover the fictitious freight rate from Pittsburgh. The system, they say, is arbitrary, artificial and uneconomic and gives to the steel producers excessive profits. For this added profit, they hold, there is no commensurate service rendered.

Consumers in the Chicago producing district claim that the mills in that district produce steel cheaper than at any other point in the United States—cheaper than Pittsburgh—but that the consumers derive no benefit from this cheaper production

cost, because of the arbitrary adoption of the Pittsburgh price plus freight differential. One-fifth of all steel produced in the United States, they claim, is produced at Gary, Ind., Joliet, East Chicago and Indiana Harbor, none of which, they point out, is more than 40 miles from Chicago, as against the 500-mile haul from Pittsburgh. The cheap all-water transportation of iron ore from the Lake Superior district, which furnishes some 80 per cent of all iron ore, to these mills, plus the proximity of coal from the Illinois and Indiana fields, they point out, insure minimum production costs in this territory. Gary, they point out, is the second largest producing center in the United States. Chicago, being thus located at the door of what they claim is the cheapest producing center, should enjoy lowest prices for finished steel instead of being compelled to pay more than consumers in the Pittsburgh district to the extent of the difference in freight haul from the Pittsburgh district to Chicago and also the extent of what they claim is the difference in production costs in favor of the Gary district.

Further charges that the Pittsburgh base system is a means of illegal price control are made. The Carbo Steel Products Co., Chicago, fabricators, charge: "The Pittsburgh basis is simply a tool with which to control the prices of steel amongst the steel companies." This company believes that price-fixing meetings are held and that publication in a certain steel trade paper of prices established is a medium for price maintenance. The Great Western Manufacturing Co., LaPorte, Ind., charges that "collecting freight from Pittsburgh to LaPorte, a distance of 400 miles, on material shipped from Gary, Ind., only 30 miles from LaPorte, and charging the difference, is absolutely unfair and ridiculous, indicates price fixing and prevents any possibility of benefit because of close proximity to a mill."

Consumers in the Duluth (Minn.) district, including the Joint Committee of Civic Organizations of Duluth, claim that steel made at the Minnesota Steel Co. (subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation) mills at Duluth, from ore mined at Duluth is priced at the Pittsburgh prices plus the fictitious all-rail freight rate from Pittsburgh back to Duluth as though the ore had been transported to Pittsburgh, there converted into steel and transported back to Duluth by an all-rail route, whereas, even on this fictitious base, such transportation would be largely by the lake water route—cheaper transportation. They also point out that the Pittsburgh price—applied to steel made at Duluth from untransported ore—includes as a cost factor the actual water-and-rail haul of transported ore from Duluth mines to Pittsburgh.

Southern consuming interests, including the Birmingham Civic Association and the Southern Association of Steel Fabricators, make the broad claim that the Pittsburgh basing point system is arresting the entire manufacturing development of the South. Southern manufacturers, including Southern shipbuilders, say they cannot compete in prices with Northern and Eastern manufacturers because of the higher prices they must pay for steel, although steel is produced in quantity at Birmingham, Ala. These manufacturers and shipyards claim they are handicapped to the extent of the arbitrary freight differential from Pittsburgh to the Birmingham district, which is added on to the prices they must pay for steel from these Southern mines. The South, they say, should also derive the benefit of what they claim is cheaper production at Birmingham. They make the point that there is no price competition in the steel industry since all mills adopt the f. o. b. Pittsburgh price, plus freight from Pittsburgh to destination. The Birmingham Steel Corporation, one of the largest fabricating plants in the United States, charges that it must bear some \$195,000 added cost a year because of the fictitious freight rate from Pittsburgh. This, the company claims, "is practically a tax on the consumer." The Chattanooga Roofing & Foundry Co. says: "What economic law can be called in, to force us to pay an additional freight rate which does not inhere in the cost of the goods? Why should we pay freight on a basing point that is 600 miles away from us?"

Arguments opposing the application and against any change in the existing Pittsburgh basing system, include:

Pittsburgh, producing some 70 per cent of all steel in the

country, naturally and economically controls the market price of steel throughout the United States. Because, they argue, no other one district produces sufficient to meet its own demands; and the deficiency must be furnished by Pittsburgh; mills at other points economically could not be expected to take a lower price than that which they can get—and with the over-balanced demand they can get up to the Pittsburgh price because that is economically where they begin to meet a competitive supply. Pittsburgh, by its over-production, therefore controls the market. And this will hold true, they contend, as long as Pittsburgh continues to produce in excess of the other regions.

Says the Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo: "If the freight rate from Pittsburgh is necessarily and economically an element in the market price, no injury is done anyone when the producer sells on a Pittsburgh base system. When producers sell in any particular district, they are entitled to receive the market price prevailing in that district."

There can be no "middle ground," it is argued, between the present single basing point and a universal f. o. b. mill base point system. The immediate result of establishment of a f. o. b. mill base system, it is held, "would be a restriction of each company's sales to a district in close proximity to its own mills and inability to compete in many parts of the country. In consequence," it is urged, "there would be a substantial reduction in competition."

It is also claimed that for the Commission to abolish the Pittsburgh base would be to take arbitrarily the extra profit involved in addition of the Pittsburgh freight to selling price, from the producers and turn it over to the fabricators—that the ultimate consuming public would not benefit, but merely one class of industry as against another.

The Pittsburgh district, it is held, with its actual freight charges could not so readily compete in distant territories if distant mills were selling at actual costs plus the local short-haul freights. Speaking of the harmful results to Pittsburgh through this restriction of its scope of sales, the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, one of the largest independent mills in the United States, says: "This would mean tearing down in one district and building up in others without changing the country's total steel production, and would also result in a depreciation and in some cases the destruction of industries built up in the Pittsburgh district to supply the needs of the iron and steel mills located there." A change, they point out, would depreciate investments in the Pittsburgh district and necessitate new and additional investments in other districts.

The War and Navy Departments and the Railroad Administration submitted statements favoring abolition of the system.

Concerns and interests submitting statements to the Federal Trade Commission follow:

FAVORING APPLICATIONS.

Valk & Murdoch Company, Charleston, S. C.
Birmingham Steel Corporation, Birmingham, Ala.
Henderson Shipbuilding Co., Inc., Mobile, Ala.
The Casey-Hedco Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Johnson City Foundry & Machine Co., Johnson City, Tenn.
Crescent Bed Co., New Orleans, La.
Steward-Hilly Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Southern Bridge Co., Birmingham, Ala.
McVoy Sheet & Tinplate Co., Chicago, Ill.
Bailey-Burruss Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Cary Safe Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Fuller & Sons Manufacturing Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Gibbes Machinery Co., Columbia, S. C.
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
Carbo Steel Products Co., Morgan Park Station, Chicago, Ill.
Great Western Manufacturing Co., La Porte, Ind.
United States Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C.
E. D. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
J. H. Williams & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chattanooga Roofing & Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Gemco Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Brunswick Marine Construction Co., Brunswick, Ga.
Tomlin-Harris Machine Co., Cordele, Ga.
Salem Wire Works, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Lombard Wire Works & Supply Co., Augusta, Ga.
Riddell Brothers, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Oscar Daniels Company, New York, Chicago and Tampa, Fla.
Athens Foundry and Machine Works, Inc., Athens, Ga.
War Department, Washington, D. C.
The Johnson Wire Works, Ltd., New Orleans, La.
J. S. Schofield's Sons Company, Macon, Ga.

Carolina Wholesale Hardware Co., Columbia, S. C.
Southern Iron & Equipment Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Perfection Mattress & Spring Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Montgomery Coal Washing & Manufacturing Co., Inc., Birmingham, Ala.
White Hickory Wagon Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

OPPOSING APPLICATIONS.

N. & G. Taylor Company, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gulf States Steel Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Lakawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
H. D. Taylor Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
Archbold-Brady Company, Syracuse, N. Y.
John J. Greer & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Buffalo Bolt Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Moore Drop Forging Co., Springfield, Mass.
Beals, McCarthy & Rogers, Buffalo, N. Y.
The Boston Bridge Works, Boston, Mass.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union Drawn Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.
Kokomo Steel & Wire Co., Kokomo, Ind.
National Bolt & Nut Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Donner Steel Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va.
W. A. Collins Company, Kansas City, Mo.
Wheeling Steel & Iron Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Central Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Indiana Bridge Co., Muncie, Ind.
Republic Iron & Steel Co.
Morris & Bailey Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, O.
Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Stark Rolling Mill Co., Canton, O.
Mansfield Sheet & Tinplate Co., Mansfield, O.
Atlantic Steel Co., Atlanta, Ga.
The West Virginia Rail Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Crawfordsville Wire & Nail Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.
Reading Iron Co., Reading, Pa.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.
The Trumbull Steel Co., Warren, O.
The Bolt, Nut and Rivet Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Eastern Steel Co., Pottsville, Pa.
McKeesport Tinplate Co., McKeesport, Pa.
American Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Superior Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Knoxville Iron Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
Carnahan Tinplate & Sheet Co., Canton, O.
Steubenville Chamber of Commerce, Steubenville, O.
Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Page Steel & Wire Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Big Developments of Ice and Refrigeration Operations in Georgia and Alabama.

The Atlantic Ice & Coal Corporation has in process of construction, or has arranged for, the following additional facilities for taking care of business anticipated during the next ice season in the territory in which it operates, viz., Georgia and portions of Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina:

Atlanta, Ga.—Building 12,000-ton ice-storage house, central plant; adding 4000-ton ice-storage house, Sawtell plant; adding 2000-ton ice-storage house, Inman plant.

Americus, Ga.—Building 4000-ton ice-storage house, plant No. 1.

Athens, Ga.—Building 4000-ton ice-storage house, plant No. 1.

Columbus, Ga.—Building 8000-ton ice-storage house, plant No. 1.

Macon, Ga.—Building 20,000-ton ice-storage house, plant No. 1.

Rome, Ga.—Building 2000-ton ice-storage house, plant No. 1.

Montgomery, Ala.—Building 2000-ton ice-storage house, plant No. 2.

Atlanta, Ga.—Adding 300,000 cubic feet cold storage, central plant.

Columbus, Ga.—Adding 250,000 cubic feet cold storage, plant No. 1; adding 80-ton ice-freezing tank, plant No. 1.

Nashville, Tenn.—Adding 80-ton ice-freezing tank, plant No. 1.

The increased population in this section of the South, together with the larger demand per capita for ice, seem to indicate the necessity for these enlargements, regardless of the abnormal cost of building and machinery. In addition, the new peach trees that will come into bearing next year, in Georgia, if the season is favorable, will greatly increase the number of cars to be iced, the estimate running as high as 10,000 cars. Cold storage for perishables is also in great demand and efforts are being made to provide the necessary space.

Contracts have been closed for all of the work outlined above.

Steady Output of 250,000 Barrels Daily Predicted for Central West Texas Oil Fields

STEEL STRIKE AND CAR SHORTAGE FACTORS IN RECENT DECLINE—PRODUCTION AREA CONSTANTLY WIDENING, AND LEASE VALUES TAKE ENORMOUS JUMP—PICTURESQUE FEATURES OF AMAZING DEVELOPMENT.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Austin, Tex., October 4.

It may be another month before the peak of production of the Central West Texas oil fields that was reached the third week in September is again attained. The high record mark was 254,500 barrels. A combination of conditions caused a sudden drop of this daily output, and at the beginning of October the daily average was only 232,000 barrels. One of the factors that contributed to the falling off was the decline of a number of the older wells. The shortage of storage and transportation facilities also served to hamper development operations, particularly in the Burkburnett and Desdemona fields. Many wells are down to the pay-sand, but their bringing in is deferred, pending an improvement of conditions for handling the product. Some of the operators are exercising caution in the matter of developing production because of the steel strike and the fear that it may be some time before the orders for tankage material and pipe can be filled.

What is regarded by oil men as the most significant feature of operations in the Central West Texas fields is the gradual widening of the producing areas. It is the expressed belief on all sides that the proved territory may continue to be enlarged for several years to come. That the large oil companies and other industrial interests are conducting their operations on the theory that the production will continue for many years is shown by the heavy investments which they are making in improvements that are intended to be more or less of a permanent nature. Besides the pipe lines and storage tanks, large supply depots, terminals, refineries, railroad lines and other adjuncts to the production and handling of oil are being built throughout the district. It is asserted that even should the widespread wildcatting which is now in progress in practically every county in Texas result in no new fields being discovered, the territory already proved should insure a supply of crude petroleum of an average daily quantity of not less than 250,000 barrels for a long time to come.

The percentage of dry holes in the Burkburnett, Ranger, Desdemona and other fields continues unusually small. The famous Northwest pool of the Burkburnett field was widened considerably only a few days ago by the bringing in of an outside well. The intervening territory will be developed as rapidly as rigs can be installed. Lease values in the vicinity of the new well took an enormous jump, resulting in creating over night a new crop of millionaires. In this connection it may be noted that the market for leases all over the State is holding up remarkably well. Even as far distant as 300 miles from any producing well oil rights are selling for 50 cents to \$10 an acre. This demand for leases is due chiefly to the excitement over the possibility of finding oil anywhere in Texas. Millions of dollars are being invested in oil land leases in this State by people of other parts of the country, many of whom have no idea in the world where the leases that they are buying are situated or how large in area Texas is. As long as this outside money continues to flow into Texas in a golden stream, so long will lease values in wildcat territory hold up, it is pointed out. Of course, the high prices of \$10,000 to \$25,000 an acre that are being paid for leases in the proved fields of Burkburnett, Ranger and Desdemona are based on actual values, but it is in the far-away localities that the investments take on a wholly speculative tinge.

It is figured by oil statisticians that the value of the daily crude production of the Central West Texas fields is now close around one-half million dollars a day, or at the rate of nearly two hundred million dollars a year. The point has been reached when the value of production is much in excess of the amount spent in drilling wells and paid for leases.

Nowhere in the United States is money more plentiful than in Wichita Falls, Burkburnett, Ranger, Desdemona, Newcastle and the more removed cities of Fort Worth and Dallas. Even

negro bootblacks wear \$15 silk shirts while plying their trade. The laboring man is literally rolling in money. Every device imaginable is employed by the crafty class of human parasites who have drifted into the oil fields to obtain as much of the "earned increment" of the labor element as possible, and it is said that the latter parts with its money with a readiness and willingness that makes the hearts of the mountebanks beat with gladness.

What little fear may have been engendered recently by the appearance of salt water in some of the outlying wells of the Ranger and Desdemona fields seems to have disappeared. It is now asserted that this water did not come from below, as was originally supposed, but is from above. The problem is being met successfully, and while the water may continue to give trouble in some of the wells, it is not thought that it will interfere seriously with production.

With the recent opening of the townsite of Jakehamon, situated five miles from Desdemona, competition of the keenest kind between the two communities was begun. Jakehamon bounded into being in one day with a population of several hundred people, all living in tents, and with growing pains which indicate that it may become a rival of Desdemona in size before many months have passed. Jakehamon is on the line of a new railroad that is being constructed through the oil-producing region.

Although Desdemona is off to one side of the railroad, it is aroused over the possibility of having its honors as an oil metropolis being divided by a new town only five miles away. Its citizens subscribed a fund of \$200,000, which is offered for a railroad outlet.

In several respects Desdemona is the most picturesque town in the tireless oil district. It now has a population of probably 15,000 people, most of whom are living in tents. Every conceivable kind of business, almost, is conducted there. People from the four winds comprise the population, and all are intent on making as much money as possible in the quickest possible time.

From the standpoint of oil production, the Desdemona field exceeds all other proved areas in possibilities of increasing its output. Hardly a week passes that the producing territory is not widened considerably by the bringing in of new wells. The heart of the Desdemona pool is more than one mile square—"golden mile," it is called by some. How many more square miles may be ultimately added to the producing district, only time will tell. Only a few days ago the proved area of the Desdemona pool was extended to the west $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the Magnolia Petroleum Co. bringing in a well of small production at the top of the sand, but with indications that it would be a large producer when drilled deeper. The company owns 1000 acres of leases in the vicinity of the new well.

In several of the counties adjoining Eastland, Stephens and Wichita, where the principal fields are found, disappointment is felt over the failure to bring in producers in some of the deep tests that have been drilled. In some of these wells, however, small quantities of oil were found, and this has stimulated further prospecting which may result in better success.

In Brown county, where a shallow field has been producing considerable quantities of oil for the last two years, the prospecting for possible deeper pay-sands still continues. Explorations of a similar nature are being conducted in Coleman, McCulloch, Lampasas and other counties that are situated within the scope of territory that was favorably passed upon by geologists as oil-bearing.

In the San Antonio field the average daily production of the several pumping wells is now more than 500 barrels. All these wells are of shallow depth, but deep test holes are being drilled by several companies.

According to advices received from the lower Rio Grande border region, the production of the shallow field in Starr and

Zapata counties is being gradually increased by the drilling of additional wells. Several deep test holes are under way in the vicinity of Cuevitas and in other parts of the two counties. Plans are on foot by a syndicate of Kansas City and Des Moines (Iowa) men to drill five deep test wells in Starr county. They have obtained leases on several thousand acres of land with this object in view.

Good Report on Quality of Green Picked Cotton.

Recently the MANUFACTURERS RECORD gave an account of the Spence Harvey System of harvesting cotton by cutting unripened bolls and mechanically picking the cotton from the bolls after they have been artificially matured. W. Spence Harvey, president of the Standard Cotton Co. of Philadelphia, reporting on the progress of tests under way as to the quality of the cloth fabricated from this green picked cotton, writes:

"On September 3 I shipped from Memphis, Tenn., to Mr. Andrew H. Ashley, New Bedford, Mass., one bale of cotton to go to the Fairhaven Mills, and one bale to the Mahomet Mills, and on September 10 received word from Mr. Ashley that the same had been received and delivered.

"On September 20 I received word from Mr. Ashley that the report from the Fairhaven Mills was very favorable.

"We have as yet received no word from the Mahomet Mills, but did receive word from Mr. Ashley 'that the Mahomet Mills can spin this only in 23-yarn, the Butler Mills are unable to handle this number,' but that he had sent part of the yarn from the Fairhaven Mills to the Passaic Mills and they had agreed to have the same fabricated.

"Each and every one of these mill men commented favorably upon the lustre, length of staple and strength of fibre and gave me assurance that they would gladly do all in their power to further our investigations."

Big Hosiery Mill Addition.

Plans are being prepared for a big addition to the Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills' branch plant at High Point, N. C. This new structure will be four stories high, 125 feet long by 80 feet wide, to be equipped with knitting machinery driven by electric power. J. E. Serrine, Greenville, S. C., is the engineer-architect in charge.

Cotton Crop Estimate Now 10,969,000 Bales.

The Agricultural Department estimates that the condition of the cotton crop on September 25 was 54.4 per cent of a normal as compared with 61.4 on August 25, 1919, 54.4 on September 25, 1918, and 63.5, the average on September 25 of the past 10 years.

A condition of 54.4 per cent on September 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 158.0 pounds and a total production of about 10,696,000 bales. That is, the final outturn will probably be larger or smaller than this amount according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. Last year the production was 12,040,532 bales, two years ago 11,302,375 bales, three years ago 11,449,930, four years ago, 11,191,820, and five years ago 16,134,930 bales.

The estimated picked acreage is 4.6 per cent (1,570,000 acres) less than the area estimated in cultivation on June 25, 1919. The picked acreage is 10 per cent less than the picked acreage of 1918; the planted acreage (i. e., in cultivation on June 25) was 8.7 per cent less than the planted acreage in 1918.

State.	Yield per acre (lbs. lint).			Acreage to be picked 1919.	Forecast production, 1919.	Quantity ginned, 1918 crop.
	1919. (Indi- cated.)	1918. Final.	10-year average, Final.	Per cent of 1918 area picked.	Bales.	Bales. (Census.)
Virginia.....	209	270	247	86	16,000	24,885
North Carolina.....	224	268	248	87	651,000	897,761
South Carolina.....	211	250	224	85	1,127,000	1,569,918
Georgia.....	148	190	192	94	1,547,000	2,122,405
Florida.....	74	85	129	65	17,000	29,415
Alabama.....	117	149	159	111	696,000	890,822
Mississippi.....	157	187	172	89	917,000	1,226,651
Louisiana.....	114	167	166	82	330,000	587,717
Texas.....	138	116	155	91	2,950,000	2,696,561
Arkansas.....	177	158	183	88	972,000	987,340
Tennessee.....	183	175	190	81	280,000	329,697
Missouri.....	277	200	259	82	70,000	62,162
Oklahoma.....	198	92	161	50	988,000	576,886
California.....	333	270	285	97	116,000	67,351
Arizona.....	305	280	...	116	70,000	55,094
All other.....	282	250	...	117	8,000	6,157
United States.....	158	159.6	176.1	90	10,696,000	12,040,532

*Nine-year average. †Lower California (about 35,000 acres and 59,000 bales) included in California figures, but excluded from United States total.

Year's Record Coal Production Through Increased Car Supply.

The efforts of the railroads to increase the supply of cars carried the rate of bituminous coal production to a new high record for the year, the fourth in as many weeks, according to reports from the United States Geological Survey. The total output for the week ended September 27 (including lignite and coal made into coke) is estimated at 11,667,000 net tons. The railroads provided empties sufficient for the loading of nearly 212,000 cars, an increase of 5.6 per cent over the preceding week.

The first week of the steel strike has thus not reacted adversely upon the production of coal. The general industrial demand seems to have been active enough to absorb any capacity released by reduction in the customary demand of the steel mills.

Anthracite, like bituminous, set a new high record for the year, during the week ended September 27. Production is estimated at 1,964,000 net tons, 6 per cent higher than that of the preceding week, and 18,000 tons higher than during the last week of August, which up to the present had been the greatest attained this year. The week's output was still materially less than for the corresponding week of 1918, and the total production since the beginning of the coal year is 7,000,000 tons below the extraordinary record of last year.

The production of beehive coke fell off nearly a third during the first week of the steel strike. For the country as a whole the decrease, when compared with the week ended September 20, was 105,000 tons or 30.6 per cent. Over 100,000 tons of this was in Pennsylvania and Ohio alone. The output of beehive coke in West Virginia and the Southern States has so far been little affected by the strike. A slight decrease was reported from the Rocky Mountain region.

In spite of the strike it is to be noted that the demand for beehive coke, as indicated by production, was greater than during any week from mid-April to mid-July of this year.

Increased activity at lower Lake Erie ports marked the week of September 21. The tonnage of bituminous coal dumped was 607,896, an increase of 54,517 tons over the preceding week. Total dumpings since the beginning of the year are now 2,500,000 tons below those of the last season.

\$250,000 Florida Fishery Enterprise.

An investment of \$250,000 for the menhaden industry is the decision of the Southern Menhaden Co., Carrabelle, Fla., which will build a large plant. This will include buildings equipped with machinery for manufacturing fish oil and fertilizer from menhaden. Timber Island has been purchased as plant site and details are being considered. It is proposed to operate six oil-burning tugs for fishing, these vessels to have a steaming radius of 150 miles.

Settling a Strike in a Novel Manner.

Jackson, Miss., October 6.—[Special].—A novel method of settling a strike is reported here from Gulfport, where the employees of the G. B. Dantzer machine shops walked out, demanding increased wages. A conference with employers resulted in the statement that the plant would be closed permanently, as it had been a losing proposition for years. The machinery is being dismantled, and the men are seeking work elsewhere.

Typical of Many Letters Which Fill Our Mail

"For the Glory of God and the Preservation of Our Country!"

GENERAL EQUIPMENT CO.,
Gridley Building.

Engineering Service, Power Plants Bought, Sold, Industrial
Railroads, Contractors' Outfits.

Syracuse, N. Y., October 5.

Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.:

Gentlemen—I beg to enclose a Sunday newspaper article that again plainly shows the wretched national condition which you have been warning our people against.

I trust you may soon help to build the wall that will keep out the rattlesnakes that are wriggling their slimy ways toward us, and also help arouse the American spirit to kill a lot of the foreign and domestic snakes who are already here spreading poison.

The Administration contends that the war is not ended till America ratifies or signs Mr. Wilson's "League of Nations" contract. If so, this country is still under martial law, and any citizen or alien who starts or helps along an act attacking the authority of our National Government is a traitor and can be executed as such.

We have long been subscribers and advertisers in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. I am trying to spread the gospel which is being preached therein, for the glory of God and the preservation of our country.

Yours truly,

W. S. LIGHTHALL, Manager.

Mad Lust for Power and Despotism.

R. HOWLAND, Asheville & East Tennessee Railroad Co.
Asheville, N. C., October 1, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

It affords me much pleasure to enclose my check for \$6.50 for renewal of my subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. Keep up the good work, for I know you are doing good in these trying times when we should be outspoken of the best that is in us all, and thus help to defeat the propaganda of the professional agitators and demagogues who would destroy and trample on all that is sacred in their mad lust for power and despotism.

Free From Isms.

C. H. EARNEST, Lawyer, Colorado, Tex.

September 29, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I like your style more and more each number I read, and it is so rare in this day to find a journal that is free from Wilsonism, and from Internationalism, from labor unions, and from all the other isms that are tending to tear down our American institutions. I wish a number each week could go into every household in the country.

Am sending you my check for \$6, for which please send for three months to each of the following parties:

E. F. King, Superintendent of Schools, Colorado, Tex.

Pastor, Methodist Church, Colorado, Tex.

Pastor, Baptist Church, Colorado, Tex.

And I wish also you would mail to each of these parties a leaflet, "The League of Nations as a Moral Issue," by Eugene Thwing, and send me statement of charges on this last, as have not seen your quotations on these leaflets. Am impressed with the value of this article as a means of combating League of Nations propaganda.

The Golden Rule in Business.

J. B. JONES, President Gray Knox Marble Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
September 30, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We have subscribed for your paper, and the last issue is worth many times the price of a year's subscription, as it is full of the truth. If we would all live the Golden Rule in business, the world would be safe.

Commends Stand on Germany and League of Nations.

W. B. HERRING, Farmers' Mill & Gin Co., Plant City, Fla.

September 27, 1919.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The writer wishes to commend you for your stand with reference to Germany, as well as that of the League of Nations. You have

not been too hard on Germany, and we believe your views with regard to the League of Nations are correct.

Men Who Love Their Country.

Keswick, Va., October 4.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Dear Sir—I have your letter of the 1st, and have pleasure in renewing my subscription for your journal and in asking that it be sent also to my son, James M. Barr, Jr., at Terra Cia, Brantfort county, North Carolina, for one year. I enclose check for \$13 to cover.

I most heartily approve of Mr. Edmonds' fight for the preservation of American independence and the "open shop." All men who love their country support him therein.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES M. BARR.

THE JUSTIN-MOORE COMPANY, INC.,

Manufacturers of Pocketbooks, Purses and Leather Novelties.

Nocona, Tex., October 2

Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.:

Gentlemen—We have just received a copy of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of September 4. Enclosed find check for \$6.50 for one year's subscription.

The writer wishes to express his appreciation of the fearless stand you have taken on the labor question. The trouble with the press and with our politicians (I think that a better term than "statesmen") is that they are afraid to voice their own sentiments. The labor unions have them cowed. If all were as outspoken as your editor is on this question, we should come nearer arriving at a solution of this all-important question of capital and labor.

Very truly yours,

JUSTIN-MOORE COMPANY, INC.,

G. W. HUMPHREYS, Secretary.

BRIGGS HOTEL, R. A. CHERRY, Prop.

Wilson, N. C., October 4

Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.:

Gentlemen—Enclosed find check for \$6.50 for a year's subscription to your journal.

Your editorials are educating and the most instructive I have ever read.

Send paper to P. O. Box 743, Charlotte, N. C., commencing with issue of October 2.

Yours very truly,

E. H. WESTERFIELD.

ANNISTON STEEL CO.

New York Office, 120 Broadway.

Anniston, Ala., October 2.

Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Sir—It might be opportune to remark that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is regarded as a very strong and forceful publication, citing facts as they actually are and unafraid to take a firm stand for what is right and with a firm determination to work for that end. The general tone of your magazine is inspiring, and it is greatly to be hoped that all other publishers might be animated by your example.

Awaiting your early response, we remain,

Yours very truly,

R. C. HOLLEY, Purchasing Agent.

Los Angeles, Cal., September 30

Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.:

Gentlemen—For the past few months your magazine has been coming to me here, 746 Title Insurance Building. I will ask you to send it again to my home address, Murfreesboro, Tenn. I must commend your views on the "League of Nations" as it comes to us. Mr. Wilson is reported in the press as saying "The League of Nations should be adopted, though this Government fall." Is it possible that the executive head of this Government could have given utterance to such sentiment? Were I the sole American, which thank God I am not, to voice the sentiment, "America, Our Constitution, Laws, Government and all that they stand for, First, Last, Forever," I would proclaim it. If this Government could be effaced, then would your "League of Nations" or any other peace pact be gone forever. Help others? Yes. Turn our Government over to them? Never!

E. D. CANNON.

THE WHITE FURNITURE CO.

The Oldest and Largest Furniture Manufacturers in the South.
Capital \$300,000—Bedroom Furniture in All Woods.

Mebane, N. C., October 4.

Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.:

Gentlemen—Enclosed please find check for \$6.50 in payment of subscription to MANUFACTURERS RECORD for one year from October 20, 1919, to October 20, 1920.

We have been a subscriber to your journal for a good many years, and we could not do without it.

We consider it the greatest publication of its kind that comes to our office.

Wishing you a continued success, we are,

Yours truly,

THE WHITE FURNITURE CO.,

W. E. WHITE, President.

E. O. Griffin, Pres.

E. O. Griffin, Jr., Sec.

E. O. GRIFFIN SUPPLY CO.,

Railway and Industrial Supplies,

303 Carter Building,

Houston, Tex., October 2.

Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.:

Gentlemen—Herewith our check No. 306 for August advertising.

It may be of interest to you to know that results from advertising in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD are highly satisfactory to us.

We take advantage of this opportunity to say that your truly American stand on the vital questions before us at this time is indeed gratifying.

Your very truly,

E. O. GRIFFIN SUPPLY CO.,

E. O. GRIFFIN, President.

Bristol, Va., October 3.

Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.:

Gentlemen—Find enclosed postoffice order \$2, for which send me the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for a while on trial.

Have just read a copy of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, and believe it is what I have long looked for. Yours truly,

B. B. SHARRETT.

Atlanta, Ga., October 1.

Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.:

Enclosed please find check for \$3.50, for which please enter my name for a six months' subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

I want to compliment you on your splendid magazine. I am a student in college, and find much valuable and entertaining reading in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Very truly yours,

LYOYD D. FITTS.

9 Vedado Way.

Allied Building Trades Association of Richmond Takes Firm Stand on Demands of Labor.

Some very astonishing facts on the labor situation in Richmond, Va., have been furnished to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD by W. L. Ragland, president of the Allied Building Trades Association of that city, who, in the course of a letter expressing appreciation of the stand of this publication on labor questions, says:

"I believe there is a deliberate conspiracy to subvert our institutions and overturn our Government, and am glad to assist and cooperate in every possible way to defeat such a devilish scheme."

Mr. Ragland sends us copy of his letter of October 3 to Hon. C. A. Swanson, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., reading as follows:

"Below please find copy of telegram just sent, which expresses the attitude of the representative business men of this city, whose names you will find on the reverse side of this sheet."

The telegram to Judge Gary reads:

"Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman,

"United States Steel Corporation,

"Pittsburgh, Pa.:

"To a demand from this city's branch of the Federation of Labor for recognition of their card system our Allied Building Trades Association replied our members claim their legal and constitutional right to select their own employees on such terms as may be agreed upon, and do not recognize the authority of your

council on our buildings or in our shops. We represent 95 per cent of all the contractors and supply houses here, and thanking you for your firm attitude, assure you of our support.

"W. L. RAGLAND, President."

The attitude of the Allied Building Trades Association toward the "card system" as presented by the Richmond Building Trades Council is shown in the following statement which was published October 2 in the Richmond News-Leader, together with a list of the members of the association:

A meeting of the Allied Building Trades Association was held last Monday night in the assembly-room of the Chamber of Commerce. Two letters from the Building Trades Council asking that the association appoint a committee to meet a committee from the Trades Council "for the purpose of conferring on the question of drafting an agreement to govern wages, hours, working conditions and other details," were considered.

Letters from the same council to individuals, threatening trouble and delay on building, unless the "card system" which the council declared would be enforced was recognized, were also read. These letters are a circular separately addressed to general contractors and personal letters to two prominent business houses as follows:

Dear Sir:

August 14, 1919.

The building trades organization of this city, in order to promote their general interest and to eliminate much duplication, have, through the Richmond Building Trades Council, decided to institute the single working card system. This will become effective October 1, 1919. On and after that date all building trades mechanics will be required to have the working card of the Building Trades Council.

To facilitate the work and prevent the possibility of delay to building construction and repair work generally, we earnestly urge you to insist upon all building trades mechanics and other workmen having this card in their possession.

Respectfully yours,

RICHMOND BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

By J. L. GAY, Secretary.

114 Summit Avenue.

Dear Sirs:

August 28, 1919.

I am instructed by the Building Trades Council of the City of Richmond to request of you to have your architect insert in the specifications of the new warehouse that you are going to build that said work shall be constructed by organized labor. By so doing you will avoid any labor trouble during construction. On October 1 the Building Trades working card will be enforced, and every mechanic will have to show his working card, and by inserting the above clause you will avoid any unfair firm from bidding on said work and avoid any labor trouble during construction. Hoping this may meet with your approval, I wish to remain,

Very respectfully,

J. L. GAY, Secretary.

114 Summit Ave., Richmond, Va.

Dear Sirs:

September 9, 1919.

I am instructed to request of you to have your architect to insert in the specifications of the three dwellings to be erected by you that said work shall be performed by organized labor. By so doing you will avoid any labor trouble during construction, as all trades employed on buildings are affiliated with the Building Trades Council of this city. Hoping this will meet with your approval, I wish to remain,

Very respectfully,

J. L. GAY, 114 Summit Ave., Richmond, Va.

The men employed by members of the Allied Building Trades Association have said nothing about the card system, which the Richmond Building Trades Council insists will become effective October 1, 1919, nor have they notified them of their affiliation with the Trades Council. In fact, the association understands that two very important unions are not affiliated with the council, and many union men who are supposed to be affiliated are not in sympathy with the movement to enforce the "card system" and have declared that it is their purpose not to support it.

While there are contractors in Richmond who employ union men exclusively in certain branches of their work and non-union men in other branches, it is believed that the non-union men engaged on work of construction will outnumber the union men.

So far as members of the association are aware, this is the first

time that an attempt has been made to compel all workmen from the expert mechanic down to the day laborer to have the working card of the Trades Council. If the card system is instituted and becomes effective, no dealing will be possible between the man who employs affiliated union men and the contractor who works non-union labor or non-affiliated union men. This state of affairs would inevitably bring about delay in construction work and tend to discourage and embarrass contractors and all contemplating building of any kind.

The members of the Allied Building Trades Association are not opposed to unions, many of the members employ union labor, but they are unalterably opposed to the coercive method known as the "card system" as being equally unjust and unfair to employer and employe, and contrary to the constitutional right of every man to contract without dictation from trades councils.

After careful consideration of the communications from the Richmond Trades Council, the secretary of the association was directed to make the following reply:

September 30, 1919.

Mr. J. L. Gay,

Secretary Building Trades Council,
Richmond, Va.:

Dear Sir—Replying to your two communications of the 12th and 20th inst., our association instructs me to say that our members claim their legal and constitutional right to select their own employees on such terms as may be agreed upon, and do not recognize the authority of your council to "enforce" its laws, card system or other regulations on our buildings or in our shops. The meeting you propose would be therefore useless and is declined.

Yours very truly,

J. STUART GRAHAM, Secretary.

Extension Plans for Warrior River Terminals.

Birmingham, Ala., October 6—[Special.]—Bids for the construction of the terminals at Cordova on the Warrior River are being received by Henry T. De Bardeleben, manager of transportation of the Warrior River service, under the United States Railroad Administration, and within a few weeks the same will have been given scrutiny and awards made which will put into execution development that will provide facilities enough to warrant freight rate consideration. The Cordova Land Co. donated land, and the development will provide terminals to be used for transferring through shipments of merchandise from boats and barges to railroad cars and from cars to boats and barges. A derrick has been ordered and is now enroute, and there is to be no delay in the work. This port is being used in the loading of coal for movement down the river, several barges now being handled weekly. The new equipment for hauling merchandise through steel containers is being received, and the Government is urging the port development.

Books for \$150,000 worth of stock in the Port of Birmingham corporation have been opened, and Oscar Wells, president of the First National Bank of Birmingham, is receiving subscriptions thereto. The capitalization of the corporation has been placed at \$600,000, but it is intended to issue only \$150,000 with which to begin the development at Short Creek, some distance down the river from Cordova. Plans for the buildings, tracks and other facilities have been prepared, and Chief Engineer Charles F. Wood states that the construction of these can begin within a couple of weeks after the authority is given. As has been outlined before, the plans call for modern terminals for the handling of merchandise and the building of railroad yards at the port, so that the transportation to and from the city of Birmingham, the center of the industrial operations of the State, can be given every attention. These plans provide for a little community at the port, so that there will be no mistaking of the project. Derricks and appurtenances will be used for the handling of the merchandise to and from barges, and on boats, the most modern appliances in this line being proposed.

Announcement by the Government that port development must be given attention on the penalty of some of the plans heretofore stated going awry appears to have aroused considerable interest, and expectations are there will be a ready response to the call for stock buying in the port corporation.

The Pittsburgh Steel Basing Question as Viewed by Lumbermen.

Washington, D. C., October 6—[Special.]—In reference to the case now before the Federal Trade Commission, at the request of the Commission, looking toward a solution of the situation in relation to the custom of the steel industry in basing prices for raw steel on Pittsburgh as the sole basing point, a brief has been filed by representatives of the national lumber manufacturers protesting against any change.

It is stated that if the custom of the steel trade in having a sole basing point is done away with, similar customs in the lumber industry would also be affected, which would be unwise in view of the general satisfaction of the industry with conditions as they exist.

The commission has asked for and obtained the opinions of most of the firms in the South and other parts of the country which use quantities of raw steel as to whether they favor the single Pittsburgh basing point or not, and a large majority of the replies have been in opposition to a continuance of the custom.

The case has been described by Judge Gary as the most important ever tried in this country, and the present activities are merely preliminary to bringing the matter to an issue later on.

\$500,000 Mercerizing Plant for Chattanooga.

General details have been determined for the Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, organized with \$750,000 capital, to succeed the Crystal Mercerizing Co., recently incorporated. Outlining the plan, T. W. Fred, secretary, writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"Within a few days will buy site and begin construction of buildings to cost about \$500,000. Part of the machinery has been purchased and will cost more than \$500,000. Among the stockholders of the company are more than 25 knitting companies, comprising practically all the mills within a radius of 100 miles of Chattanooga. We expect to have the most modern and one of the largest mercerizing plants in the United States."

Textile Mill Notes.

The Leaksville (N. C.) Woolen Mills will increase capital to \$250,000.

J. F. Alexander, Forest City, N. C., plans to build \$200,000 cotton mill.

Reynolds Mill Co., Bowling Green, S. C., will increase capital from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

L. M. Patrick, Gastonia, N. C., will establish mill for knitting mercerized whole and half-hose.

E. C. Andrews and associates have chartered the Andrews Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., with \$250,000 capital.

Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., has called a stockholders meeting for October 30 to vote on increasing capital to \$500,000.

Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., London, England, is reported contemplating construction of factory for asbestos textiles at Baltimore.

Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills will construct a reinforced concrete additional building to be equipped for dyeing and bleaching, electric power to be installed. J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C., is the engineer-architect.

The Bibb Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., has awarded contracts to the West Point (Ga.) Iron Works for building a complete village at its Bibb City plant. Plans and specifications by L. W. Robert & Co., Atlanta, provide for constructing 150 large cottages and residences. Further schedules include additions to hotel and other community buildings.

E. H. Clement Co., Charlotte, N. C., have contract to build the Pomona Mills' addition at Greensboro, N. C. This new building will be three stories high, 132 by 80 feet, of standard mill construction with concrete floors. It will be equipped with 174 automatic box looms built by the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., also with dyeing and finishing machinery. J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C., is the engineer-architect.

RAILROADS

Texas Railroads That Are Unable to Give Proper Service.

Austin, Tex., October 3.—[Special.]—Matters are rapidly shaping to a point where there is apparently going to be a serious conflict between the Texas Railroad Commission and the Federal Administration of the railways in Texas.

Recently President Herbert of the Cotton Belt sent the State Commission a telegram in which he asserted that normal operation of that road had become exceedingly difficult because of the neglect of adequate inspection and repair of the roadbed; and the State Commission now has an engineer at work on the property to ascertain just how near the telegram came to reciting the facts.

The statement made for the elapsed seven months of the calendar year as compared with the same months of last year, show an increase in operating expense of 54 per cent, or over \$14,000,000; and, when the State Commission sent an auditor to ascertain the reasons why, he was politely but firmly told that he must apply elsewhere for the desired information, notwithstanding that copies of the data which he required were available in the offices visited.

Now comes the Chamber of Commerce of West Texas and makes such allegations that the State Commission has called an open hearing in Fort Worth on them; and if the testimony is in line with the assertions made in the formal complaint some most interesting testimony will be presented.

Porter A. Whaley, secretary, makes the assertion. He is a careful man and it is presumed that he has witnesses to back up his allegations to the effect that:

Passenger traffic between Fort Worth and Ranger, the oil capital of Eastland county, is so heavy and the coaches and the trains so few that there is a practical breakdown of the service; that it is almost a daily occurrence for passengers to be compelled to stand for the entire distance; and that conductors have refused to permit passengers to enter the trains at Ranger for the reason that the coaches were already filled beyond reason.

That there has grown up a practice (at Burkburnett, Ranger, Wichita Falls, Eastland, and elsewhere in the oil fields) of shippers paying to switchmen, trainmen and traffic men heavy bonuses or tips in order to secure cars, or to have cars placed properly, or to secure any sort of service. It is asserted that this practice is responsible for at least half the present congestion in that section.

It is asserted that the sorghum grain crop of West Texas amounts to 60,000,000 bushels; that the cotton crop will amount to 1,250,000 bales and the wheat crop, to the amount of several million bushels—at least 20 per cent of the crop—remain to be moved; and a gigantic blockade of traffic is bound to result within the next 60 days unless great effort is made to prevent it; also that at least 20,000 additional cars and a corresponding increase in motive power must be furnished.

Vehement protest is made against the blanket embargo which now prevails over a large section of West Texas, and attention is directed to the fact that other embargoes are being threatened to affect other terminal centers outside of the area already affected.

Re-consignment of Cars Abolished.

Washington, October 6.—[Special.]—The Railroad Administration has issued orders which will virtually abolish the "consignment car" practice in the lumber industry. The order is the culmination of a long fight between the lumber manufacturers and retailers on the one side and the wholesalers, or some of them, on the other.

The re-consignment privilege was entirely abandoned during the war, but re-established thereafter. The practice in general consisted in the purchase of a carload of lumber, say, which was consigned to any point the shipper named. He never intended it to reach that point, but immediately began looking for a buyer. When he found one, he ordered the car re-consigned to the purchaser. The effect, according to lumber manufacturers and officers of the railroad administration, was the use of cars as storehouses

or lumber yards, thus increasing the shortage of cars and hindering the movement of traffic.

The new order provides that there shall be a special storage charge of \$10 a day for cars loaded with lumber, the charge to begin to run after 48 hours after the expiration of free time, and to be in addition to all other demurrage charges. It will apply whether cars are on private sidings or not.

The order is described by lumber manufacturers as a "classic," but is bitterly opposed by representatives of some wholesalers here.

On refrigerator cars which are not unloaded at the expiration of five days after the hour at which free time begins to run under the demurrage rules, a storage charge of \$10 per car will also be assessed for each day or fractional part of a day thereafter that such car is held under load.

Seaboard Air Line Will Use Oil Fuel.

Oil-burning locomotives are to pull trains on the Seaboard Air Line in about six months. It will take that time to make the alterations necessary in the engines to enable them to burn the new fuel. The oil burners will be run on all lines of the system south of Hamlet, N. C., excepting a comparatively unimportant one, viz. that running from Savannah to Montgomery. These lines constitute about 43 per cent of the total mileage of the Seaboard System, and there will be about the same percentage of engines converted to the use of oil fuel.

Tanks for the storage of oil will be built at various points, those at interior stations being of 30,000 barrels capacity; those at seaports like Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa from 50,000 to 55,000 barrels capacity. Two tanks are already built at Jacksonville.

The oil is to be furnished by the Mexican Petroleum Corporation, which will make a loan of \$1,000,000 to the railroad company to cover the expense of building tanks and converting locomotives, and this is to be repaid to the oil company at the rate of 10 cents per barrel of oil supplied over and above the cost of the fuel. Of this loan \$212,000 will cover the cost of the tanks; the rest will be applied to the locomotives. The terms of the contract between the railroad and the oil company have all been agreed upon and it will be closed as soon as the necessary legal details can be fulfilled. The number of engines to be altered for using the new fuel is about 250.

Profits of Farming in the South.

The Central of Georgia Railway's agricultural department has issued an exceedingly interesting pamphlet covering the results of test farm work during the season of 1918 and also giving a summary of results for each of the six years next preceding it, as well as for 1918. Last year 17 test farms were operated with an aggregate of 581¼ acres under cultivation, and, it is stated, made an average net profit of \$45.35 per acre. The lowest net profit per acre on any farm was \$12.34; the highest, \$81.24. The first was a 40-acre place; the latter a 30-acre place. Four farms had a net profit of from \$61.61 to \$74 per acre, one of these being a 70-acre place with a net profit of \$65.22 per acre; the other three ranged from 25 to 38 acres in size. The smallest place, 20 acres, made a net profit of \$37.65 per acre. Accompanying the pamphlet is a sheet with data showing profits which may be reasonably expected from Southern lands. Labor is, of course, the greatest expense in producing crops, next is fertilizer. Cost of seed and expenses of marketing are, in comparison, modest. J. F. Jackson, 229 West Broad street, Savannah, Ga., is agricultural agent of the railway company, who will send a copy of the pamphlet to anyone interested in it.

Building an Oil Lands Railroad.

The Cisco & Northwestern Railway Co., which was organized by the business men of Cisco, Tex., to build a railroad into the oil fields of Stephens county, about 35 miles, now has a large part of the grading done for 12 miles and most of the material purchased for 22½ miles. President R. Q. Lee of Cisco says that \$250,000 of the authorized capital stock of \$500,000 was sold and that the oil people along the route are buying the company's bonds; also that the work is to be pushed until the road is completed. Construction was started July 26.

Federal Car Supply.

Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, has authorized the following statement:

Continued efforts are being made by the Railroad Administration to place all available equipment in service in order to meet the car situation. In the six days from September 20 to 27, 713 new freight cars of different descriptions were put in service.

On September 27, of the 100,000 cars ordered during Federal control, 68,365 had been completed and were in service, and 8058 had been completed and were in storage. These cars in storage are being lettered and numbered and placed in service as rapidly as possible. There are 23,577 of the total cars ordered yet to be built.

Regional Director Appointed.

L. W. Baldwin, heretofore operating assistant to the Regional Director of Railroads, Allegheny Region, has been appointed to be Regional Director succeeding C. H. Markham, who recently resigned to again take up the duties of president of the Illinois Central Railroad which position he held until the Government took over the operation of the railroads. Mr. Markham was recently elected to the Illinois Central presidency and will resume his residence in Chicago. The headquarters of Mr. Baldwin will continue in Philadelphia.

Railroad Man Promoted.

Charles T. Airey has been appointed vice-president and traffic manager of the Central of Georgia Railway, the appointment taking effect October 1. He has been filling the position of traffic manager for some years, formerly for the company and later under the Railroad Administration. His headquarters are in Savannah.

Inimical Legislation Driving Alabama Coal Operators Into Kentucky.

Birmingham, Ala., October 6.—[Special.]—The Alabama Coal Operators' Association will fight the revenue bill of the State, recently adopted by the Legislature, in so far as it provides for a tonnage tax on coal of two cents per ton. At a largely attended meeting of the association, held the past week, Charles De Bardleben of the Alabama Fuel & Iron Co. presiding, the executive committee was authorized to take steps for a legal contest at once so that the first payment of the tax will not be necessary. The constitutionality of the law is to be questioned in the courts. The meeting was full of sensational discussion. The presiding officer told of the difficulties besetting the operators of coal mines in Alabama now, the unjust legislation and taxation, labor difficulties, competition, car shortage and what not, and he announced that several operators of this State, including himself, were starting on development in Kentucky. He went so far as to say: "I must confess I have come to the conclusion, gentlemen, that the Alabama field is a good place to emigrate from. My company has made investments in the Kentucky field, and its future developments are going to be in Kentucky. I am informed that six or eight other companies have come to the same conclusion—they have made investments in Kentucky and their future development is going to be there. Hostile legislation and other unfavorable conditions have convinced us that the old theory of Alabama as the 'garden spot of coal and iron' is about exploded."

The export business was advanced as the savior of the situation here. W. Carson Adams of the selling agency of Adams, Rowe & Norman, told of the decrease in consumption of steam coal, a number of causes to be given, including the use of Mexican oil, and advocated interest be taken in the Warrior River development in order to increase the possibilities of the export trade for steam coal. He told of the contract recently made by the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, a good customer of the Birmingham district contracting for the use of Mexican fuel oil, of receiving a loan of \$1,000,000 from the oil people with which to change the engines from coal burners to oil consumers, and of the short working hours and widespread labor troubles among industries using steam coal, until the domestic market had dwindled. He said that with the cost of production high, freight rates high and labor high, the growth of fuel oil competition will force Alabama operators to

seek a remedy in export trade, making use of the Warrior River. He said the coal industry in Alabama has never before faced a graver situation.

S. L. Yerkes told the operators of efforts that have been made to improve the car situation, and referred to the necessity of keeping accurate reports and preparing statistics. He showed by figures obtained throughout the district that the average realization per ton to the operators was less following the lifting of fuel administration control than during that period.

The Workman's Compensation bill recently enacted by the Legislature was declared to be fair to both employers and employees, though it created a burden.

No mention was made after the meeting as to any discussion as to what the United Mine Workers of America are to demand, after declaring the present contract would expire on November 1, 1919. It is known that there will be no agreement on the six-hour day and five-day week, nor on the 60 per cent increase in the classifications of all day labor.

Bright Tobacco Market in Virginia to Open Soon—High Prices Expected.

Richmond, Va., October 4.—[Special.]—In another week the bright tobacco market will open in Virginia and advance information indicates that the bidding will be keen and high prices will prevail. This is borne out by the fact that a few offerings during the past week have shown that because of a shortage of the supply of tobacco and the increased consumption, manufacturers are ready to pay top notch prices for the week.

One of the Eastern North Carolina markets reports sales of 2,000,000 pounds at an average price of \$50.84 per hundred. Several other markets report offerings of \$90 and \$100 per hundred pounds.

Primings are about at the end of the line as far as supply is concerned. Offerings in the Richmond market the past week totaled 130,000 pounds at an average price of \$7 per hundred.

Lynchburg reports priming sales during the week amounting to 30,300 pounds, bringing the total for the season up to 1,167,400 pounds. Several loads of new dark tobacco brought from \$13 to \$21 per hundred.

Several shipments of light and dark tobaccos brought as high as \$92 per hundred on the Petersburg market during the past week. In some instances sales were made as low as \$45.

At Lawrenceville the total sales amounted to 200,000 pounds for the week, with higher prices prevailing.

More than 699,000 pounds of leaf was offered on the South Hill market, bringing the sales for the season up to 1,500,000. An average price of \$45 per hundred pounds prevailed.

A total of 1,826,458 pounds of tobacco marks the season's sales in South Boston, the average price being \$42.20 per hundred.

Danville, one of the oldest and largest markets in the Old Dominion region, saw an unusual sight during the past week when traffic officers were called into the tobacco warehouse section to straighten out the vehicle congestion caused by a heavy influx of farmers with tobacco stocks.

The sales for the season are now beyond the 3,500,000 point and the offerings during the week brought an average of \$45 per hundred.

This average, or perhaps better, was made in spite of the fact that much of the leaf offered was in soft order. All of the grades above medium have been steadily advancing. Many piles have been sold this week for as much as \$98 per 100 and some piles of fancy wrappers went to \$100, and somewhat above.

A steadily increasing proportion of the tobacco marketed here is being hauled to market in automobiles, both trucks and ordinary two and five-passenger cars being utilized to bring the product in.

The Cotton Movement.

In his report of October 4 Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows that the amount of cotton brought into sight during two months of the season was 898,077 bales, a decrease under the same period last year of 512,972 bales. The exports were 722,992 bales, an increase of 162,895 bales. The takings were, by Northern spinners, 219,902 bales, a decrease of 24,574 bales; by Southern spinners, 382,337 bales, a decrease of 125,670 bales.

Good Roads and Streets

New Roads in Arkansas to Call for Millions of Expenditure.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct 4—[Special.]—At a special session of the Arkansas Legislature, called for the consideration of highway improvement measures and for steps against profiteering, bills were passed for creation of special road districts in the State in which more than 1500 miles of the best type roads will be constructed. The program will mean an outlay of millions of dollars, coupled as it is with a total road-building program for 8500 miles of better highways.

Following a survey of the work done by the Legislature, Commissioner of Highways W. B. Owen estimated that, with work under way and contemplated, the State has a greater program before it than in any two years of the past. The new districts alone contemplate more than \$10,000,000 worth of work.

The State Advisory Board has just recommended State and Federal aid for 22 road-improvement districts, these, with amounts, being as follows:

District No. 14—Jefferson county, \$91,200.
 District No. 5—Montgomery county, \$26,000.
 District Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Dallas county, \$90,000.
 District No. 5—Arkansas county, \$63,750.
 District No. 2—Nevada county, \$68,000.
 Northern Road Improvement District—Arkansas county, \$57,000.
 Prescott-Blevins District—Hempstead and Nevada counties, \$5680.
 District No. 3—Woodruff county, \$12,600.
 District No. 3—Independence county, \$7839.
 District No. 1—Independence county, \$15,000.
 District No. 2—Independence county—\$21,300.
 District No. 1—Arkansas county (additional), \$3000.
 North Arkansas District 1—Additional, Perry county, \$6793.
 District No. 1—Lincoln county, additional and conditional, \$3000.
 District No. 4—Grant county, \$14,400.
 District No. 3—Jefferson county, conditional, \$3000.
 District No. 3—Carroll county, \$7650.
 District No. 5, Crittenden county, \$30,000.
 Marshall, Witt, Springs, Searey, Van Buren, Pope and Newton Counties, \$40,000.
 Cross Roads Improvement District—Hempstead county, \$6000.

Tennessee State Government to Build Good Roads.

Nashville, Tenn., October 7—[Special.]—The Tennessee State Highway Commission has decided to go into the construction of highways directly. This decision came at the suggestion of Governor Roberts, after the commission had advertised for bids for roads in Claiborne and Union counties and had received only one bid, which was in excess of \$20,000 per mile for a 16-foot macadam road. Contractors claim that on account of the chaotic conditions in labor circles and the fluctuations in the prices of materials, they must allow a wide margin for profits in bidding on any kind of construction work.

Governor Roberts believes that under these conditions the State can go into the construction of roads directly and save many thousands of dollars.

Work will be started at once in some of the counties, and if it proves successful, work will be started in a number of other counties as fast as the working forces can be organized.

Mississippi Planning for Expenditure of Millions for Improved Highways.

Jackson, Miss., October 4—[Special.]—The Mississippi Legislature that meets in January, 1920, will be asked to authorize the issuance of \$25,000,000 worth of bonds, to be matched by an equal amount of Federal funds, and to be used for the construction of a modern system of State highways.

The principal and interest of the bonds are to be cared for from a special tax imposed on automobiles according to horsepower. It is estimated that only 10 years will be sufficient to complete the retirement of the entire issue.

The Mississippi Good Roads Association will be reorganized later in the fall, a measure drawn providing for the issuance of the bonds, and definite work undertaken to convert the legislators to the program.

Already letters have been received by members of the State

Highway Commission from legislators pledging their support to the bond issue.

Practically every county in the State already has good roads work under way, and with the \$50,000,000 Federal and State funds supplemented by millions in county bond issues, Mississippi would soon have one of the finest systems of highways in the United States.

Main highways would be constructed with the State fund, under the immediate supervision of the State Highway Department, and with regard solely to the convenience of the greater number of citizens.

Good roads sentiment is strong in all sections of the State, and it is regarded as highly probable that the Legislature will authorize the big bond issue.

An Appeal from Arkansas for Outside Capital for Investment.

A. A. WEBBER, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Batesville, Ark.
Editor Manufacturers Record:

In looking over various papers and magazines I find the same complaint comes from every quarter—"We need more houses, hotels, business houses," etc. Batesville is no exception and has never had such a time since she became a town as now in housing her people. Not a single house to rent, no empty rooms for light housekeeping, no vacant stores, property values increasing, carpenters, bricklayers and stonemasons all busy, hotels full to overflowing; contractors for good roads all busy and refuse to bid on new work.

We have been trying for some time to interest outside capital to come here and build a 100-room hotel, a country club and 25 to 30 cottages for a summer resort, but everybody seems to have their full quota of investments. What is the matter?

We also need 30 to 50 new cottages to rent, but find few builders. Is our population increasing so rapidly or is this just a real streak of prosperity that has struck the South? Then, again, it looks like the entire North is trying to move South. Probably they have at last awakened to the fact that the South, with its mild climate, is the best place to live.

We are the hub for four State highways and on the most direct route from Chicago, Kansas City, Denver and other points in the North to our famous Hot Springs, to Texas and Louisiana, and we are already noticing the increased automobile traffic. Surely we are at last coming into our own.

The advertising we did last year in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD and other publications in the East, North and West exploiting the rich manganese fields in this county was the means of sending hundreds of people this way and, by the way, many of them remained with us even though the Government cancelled the contracts. If there is any surplus capital up your way looking for profitable investment, we are ready to cite them.

Shipbuilders to Buy Back Vessels from the Government.

It is announced in New York that the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation of Alexandria, Va., and the Groton Iron Works of Groton, Conn., both of which are controlled by C. W. Morse and associates, have agreed with the United States Shipping Board to purchase the 24 steel cargo carriers which they contracted to build for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. In the case of the Virginia concern it is understood that the builders will buy four ships which have been delivered, and that they will take over when completed the remaining eight ships of 9400 tons each which they were to build for the Emergency Fleet. The Groton Works have built four ships of 8800 tons and are to build two more, besides six of 9400 tons. These two shipbuilding concerns are described as practically subsidiaries of the United States Steamship Co. This company will operate the ships for the Tobacco Products Corporation, which has an extensive program for international business.

Schwarzenbach-Huber Silk Mill.

Plans and specifications have been determined for the Covington (Va.) silk mill of the Schwarzenbach-Huber Company, West Hoboken, N. J. They provide for a one-story 400x100-foot building with sawtooth roof and 200 looms driven by electric power. Building and machinery contracts have been awarded.

MECHANICAL

Exhibit of Electric Crane in Operation.

One of the most striking, interesting and expensive electrical exhibits ever placed before technically-inclined laymen at close range and under very favorable conditions was that illustrated in the accompanying picture and which was shown at the exposition of the American Foundrymen's Association held in Philadelphia from September 29 to October 3. The display consisted of a full-sized 10-ton Chesapeake electric traveling crane in actual electrical operation in the exposition hall. An experienced operator, a woman, from the works of the manufacturers at Baltimore, demonstrated the use of this big electric crane before foundrymen and other visitors.

The crane was built by the Chesapeake Iron Works of Baltimore, Md., which in less than a year and a half and during the great industrial upheaval incidental to the war manufactured, shipped, and put into continuous war service in this country and abroad more than 140 large cranes of its manufacture. They ranged in span from 20 feet to 110 feet and each had to have its runway, a big piece of structural steel work, for it to travel on over the entire area of a big shop or a yard. The transportation of these 140 cranes required about 400 gondola freight cars. Forty or more of the cranes were sent to France, the United States base ordnance plants there being entirely equipped with them. In the United States more than 45 of them were used day and night in the Symington-Anderson group of ordnance plants and 16 of them were similarly operated in the Tacony ordnance plants.

It is also notable that during this rapid and very large machine building quite a large proportion of the staff at the works of the crane manufacturers was composed of women. The secretary and purchasing agent of this plant is a woman; there were women "draftsmen" employed. All of the shop clerks, stenographers and calculators were women, and the shop cranes in the works were (and are) all operated by women.

To make immediately apparent to visitors exactly what it meant to achieve such a war record the company employed in its exhibit a very novel and original method of "visualization,"

which was surprising and had to be seen to be fully appreciated. It was viewed with attention and interest by foundrymen from all parts of the United States and foreign countries, who had assembled to discuss for five days technical matters, including foundry processes, inventions, efficiency methods, etc. They are the men who make the big iron, brass and bronze castings for engines, ship propellers, and other machinery, and they studied its labor-saving demonstrations with deep interest, considering especially its efficiency features.

It was to demonstrate to these gentlemen the special merits of these cranes which decided President F. S. Chavannes of the Chesapeake Works to make this impressive exhibit, and which was produced under the direction of Frank L. Perry, the company's publicity manager. He was chairman of the exposition booth committee that included other officers of the company, viz., Fred. J. Brown, superintendent; J. W. Waters, chief engineer of the crane department, and C. H. Michel, manager of sales. Superintendent Brown had charge of all building, erecting and shipping problems. The exhibit was built under the direction of James Fitzsimmons, the crane shop foreman, and it was erected in Philadelphia by Joseph Hoff of the construction department, while Charles M. O'Brien of the sales department handled the properties and electrical effects.

An Oil Fields Railroad Plan.

Charter has been filed in Texas to build the Wichita Falls, Ranger & Fort Worth Railroad to be about 175 miles long from Alexander, which is on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the St. Louis Southwestern railroads, in Erath County, northward via Desdemona, Ranger and other places in the new oil fields to Wichita Falls and thence to a point on the Oklahoma boundary, perhaps Waurika, Okla., as the objective terminal on the north. The capital stock of the company is stated at \$120,000, and Jake L. Hamon of Ardmore, Okla., has \$59,600 of it. He heads the board of directors, the others being F. L. Ketch, also of Ardmore; Frank Kell, J. A. Kemp, Roy B. Jones, J. J. Perkins, R. O. Harvey, G. C. Woods, W. H. McGregor and C. H. Clark of Wichita Falls, Tex.; J. H. Barwise, Jr., of Fort Worth; Edwin Hobby and Wiley Blair of Dallas, and A. R. McLenna of Ranger, Tex.



THE TRAVELING CRANE EXHIBIT AS IT WAS IN OPERATION.

FOREIGN NEEDS

[The MANUFACTURERS RECORD receives many letters from abroad asking for information about American goods, and others from men who wish to represent American houses. Without assuming any responsibility for these concerns, we publish a summary of the foreign letters of inquiry from week to week.]

American Goods Wanted.

HENRI VAN DUYN, 96 Wall St., New York.—Is a Hollander, now in New York, but presently leaving for Europe, and desires offers from manufacturers of good selling lines, not, however, drygoods. Can meet immediate terms.

Silk Stockings.

A. E. ALLEMAND, 40 Rue du Controle, Bienne, Switzerland.—Would like to have names and addresses of hosiery manufacturers in the United States, or have manufacturers of ladies' silk stockings, send me prices and catalogues.

Machinery, Etc., for Trunk Manufacturers.

L. C. ECKENFELDER, Eckenfelder & Feline, Trochu, Alberta, Canada.—I represent a French firm which has the intention of buying in this country all material and machinery regarding the manufacture of wardrobe-trunks, suit-cases, hand-bags, etc.

Bicycles, Motorcycles, Automobiles.

BAN HONG LEONG & COMPANY, Singapore, India.—We are import merchants and distributors of bicycles, motor cycles, motor cars and accessories. We have correspondents in London and New York, and still we are searching reliable connections to handle goods for us.

Cement and Glass Plant.

R. N. MEHRA & COMPANY, Dinapore, Cantt, India.—We want catalogue, prices and estimate on a complete plant for manufacturing five tons of Portland and hydraulic cement, and from one to two tons of glass from white sand to make window glass plates and other glassware.

Vulcan Fiber, Electrical Materials.

ERICH PRAGER-MANDOWSKY, Vienna, Austria.—I am interested in the purchase of "Original American Vulcan Fiber" in sheets (flat), as well as tubes, also all kinds of electrical material, and would like to have addresses of firms manufacturing these articles. Correspondence in German suggested.

Automobiles and Tractors.

VICTOR AL. MACEDONSKY, Platza Sf. Arhangeli, Braila, Roumania.—We would gladly enter into commercial relations with important houses which can furnish us small automobiles and tractors at moderate prices. We only desire to receive offers from manufacturers who can quote their products c. i. f. Roumanian ports, payment in Roumanian money. Correspondence in French suggested.

Trench-Digging Machine.

V. K. TEMBE, Bammanhalli District, Dharwar, India.—I want a machine for digging small trenches all round the fields to keep off wild pigs and other animals. The width of the trenches are to be from 4 to 6 feet and the depth from 3 to 4 feet. The machines are to be worked by bullocks or small engines. Would like to have manufacturers of such machines send me their catalogues and price lists.

Hardware, Machinery, Dry Goods, Etc.

GRAHAM, ROWE & COMPANY, Suite Nos. 1040-1041, 42 Broadway, New York City.—We are desirous of obtaining agencies covering as complete line as possible of manufactured goods for our offices in Chile, Peru and Bolivia. Among the lines we are especially interested in are: Hardware of all descriptions, machinery, cotton-working machinery, sugar machinery, agricultural machinery of all descriptions, drygoods, canned goods, flour, cocoa, cheese, sardines, salmon, etc., and would be pleased to have a list of firms in these various lines that are first class in every way.

Shoes, Haberdashery, Hats, Etc.

N. N. GHOSH, 38, Sham Bazar St., Calcutta, India.—I am a manufacturers' agent, and represent some first-class British makers. I am specially interested in the following lines, and would be pleased to accept representation of some American manufacturers: 1. Boots and shoes, 2. leather, 3. saddlery, 4. haberdashery and hosiery, 5. hats and caps, 6. cheap cigarettes and tobacco, 7. soaps, 8. perfumes and toilet requisites, 9. cheap cutlery, 10. brassware sundries and small machine tools, etc. I am well acquainted with almost all the big and reliable customers in these lines and have a properly organized and efficient staff to confidently assure, with your co-operation, an extensive business.

To Handle All American Goods.

THE ANGLO-WEST INDIA AGENCY, Bridgetown, Barbados, B. W. I.—We are sending our Mr. Cyril A. D. Chase to your country in order to increase connections for the representation of American goods out here. Mr. Chase will leave Barbados about September 30 for Canada, and after transacting his business there will proceed to New York. We are desirous of representing one manufacturer of each class of goods, covering every single article that is made in America. On Mr. Chase's return we intend to establish permanent branches in Trinidad, Demerara, and Jamaica, besides continuing our existing head office in Barbados. One of the main objects of Mr. Chase's visit is to arrange with some large exporter of foodstuffs and canners, whose shipping office is situated on Atlantic seaboard, for the handling of their products in our territory. Would like to get in touch with such party.

General Merchandise for Spain.

CENTRO COMERCIAL ESPANOL, Proprietor and Manager, Fernando Portillo de Torres, Rafael De La Viesca, 5, Cadiz, Spain.—We are anxious to establish relations with the United States, and can import and export products as follows: Importation—Chemical and pharmaceutical products, lubricants, seed oils, paints, oil seeds, cheese, condensed milk, meats, coffee, sugar, flours, etc., fertilizers, cotton, novelties and generally all merchandise that is saleable. Exportation—Olive oils, olives, wines, raw materials, food products, saffron, ground pepper, green and dried fruits, alumina silicate, chemical products, salts and generally all the products of this country. We also receive merchandise for deposit in the free warehouses of this port, and for sale as per market fluctuations. American merchants in consigning their merchandise to us save time, money and make new clientele. The expenses involved are very small, and we are ready to give all information. We have a branch in Valencia and correspondents throughout the nation, as well as in foreign countries. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Glass, Cutlery, Porcelain, Machines, Etc.

R. AMIEL, G. N. SPILIOPOULOS & Co., 36, Rue du Colisee, Paris, France.—For the present we are interested in the importation in France and the Balkan countries of the following articles and products: Window glasses, cutlery, scissors, razors, shears; faience, porcelains; every kind of glasses (tumblers, carafes, etc.); vaseline "codex" flants; tinder for tinder box; litharge, needles for hosiery; blanc de zinc; ceruse; etain, in bars, in barrels; carbonate of potassium, twice purified, granulated, 1000 kilos 950/980 in barrels of 50 kilos; cire carnauba, No. 1, 2, 3. We would be obliged if firms able to supply us with these articles or products would send us four or five catalogues, with their best prices and best conditions, and, if possible, some samples. Besides we would have the sale of 10 machines to manufacture formes en bois (wood last). Our buyers desire a sample of the shape they produce. Firms should send us the sketch of the machines, quoting lowest prices and best conditions, if possible, c. i. f. Patras, with the earliest delivery. We also can sell 20 machines to manufacture boot heels of wood. We ought to have three of four samples of the heels which the machine makes. The height maximum of the heels and the daily quantity produced should be given, with the gross and net weight, and the necessary ground for installation.

Textile Looms, Oils, Dyes, Etc.

G. JOLY, N. D. de Bondeville, Seine Inferieure, France.—I would be pleased to enter into commercial relations with American manufacturers, if prices are competitive with English and German houses. I would like to get prices from reliable firms for the following: Separate parts of looms, for the spinning of wool and cotton, also for all the looms for weaving of textiles, besides for leather and cotton straps (balata) of the very best quality. It would be necessary that American houses consign a certain quantity of these straps in the prevailing dimensions, to be delivered immediately. I also wish the address of a reliable house for mineral oils, fats and cylinder oils, besides samples with price f. o. b. Havre and Rouen. I would like to occupy myself with industrial chemical products, particularly dyes, as very soon the country will be invaded by German products. I have for 20 years traveled and visited the important industrial plants in Normandie (France), and it would be very easy for me to sell American automobiles, that is, if one of the producers will furnish a sample machine. I would also desire to be immediately connected with a firm manufacturing printing machinery for textiles, and other apparatus used in this connection, also bleaching and coloring apparatus. It is necessary to have catalogs, prices and approximate time of shipment c. i. f. All correspondence and catalogs in French. If any American manufacturers wish to build a factory in France, I have 20 hectares of land with sufficient water to supply 40 horse-power, and situated between two railroad stations. The land is flat.

Construction Department

EXPLANATORY

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin of the Manufacturers Record is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

Ga., Augusta.—Airplanes, etc.—Augusta Aircraft Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; Robb C. Ortel.

Ky., Louisville.—Airplanes.—Kentucky Aeroplane & Supply Co.; \$50,000; Stanley E. Hubbard.

Okla., Cushing.—Nims Airplane Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; R. T. O'Herin.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Ark., Texarkana.—Miller County Comms., Fincher Eason, Clk.; steel bridge across Sulphur River at Blackman's point; 223-ft. spans, approaches 133 ft.; \$25,000 to \$30,000; bids until Oct. 31; changed date from Sept. 25; Bird & Kiel, Engrs., Little Rock, Ark.

Fla., Pensacola.—Escambia County Comms., Jas. MacGibbon, Clk.; 180-ft. steel bridge, concrete abutments and piers across Eleven-Mile Creek near Klondyke, span 60 ft.; \$9745; Austin Co., Contr., Atlanta, Ga.; Winston E. Wheat, Engr., Pensacola, Fla. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Fla., St. Augustine.—St. Johns County Comms.; reinforced concrete bridges on Dixie Highway, concrete bridge across Matanzas River, 16-ft. concrete bridge to North Beach; \$300,000; bids about Dec. 1; Gould T. Butler, Engr. (Lately noted to vote on bonds.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—W. D. McAdoo, Florida Bank Bldg.; concreting of piling of bridge connecting island with mainland; \$4000.

Ky., Eddyville.—Lyon County Comms.; bridges and roads; vote Nov. 26 on \$80,000 bonds.

Miss., Poplarville.—Pearl County Comms.; steel and concrete drawbridge spanning Pearl River; \$600,000 available; Xavier A. Kramer, State Highway Engr., Jackson.

N. C., Goldsboro.—State and Wayne County Comms.; steel and concrete bridge; \$45,000; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Co., Contr., Roanoke, Va. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Beaufort.—Beaufort and St. Helena Township Bridge Comsn.; bridge over Beaufort River; 30–50-ft. concrete spans on concrete piers; 1–80-ft. clear opening, double leaf; bids until Oct. 30; lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

S. C., Lockhart.—Union County Comms., Union, S. C.; and Chester County Comms., Chester, S. C.; steel bridge over Broad River; two 280 and 100-ft. steel spans; 3 concrete piers and abutments; width roadway 16 ft.; \$70,000; substructure contract to Lockhart Power Co., Lockhart, S. C.; superstructure to Birmingham (Ala.) Steel Corp.; Jos. W. Barnwell, Jr., Engr., State Highway Dept., Columbia, S. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., Paris.—Paris-Hugo Bridge Co., E. C. Bracken, Secy.; 800-ft. steel highway bridge across Red River; 198-ft. span, concrete abut-

ments and piers; roadway 17 ft.; bids until Oct. 13; Waddell & Sons, Inc., Engrs., Kansas City, Mo. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Canning and Packing Plants.

Fla., Fort Myers.—Fort Myers Truckers' Association; double plant.

N. C., Southport.—Charles S. Hewett Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; Chas. S. Hewett, W. J. Weeks.

Tenn., Memphis.—Memphis Packing Corp., M. P. Burt, Mgr.; care of Holmes & Canale, Bank of Commerce Bldg.; purchased 25-acre site; build \$75,000 abattoir; reinforced concrete, daylight or half-glass plant; daily capacity, 400 hogs and 35 cattle; expend \$1,000,000 for site, buildings, pens, engineering, etc.; previously organized with \$1,500,000 capitalization. (Supersedes previous item.)

Va., Petersburg.—Crisp Packing Co.; rebuild \$50,000 burned plant.

W. Va., Huntington.—Huntington Packing Co., T. C. Thomas, Prest., 1249 Washington Ave.; 3-story-and-basement 65x97-ft. packing plant; 1-story 60x154-ft. manufacturing plant; fireproof; concrete; packing-house and ice-making machinery; Stadler Engineering Co., Engr., 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

Clayworking Plants.

Ga., Atlanta.—Athens Brick Corp. charted; \$100,000; H. B. Downing, Atlanta; J. I. Mangle, Athens, Ga.

N. C., Charlotte.—Bricks.—Carolina Shale Brick Co. (lately noted inceptd.; \$25,000) organized; W. R. Tallferro, Prest.; H. A. Morson, Mgr.; 12 tunnel dryers; 10 round-draft kilns; daily capacity 50,000 bricks.

N. C., Rocky Mount.—Bricks.—Faison Brick Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; D. B. Faison.

S. C., Anderson.—Bricks.—C. R. Johnson; brick works; electric power; purchased equipment.

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ala., Cordova.—Big Warrior Coal Co.; reopen old mine and additional openings; \$75,000 for new openings, tracks, houses, mine tracks, mine cars, tipples, etc.

Ark., Fort Smith.—Gunter Coal Co. inceptd.; A. P. Gunther.

Ky., Ages.—Harlan Gem Coal Co. chartered; \$60,000; E. N. Cornett.

Ky., Catlettsburg.—Darby Fork Coal Co. inceptd.; S. B. Harly.

Ky., Carrs.—Defiance Coal Co. inceptd.; develop.

Ky., Catlettsburg.—Dab Fork Coal Co. chartered; \$100,000; Jno. Shively.

Ky., Glowmar.—Reliance Coal Co.; improvements.

Ky., Hazard.—Hazard Branch Coal & Coke Co. chartered; \$15,000; E. N. King, Louisville.

Ky., Lennut.—No. 4 Superior Coal Co. increased from \$10,000 to \$80,000; double present output.

Ky., Lothair.—Ashless Coal Co.; \$20,000 improvements.

Ky., Mayking.—Mayking Coal Co., Adam Q. Ramey; install power equipment.

Ky., Pineville.—Path Fork Coal Co. chartered; \$25,000; M. E. S. Posey.

Ky., Sergeant.—Whitley Elkhorn Coal Co. organized.

Ky., Whitesburg.—Ashless Coal Corp. chartered; \$200,000; L. E. Buford, J. Wesley Reedy; develop.

Md., Frostburg.—Allegany Big Vein Coal Co.; large dump and tramway.

Tenn., Crossville.—Lewis P. Hammond, Chicago; J. A. Hull, Cleveland, O.; purchased 6500 acres coal land; has plant, daily capacity 1000 tons coal; proposes to double.

Va., Wilder.—Appalachian Coal Corp. chartered; \$25,000; D. L. Rungas, Prest.

W. Va., Alkol.—Royd White Ash Coal Co. inceptd.; \$200,000; V. E. Hall.

W. Va., Clements.—Salkelt Co., Roy Salkelt, Morgantown, W. Va.; develop coal tract.

W. Va., Elk Garden.—Donnelly Coal Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; F. J. Ravenscroft.

W. Va., Elm Grove.—Arkwright Coal Co. inceptd.; \$150,000; Thomas S. Killcra, Joseph Arkwright, Harry K. Roberts.

Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Ga., Augusta.—Augusta Warehouse & Compress Co.; increased from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Miss., Tutwiler.—Churchill Compress Co.; plant; Williams & Williams, Contrs., Clarksdale, Miss.

Okla., Sawyer.—Sawyer Mill & Gin Co.; increased from \$5000 to \$10,000.

S. C., Central.—Earle Ginnery Co. inceptd.; \$3750; W. T. Earle.

S. C., Kershaw.—Carolina Gin Co. inceptd.; \$5000; R. L. Sowell.

Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Liberty Cotton Oil Co.; increased from \$75,000 to \$250,000.

Tenn., Memphis.—Phoenix Cotton Oil Co.; rebuild burned plant.

Drainage Systems.

La., Newellton.—Lake St. Peter Drainage Dist., F. H. Curry, Prest.; drainage; \$50,000 cu. yds. excavation; bids until Oct. 29; State Board Engrs., Room 213, New Orleans Court Bldg., New Orleans. (Lately noted voting \$125,000 bonds.)

Ga., Greensboro.—Fishing Creek Drainage Dist. Comms., R. B. McWhorter, Chrmn.; 8 mi. main ditch and 4 mi. lateral ditches; 242,000 cu. yds. earth excavation; bids until Oct. 14; J. F. Carey, Surveyor, Madison, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage Ditch.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Ga., Greensboro.—Green County, Richland Creek Drainage Dist. Commrs.; 10 mi. ditch; 262,000 cu. yds. earth excavation; 100 cu. yds. rock; bids until Oct. 14; J. G. Faust, Atty., Greensboro; J. F. Carey, Surveyor, Madison, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage Ditch.)

Tenn., Jackson.—Drainage.—Madison County Commrs., J. T. Rothrock, Chmn.; 15.15 mi. Drainage Dist. No. 4, J. T. Rothrock, Chmn.; 15.15 mi. drainage canals; 200 ft. wide; 529,721 cu. yds. earth removal; 5 highway bridges across canal; bids until Oct. 8. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage System.)

Electric Plants.

Ark., Wilmar.—D. C. Smith; electric-light and power plant.

Ky., Paducah.—Paducah Electric Co. chartered; \$1,200,000; Alfred S. Nichols, Chas. K. Wheeler, R. N. Kirkland.

La., New Orleans.—New Orleans Railway & Light Co.; contemplates \$10,000 cable across river.

Md., Annapolis.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington; \$45,000 power and boiler plant at Naval Academy; Spec. No. 4025.

Md., Annapolis.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington; \$96,000 addition to power-house and ash bunker; Spec. No. 4026.

Miss., Gunulston.—City; 10 mi. electric wiring, with poles; inviting bids. Address The Mayor. (See Machinery Wanted—Electrical Equipment.)

Miss., Pascagoula.—Pascagoula Street Railway & Power Co.; rehabilitate light and water plant.

N. C., Shull's Mill.—Boone Blowing Rock Light & Power Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; W. S. Whiting, Shull's Mill, N. C.; Geo. P. Hageman, Boone, N. C.

Okla., Enid.—Enid Pipe Line Co.; contemplates power plant.

Okla., Fargo.—City; contemplates installation electric-light and water plant; \$26,000. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Hooker.—City; contemplates installation electric-light plant; \$40,000. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Jenks.—Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., Oklahoma City; \$3,000,000 electric generating station on Arkansas River; contemplated.

Okla., Nowata.—City; electric-light and water-works improvements; Burns & McDonnell, Engrs., Interstate Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Okla., Shawnee.—Seminole Public Service Co.; increased capital from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

Okla., Tulsa.—Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., Oklahoma City; contemplates extension of electric transmission lines from Kiefer to Bixby to Jenks; \$70,000.

Okla., Miami.—City; contemplates installation ornamental lighting system. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., McKenzie.—City; improve and extend light and water systems; voted \$10,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Albany.—City; electric-light and ice plant. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Lyford.—Stevenson Motor Co., A. W. Stevenson, Prest.; contemplates installation electric plant; population 3000.

Tex., San Augustine.—City; contemplates purchasing electric-light plant; improve. Address The Mayor.

Fertilizer Factories.

Fla., Carrabelle.—Southern Menhaden Co.; \$250,000 plant to catch menhaden and manufacture fertilizer, fish oil, etc.; purchased

Timber Island for plant site; proposes to operate 6 oil-burning fishing tugs with 150-mi. steaming radius.

Tex., El Paso.—Texas Sulphur Co., H. M. Tippet, Secy., Box 1148, Orange, Tex.; 47-acre site; 70x150-ft. concrete fertilizer manufacturing plant; fireproof; deposits from Culberson County mines for fertilizer base; sulphuric-acid plant and facilities for refining sulphur ore; daily output 100 tons fertilizer; crushing and rolling sulphuric-acid machines; Wm. Hardwicke, Archt.-Contr. (Lately noted contemplated.)

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Ga., Dublin.—Farmers' Co-operative Assn. organized; \$50,000; Fred T. Bridges, Mgr.; \$25,000 grain elevator; 30,000-bu. storage capacity; receive 5000 bu. hourly from wagons; shuck, store and clean corn; Brandon Elevator & Construction Co., Contr., Marianna, Fla.

Mo., Kansas City.—Associated Mill & Elevator Co., 916 New York Life Bldg., H. C. Nunn, Prest.; 100,000 building; \$250,000 milling machinery ordered; daily output 2500 bbls. flour; E. R. McDonald, Constr. Engr.; Lehrback Engineering & Construction Co., Contr. (Supersedes previous item.)

N. C., Spruce Pine.—Spruce Pine Feed Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; W. H. and C. T. Hickey, Spruce Pine; B. F. Sanders, R. W. Fields, R. A. Lacy, all Johnson City, Tenn.

Okla., Medford.—Medford Mill & Elevator Co. chartered; \$50,000; Raymond Earl.

Tex., Plano.—Plano Mill & Ice Co.; increased capital from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ala., Anniston.—Pipe.—Anniston Soil Pipe Co. organized; S. W. Cater, Prest.; 40x100-ft. machine shop, 140x210-ft. main building; daily output 30 tons soil pipe and fittings. (Lately noted to erect plant.)

Ala., Birmingham.—Stoves.—Orbon Stove Co., H. A. Lengefelder, Prest., Belleville, Ill.; has building; purchased 8 acres; install plant.

Ga., Atlanta.—Cotton Chopper.—Lanham Cotton Cultivator Co., Empire Bldg.; plant to include: Machine and erecting shop, 50x120 ft.; woodworking shop; shipping department; forge shop; foundry with cupola furnace of large capacity; separate boiler-house to supply heat for all buildings; 2-story office building; storage shed for completed machines; contemplates additional units; initial site 200x450 ft.; optioned 300 ft. additional frontage; Weathers-Barlow Co., Archt.; Jas. A. Dickey, Constr. Supt.; Erwin C. Catta, Mech. Engr.; Austin Bros., Contrs. (Contractors not named in recent item.)

Ga., Macon.—Rollers.—Macon Concrete Roller Co.; plant to mfr. concrete roller.

Ky., Louisville.—Heaters.—Prudential Heater Co. chartered; \$50,000; Geo. H. Laib.

Ky., Louisville.—Machinery.—Advance Mfg. Co., 236 W. Jefferson St., organized; Paul Tafel, Prest.-Mgr. (Lately noted inceptd. capital \$25,000.)

La., Glenmora.—Machine Shop.—C. C. Henson, Supt. Schools, Alexandria, La.; 1-story shop building; bids until Oct. 24; Duncan & Barron, Archts., 120 Murray St., Alexandria, La.

La., Lake Charles.—Implements.—Lake Charles Implement Co., 530 Ryan St., W. E. Patterson, Secy.-Mgr.; 2-story, 80x80-ft. fireproof building; install electric elevator; deal in implements, vehicles, auto tops and general farm merchandise. (Lately noted chartered, capital \$100,000.)

La., Shreveport.—Oil Well Machinery.—Aeme Oil & Drill Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; J. D. Pace, Prest.

Md., Baltimore.—Piston Rings, etc.—Reus Bros. Co., Burkhard J. Reus, Pres. Mgr., 150 W. Mt. Royal Ave.; \$75,000 fireproof building; 75x250 ft. on Western Maryland R. R. at Kate Ave.; open bids June, 1920; install lathes, grinders, millers; \$10,000; purchasing now. (Supersedes recent item.)

Md., Towson.—Machinery.—Black & Decker Mfg. Co., 105 S. Calvert St., Baltimore; plant addition; 200x100-ft. brick and steel structure; steel sash; slag roof; concrete floor covered with 2-in. wood and 3/4-in. maple top; steam heat; electric lighting; plumbing; Austin & Co., Engr.-Contr., Philadelphia and Cleveland.

Mo., Kansas City.—Steel Work.—Butler Mfg. Co., 1326 Grand Ave.; 1-story foundry; 28x125 ft. building; Collins Bros., Gen. Contrs., 600 Rialto Bldg.; Farley Bros., plumbing, 209 Grand Ave.

Mo., St. Louis.—Brass.—Henry P. Mueller, 215 Lombard St.; 1 and 2-story foundry; 28x125 ft.; composition roofing; \$55,000; C. H. Wray, Archt., Rialto Bldg.; Hartman & Schuermann, Contrs., Odd Fellows Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Malleable Iron.—Chain Belt Co., W. C. Frye, Prest., 736 Park St., Milwaukee, Wis.; 1-story 30x150-ft. building; brick, steel and concrete; Frank D. Chase, Engr., 625 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

N. C., Burlington.—Foundry.—Sykes Bros.; Eugene Sykes, Mgr.; foundry; rebuild burned plant.

Okla., Tulsa.—Tanks.—Rogan Tank & Mfg. Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; N. H. Payne.

Okla., Tulsa.—Iron Works.—Oklahoma Iron Works; increased from \$1,250,000 to \$3,000,000.

Tenn., Nashville.—Motion-picture Machines. National Automatic Advertising Machine Co. inceptd.; \$1,000,000; Joseph Higgins, Louis Leftelch, H. G. Kain; erect plant to manufacture motion-picture machines.

Tex., San Antonio.—Wilson Tank & Culvert Co. inceptd.; \$300; S. H. Wilson.

Va., Richmond.—Stoves.—Southern Stove Works, Hermitage and Leigh Sts.; \$500,000 plant; Austin & Co., Archts., Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. T. Nichols, Contr., 11th and Main Sts., Richmond. (Lately noted.)

Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ark., Clarksville.—Hugo-Sprada Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; C. H. Reese, Prest.; W. C. Burford, Secy.; R. D. Dunlap, Jr., Treas.; W. C. Burford, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Piping.)

Ark., Lewisville.—Lafayette County Oil & Gas Development Co. inceptd.; \$125,000; W. D. Stewart, Prest., U. D. Harrell, Secy.-Treas.

Ark., Paragould.—Par-a-Tex Oil Co. organized; \$125,000; Sam McHaney, Prest.; T. H. Lloyd, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Tanks.—Seaboard Air Line Rys. Co., W. D. Faucette, Ch. Engr., Norfolk, Va.; \$250,000 tanks at Jacksonville and Tampa.

Fla., Tampa.—Tanks.—Seaboard Air Line Ry., W. D. Faucette, Ch. Engr., Norfolk, Va.; \$250,000 tanks at Tampa and Jacksonville.

La., Cedar Grove.—Refinery.—Caddo Central Oil & Refining Co., care E. K. Smith, Prest., Commercial National Bank, Shreveport; \$1,500,000 refinery.

La., Shreveport.—Homer Union Petroleum Co. inceptd.; \$600,000; J. A. D. Smith, Prest., Burkburnet, Tex.; W. C. Best, V.-P., El Paso, Tex.; Wilson O. Porterfield, Secy.-Treas.

La., Shreveport.—Refinery.—Tola Producing & Refining Co. organized; \$1,500,000; J. A. Shaw, Prest., Shreveport; C. L. Sharp, V.-P., Fort Worth, Tex.; Malcolm Burns, Secy., Texarkana, Tex.; R. L. Shaw, Treas., Homer, Tex.

Okl., Allen.—Allen Homa Oil Co. inceptd.; \$75,000; Jno. E. Lee, J. T. Harmon, F. P. Smith.

Okl., Garber.—Kirk-Greer-Scarth Oil Co. chartered; \$75,000; W. H. Scarth.

Okl., Cyril.—Refinery.—Cyril Refinery; install 2 stills; increase daily capacity to between 1600 and 2000 bbls.

Okl., Muskogee.—Equator Oil Co. inceptd.; \$250,000; W. L. Hughes, E. R. Nagle, W. W. Rains.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Oil Development Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; T. L. Croteau, Wilmington, Del.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Caspian Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; \$60,000; E. E. Hood, Chas. E. Pierker; both Shawnee, Okla.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Three-Way Oil Co. inceptd.; \$120,000; Don Lawhead, E. A. Bronson, K. C. Ray.

Okl., Tulsa.—Patton Drilling Co. inceptd.; \$40,000; R. O. Patton.

Tex., Dallas.—Leasing.—Mutual Leasing Corporation chartered; \$30,000; E. G. Lee.

Tex., Breckenridge.—Refinery.—Victor Pipe Line & Production Co.; contemplates erection \$1,000,000 refinery and casing-head gasoline plant; 20-acre site.

Tex., Burkburnett.—Penn-Burkburnett Oil Co. chartered; \$150,000; Thos. F. Lamon, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tex., Dublin.—Skimming Plant.—Humble Oil Co., Humble, Tex.; \$250,000 skimming plant.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Scarborough-Platt Oil Co. inceptd.; \$250,000; W. A. Scarborough, H. N. Harris, both Fort Worth; K. F. Filson, Guthrie, Okla.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Refinery.—Star Refining Co., 903 Commerce St.; increased from \$50,000 to \$250,000; addition to 1000-bbl. refinery at Arlington Heights; 12 filling stations; pipe line to Magnolia line.

Tex., Ranger.—Warren Wagner Oil Corp. chartered; \$100,000; Warren Wagner.

Tex., San Antonio.—Refinery.—Rogers Refining Co., 329 Redell Bldg., organized; \$1,000,000; E. N. Canada, V.-P.; oil refinery; J. G. Taylor, Engr., 329 Redell Bldg. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Newcastle.—Refinery.—Victor Pipe Line & Production Co.; \$1,000,000 refinery and casing-head gasoline plant.

Tex., Lindale.—Lindale Oil Co. inceptd.; \$60,000; W. B. Marsh, T. B. Ramey, Jr.

Tex., Vernon.—Tex-Wyo Drilling Co. inceptd.; \$15,000; Lee L. Johnson.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Crude Oil Marketing Co. chartered; \$40,000; C. J. Coyne.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Pipe Line.—Burk-Lawton Pipe Line Co. inceptd.; \$500,000; W. E. Curry; G. W. Owens, Irvine, Ky.; W. W. Sharp, Louisville, Ky.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Midwood Oil & Gas Co. chartered; \$1,500,000; W. F. Hunt, D. J. Carter, Glenn F. Williams.

Hydro-Electric Plants.

Ga., Fort Gaines.—Georgia-Alabama Power Co., Dermott Shemwell, Prest., Lexington, N. C., purchased electric plant of Cridelle-Fowler Co.; enlarge plant and build dam across Patsula Creek near Cridelle mill; increase station from 125 H. P. to 1000 H. P.; extend transmission lines to several Georgia and Alabama cities; \$250,000; Hardaway Construction Co., Contr., Columbus, Ga. (Lately noted.)

Md., Clearspring.—Clearspring Light & Power Co. organized; transmission line from electric power plant at a dam No. 5, on Potomac River, to Clearspring and Big Spring.

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Ala., Montgomery.—Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., W. B. Baker, Prest., 15 Collins St., Atlanta, Ga.; addition; 2000-ton capacity ice-storage house; O. W. Deyerle, Chief Engr.; Foundation Co., Contr., New York; Morgan & Dillon, Archts., Atlanta, Ga.

Ark., Mansfield.—Joseph N. Ward, Fort Smith, Ark.; \$65,000 ice plant; daily capacity 25 tons; install twin 90 H. P. engines. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Americus.—Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., W. B. Baker, 15 Collins St., Atlanta, Ga.; addition; 4000-ton capacity ice-storage house; O. W. Deyerle, Chief Engr.; Foundation Co., Contr., New York; Morgan & Dillon, Archts., Atlanta. (Lately noted for \$60,000 to \$75,000 improvements.)

Ga., Atlanta.—Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., 15 Collins St., W. B. Baker, Prest.; addition; 18,000-ton capacity ice-storage house, increasing cold storage 300,000 cu. ft.; office building; O. W. Deyerle, Chief Engr.; Foundation Co., Contr., New York; Morgan & Dillon, Archts., Atlanta.

Ga., Athens.—Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., W. B. Baker, Prest., 15 Collins St., Atlanta, Ga.; addition; 4000-ton capacity ice-storage house; O. W. Deyerle, Chief Engr.; Foundation Co., Contr., New York; Morgan & Dillon, Archts., Atlanta.

Ga., Columbus.—Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., W. B. Baker, Prest., 15 Collins St., Atlanta, Ga.; additions; 8000-ton capacity ice-storage house; increasing cold storage 200,000 cu. ft.; 80-ton freezing tank; O. W. Deyerle, Chief Engr.; Foundation Co., Contr., New York; Morgan & Dillon, Archts., Atlanta.

Ga., Macon.—Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., W. B. Baker, Prest., 15 Collins St., Atlanta, Ga.; addition; 20,000-ton capacity ice-storage house; brick and concrete building; O. W. Deyerle, Chief Engr.; Foundation Co., Contr., New York; Morgan & Dillon, Archts., Atlanta. (Lately noted for \$250,000 improvements.)

Ga., Rome.—Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., W. B. Baker, Prest., 15 Collins St., Atlanta, Ga.; 2000-ton capacity ice-storage house; O. W. Deyerle, Chief Engr.; Foundation Co., Contr., New York; Morgan & Dillon, Archts., Atlanta.

Miss., Lexington.—Lexington Co-Operative Creamery, J. N. Hall, Mgr.; increase cold-storage plant; equipment purchased.

S. C., St. Matthews.—Banks Ice & Ice-Cream Co., J. A. Banks, Prest.; 1 story 40x80-ft. brick building; \$3500; open bids Nov. 1; \$17,000 ice plant, purchased; \$2400 ice-cream plant; daily capacity, 15 tons ice, 150 gals. ice-cream; D. H. Banks, Const. Engr., St. Matthews; Geo. B. Braungart, Archt., Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice-cream Machinery.)

S. C., Ware Shoals.—Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.; 15-ton capacity ice plant; 100x125 ft.; reinforced concrete and standard mill construction; electrical equipment; J. E. Sirlime, Archt., Greenville, S. C.

Tenn., Morristown.—Morristown Produce & Ice Co.; increase from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Tenn., Nashville.—Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., W. B. Baker, Prest., 15 Collins St., Atlanta, Ga.; additional 80-ton freezing tank; O. W. Deyerle, Chief Engr.; Foundation Co., Contr., New York; Morgan & Dillon, Archts., Atlanta, Ga.

Tenn., Union City.—Crystal Ice Co. organized; H. A. Beck, Prest.; ice plant. (Lately noted inceptd., \$25,000 capital.)

Tex., Albany.—City; ice and electric light plant; proposed. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Greenville.—New Ice Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; F. J. Phillips, J. D. Middleton, Willie Long.

Tex., McKinney.—McKinney Ice & Coal Co.,

W. A. Dowell, Prest.; 3000-ton ice-storage plant; fireproof; soon open bids; Geo. E. Wells, Archt., St. Louis, Mo. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Plano.—Plano Mill & Ice Co.; increased from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Crystal Ice Co., E. Magnolia St.; cold-storage addition; \$30,000.

Va., Norfolk.—Jersey Queen Co., E. W. Barker, Asst. Mgr., Portsmouth, Va.; 50-ton ice plant; storage for dairy products; ice-cream plant, daily capacity 600 gals.; boiler for sterilization; electric power; \$175,000.

Iron and Steel Plants.

Mo., Kansas City.—Steel Furnaces, Rolling Mills, etc.—Kansas City Bolt & Nut Co., Solomon Stoddard, Gen. Mgr., telegraphs Manufacturers Record confirming recent announcement of plans for additions; expend more than \$1,000,000; increase monthly capacity to 65,000 tons by Mch., doubling present output; build 5 open-hearth steel furnaces; each 50 tons daily capacity; D. S. Nesbitt Construction Co., Contr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; complete 3 furnaces by spring; adjacent to furnaces build 22-in. rolling mill, with traveling tilting tables and overhead cranes; heat furnaces by fuel oil; use 6,000,000 bbls. annually; install gas producers consuming Kansas gas coal from nearby fields, for emergency; all electric power. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Wheeling.—Steel Furnaces.—Whitaker-Glessner Co.; \$100,000 plant addition; structural iron and tin; fireproof.

Land Developments.

Fla., De Funiak Springs.—City; park and street improvements; voted \$15,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Fla., De Funiak Springs.—City; cemetery improvements; voted \$10,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Fla., Miami.—Tropica Grove Corp. chartered; \$25,000; Geo. B. Martin, Prest., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. C., Ridgeville.—Dixie Duroc Farms inceptd.; \$80,000; E. E. Auchmoody.

W. Va., Williamson.—Fairview Land Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; C. M. Gates, G. T. Conley.

Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Anniston.—A. T. Childers Lumber Co. inceptd.; \$3000.

Ala., Dothan.—Williams & Vories Lumber Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; large hardwood sawmill.

Fla., Groveland.—Edge-Dowling Lumber Co.; acquired 165,000 acres timber land; develop.

Ky., Pikeville.—L. B. Mullins Lumber Co. chartered; \$5000; A. W. Lucas.

Ky., Uz.—S. K. Baird; purchased timber tract; develop; reported.

La., Franklin Parish.—Chicago Mill & Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.; 16,000 acres timber land; develop.

N. C., Kennebec.—Nevins & Flournoy, Raleigh, purchased 10,000,000-ft. timber tract and 13 mi. North State Railway Co.; leased village of Kennebec.

Okl., Miami.—Mineral Belt Lumber Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; Thos. L. Green.

Tenn., Dyersburg.—Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., Louisville, Ky.; build sawmill.

Tenn., Memphis.—West Memphis Lumber Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; Robert T. Cooper, Prest. Mgr.

Tex., Breckenridge.—Dorsey Lumber Co. chartered; \$30,000; E. N. Dorsey.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Va., Richmond.—C. A. Jenkins, Jr., 716 Hawthorne Ave.; planing mill.

Mining.

Ky., Hickory—Clay.—West Kentucky Ball Clay Co. organized; W. S. Hargrove, Pres.; install hoisting engine. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000.)

Okla., Quapaw—Zinc.—Oklahoma Zinc Co. chartered; \$50,000; W. I. Bingham.

Tenn., Nashville—Iron.—Holley Ore & Mining Co. inceptd.; \$150,000; B. E. Clements, Bebe Boswell, J. T. Carpenter.

Tex., Chico—Stone.—Lone Star Stone Co., 716 Wall St., Wichita Falls, Tex., organized; J. A. Kemp, Pres.; G. D. Anderson, Secy.-Treas. and Mgr., both Wichita Falls; J. W. Barnett, V.-P., Chico; develop 175 acres; machinery purchased; daily output 1500 tons crushed stone; Don A. Tolbert, Const. Engr. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$100,000.)

Va., Roanoke—Marl.—Montgomery Marl Corp. chartered; \$75,000; T. M. Morrison, Pres.; C. C. McNulty, Secy.

W. Va., Clarksburg—Castle Falls Coal Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; John A. Washington.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Blackstone Coal Co. inceptd.; \$50,000. D. S. Fisher.

Miscellaneous Construction.

D. C., Washington—Quay Wall.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks; timber-work extension to quay wall at navy-yard; \$30,000; specification 4015; bids until Oct. 15. (See Machinery Wanted—Quay-wall Construction.)

Fla., Belleair—Wall.—G. A. Miller has contract for 6000 ft. concrete seawall, length of Bellevue Hotel; \$80,000.

Fla., Miami—Channel.—City, W. B. Moore, Clerk; completion of municipal ship channel from Government cut to municipal docks; turning basin and channel connecting municipal ship channel with Florida East Coast R. R. ship channel; bids opened; Hobart Crabtree, Engr.

Md., Baltimore—Dredging.—U. S. Engr. Office, Room 399 Custom-house; dredging channel in Patuxent River from Fort Mifflin toward Ferry Bar; \$266,800; Arundel Corp. lowest bidder; J. J. Loving, Engr., U. S. A. (Lately noted receiving bids.)

N. C., Haywood—Pier.—Chatham County Comms., W. H. Ferguson, Chrmn.; concrete pier (136 yds) and other repairs for steel bridge across Haw River; bids until Oct. 14. (See Machinery Wanted—Pier.)

Va., Berkeley—Dock.—M. Block and L. Shesky; \$50,000 to \$75,000 improvements, including docking facilities for large vessels; acquired Foshburgh Lumber Co.

Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ala., Birmingham—Dyeing, etc.—Leeper Dyeing & Cleaning Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; Chas. S. Leeper, Pres.

Ala., Mobile—Electrical.—Springer-Kearns Electrical Co. inceptd.; \$3000; C. P. Springer.

Ga., Dalton—Potato Curling.—W. O. Wilson and W. H. Prater; remodel building for potato-curling house.

Ky., Louisville—Printing.—Slater Business Printing Co.; increased from \$12,000 to \$25,000.

Ky., Newport—Marble Works.—Garnett-Day Co. chartered; \$3000; 514 S. 5th St., Leonard Slater, Secy.-Treas.; A. T. Day, C. P. Garnett.

La., Plaquemine—Moss Gins.—R. I. Schwing Co., Box 187, organized; R. I. Schwing, Pres.-Mgr.; John H. Moorman, Secy.-Treas.; has building equipped to gin Louisiana

cypress tree moss. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000.)

Md., Baltimore—Steamship Line.—Amstar Line inceptd.; \$500,000; James T. Carter, Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore; Frank H. Ingerman, Frank Elbridge Webb, both New York.

Mo., Springfield—Laundry.—Springfield Laundry Co.; increased capital from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Publishing.—Twin City Sentinel, 241 Liberty St.; addition, increasing floor space 100 per cent; install linotype machines and other equipment.

S. C., Beaufort—Construction.—General Construction Co. inceptd.; \$15,000; George Waterhouse.

S. C., Charleston—Dry Cleaning, etc.—Hatchel-Renken Dry Cleaning and Dye Works inceptd.; \$7500; W. A. Renken.

Tenn., Knoxville—Construction.—Freeman-Robbins Construction Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; E. J. Freeman.

Tex., Fort Worth—Publishing.—Star-Telegram, Ammon G. Carter, Mgr.; 4-story building with 2 mezzanine floors and basement; reinforced concrete, faced with gray granite base; limestone and pressed brick; steam heat; Sanguinetti & Staats, Archts.; Hedrick Constr. Co., Contr. (Previously noted to erect.)

Tex., Sherman—Incinerator.—City; incinerator; Washington Iron Works, Contr.

Va., Newport News—Hardware.—Newport Plumbing & Mill Supply Corp. chartered; \$300,000; L. A. McMurrin, Pres.; W. B. Colonna, Secy.; W. J. Nelms.

Va., Norfolk—Steamship Line.—Trans-Oceanic Ship Operating Co. inceptd.; \$300,000; John Miller Masury, Pres.; Arthur J. Miller Masury, Secy.; both Lakeside, Virginia Beach, Va.

Va., Norfolk—Publishing.—Norfolk News Publishing Corp. chartered; \$500,000; W. R. Wilson, Pres., New York; H. N. Huppell, V.-P.; A. Gray Tunstall, Secy.-Treas.; both Norfolk.

Va., Staunton—Printing.—Saco Printing Corp. chartered; \$30,000; J. Harry Bryan, Pres.

W. Va., Beckley—Electrical.—Beckley Machine & Electro Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; W. E. Griffiths.

W. Va., Charleston—Publishing.—West Virginia Mining News inceptd.; \$50,000; Wrightman D. Roberts.

W. Va., Morgantown—Construction.—Van Voorhis Construction Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; Morton Van Voorhis.

Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Birmingham—Royal Mfg. Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; C. E. Davis, Pres.

Ark., El Dorado—Creamery, etc.—W. J. Sinclair; ice-cream factory; creamery; contract let.

Ark., Little Rock—Bakery.—Lily Bakery Samuel Tack, Mgr., 503 Washington Ave.; bakery; ordered equipment; hourly capacity 400 loaves.

Ark., Newport—Creamery.—Newport Creamery Co. organized; Joe L. Bevens, Pres.; B. B. Bonar, Mgr., Stillwater, Okla.

Fla., Jacksonville—Dairy Products.—Purity Milk Co. (lately noted inceptd., \$100,000) organized; Bernard Thyson, Pres.; G. B. Certain, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Tampa—Moving-picture Studio.—Superb Film Corp., H. A. Kelly, Pres.; 88x96-ft. developing plant; 75x150-ft. stage; 40x75-ft. pool; 20x40-ft. garage; 60x100-ft. dressing, property and scenery rooms; scenic gardens.

Ga., Cartersville—Coca-Cola.—F. S. Barron, Ed E. Cole, both Rome, Ga.; plant.

Ga., Carrollton—Coca-Cola.—F. S. Barron, Ed E. Cole, both Rome, Ga.; plant.

Ga., Cedartown—Bottling.—F. S. Barron, Ed E. Cole, both Rome, Ga.; automatic bottling plant.

Ga., Savannah—Crackers.—National Biscuit Co., E. H. Lamotte, Local Mgr.; \$40,000 cracker plant.

Ky., Ashland—Cigars.—Acme Cigar Co., Newark, O.; cigar factory.

Ky., Louisville—Hats.—Swann-Abram Hat Co.; increased from \$125,000 to \$280,000.

La., Monroe—Grapico.—Grapico Co., J. C. Kramer, Mgr., Baldwin, La.; establish plant; machinery ordered.

Md., Baltimore.—Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., Lexington Bldg.; 2-story 101.6x53-ft. fireproof factory; slag roof; \$40,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Royal Realty Co.; \$35,000 building, 323-25 Park Ave.; 3 stories; 48x90 ft.; slag roof; steam heat; electric light and power; lower floor for stores; upper floors for light manufacturing; Geo. R. Callis, Jr., Archt., Knickerbocker Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Coffee and Tea.—General Coffee & Tea Co., 304 Exchange Place, Samuel Leibowitz, Pres.; increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; 4-story 48x192-ft. building; Geo. R. Callis, Jr., Archt., Melvin Ave., Catonsville; West Construction Co., Contr., American Bldg. (Supersedes previous item.)

Md., Baltimore—Chemicals, etc.—McCormick & Co., Light and Barre Sts., mfrs. chemicals, importers of teas and spices; 9-story-and-basement 320x240-ft. building; fireproof; 65,000 sq. ft. per floor; felt and tile roof; concrete and maple floors; 200 H. P. boiler for heating; 2 passenger and 4 freight elevators; spiral chutes; steam-power plant; \$2,150,000; M. A. Long, Archt.-Engr.-Contr., 1523 Munsey Bldg. (Supersedes previous item.)

Miss., Clarksdale—Drugs, etc.—Delta Drug & Chemical Co. (lately noted inceptd., \$50,000) organized; M. Powers, Pres.; J. C. Noah, Mgr.; drugs and medicines. (See Machinery Wanted—Distilling Equipment; Mixer; Pumps.)

Mo., Jefferson City—Ice Cream.—Weber Ice Cream Co.; \$30,000 plant improvements; double capacity.

Mo., St. Louis—Serum.—Rex Serum Mfg. Co.; 1-story brick building; \$6000; C. D. Newhart, F. Gross, Mgrs.

Mo., St. Louis—Fiber Shipping Cases.—Standard Corrugated Box Co., H. L. Borders, Mgr., 2108 Cass Ave.; 2-story 75x300-ft. mill construction building; \$75,000; Oliver J. Ropp, Archt., Odd Fellows' Bldg.; Murch Construction Co., Contr. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Charlotte—Mattresses.—J. C. Miller-schon; rebuild burned mattress factory.

N. C., Greensboro—Cigars.—El-Rees-So Cigar Co.; John T. Reese, Pres.; contemplates erection branch manufacturing plant.

N. C., Greensboro—Optical Goods.—Charter Optical Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; A. F. Carter, A. J. Carter.

N. C., High Point—Men's Underwear.—Dillon-Kearns Underwear Co. (lately noted incorporated, \$100,000) organized; H. C. Kearns, Jr., Pres.; P. M. Dillon, Secy.-Treas.; sewing machines ordered; daily output 200 doz. men's athletic underwear. (Supersedes previous item.)

N. C., Monroe—Coca-Cola.—Bob Houston; Coca-Cola plant, store and clubhouse combined; \$30,000; E. N. Hunter, Contr., Charlotte.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Confections.—Frank

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H. Fleer Corp.—W. P. Fife, Jr., representative; contemplates doubling output.

Okla., Chickasha—Bottling and Creamery.—Chickasha Bottling & Creamery Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; O. J. Hallowell, St. Louis, Mo.

Okla., Muskogee—Bakery.—Nafziger Baking Co. inceptd.; \$60,000; J. B. Hinson, Muskogee; Ralph L. Nafziger, Kansas City, Mo.

S. C. Columbia—Coca-Cola.—Columbia Coca-Cola Bottling Co.; 2-story 76x91-ft. brick and concrete structure; machinery ordered; total, \$70,000.

Okla., Ponca City — Amyl Alcohol. — U. T. Hazelrigg, Oklahoma City; plant; manufacture amyl alcohol.

Okla., Oklahoma City — Dyes. — Hazelrigg Laboratories inceptd.; \$50,000; U. T. Hazelrigg, Prest.; dye factory.

S. C., Matthews—Ice-Cream.—Banks Ice & Ice-Cream Co., J. A. Banks, Prest.; 1-story 40x80-ft. building; \$3500; open bids Nov. 1; install \$2400 ice-cream plant; Geo. Braungart, Archt., Atlanta, Ga.; D. H. Banks, Const. Engr. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice-cream Machinery.)

S. C., Winnsboro—Veterinary Medicine.—Pollard Medicine Co. inceptd.; \$30,000; J. J. Pollard.

Tenn., Chattanooga — Candy. — Chattanooga Candy Co., 413 W. 8th St. (lately noted inceptd., \$10,000), organized; Joseph Savin, Prest.; J. O. Black, Mgr.; rent 2-story 30x100-ft. fireproof building; candy and cream mfg. machinery. (See Machinery Wanted—Candy Machinery; Furnace.)

Tenn., Covington—Mixed Feed.—Covington Milling Co.; install crusher and pulverizer; mfr. mixed feed; daily capacity 15 tons.

Tenn., Memphis—Candy.—Belmont Candy Co., 78 Virginia Ave., inceptd.; K. R. Floyd, Prest.; H. L. Betty, Mgr.; 102x120 ft.; brick; reinforced concrete; mill construction factory; \$80,000; ordered \$40,000 machinery; daily output 30,000 lbs. confectionery; Regan & Weller, Archts.; Jas. Alexander, Const. Engr.; Alexander Construction Co., Contr. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tenn., Nashville — Mattresses. — Economy Mattress Mfg. Co. inceptd.; \$5000; J. W. Rowland.

Tex., Dallas—Yeast.—U. S. Food Products Corp., L. G. M. Timpson, Representative; \$16,500 site; \$100,000 factory; yeast.

Tex., Enloe—Drugs.—Enloe Drug Co. incorporated; \$7500; D. T. Tumlinson.

Tex., Texarkana—Brooms.—Southland Broom Co. chartered; \$12,500; C. W. Mullin.

Va., Norfolk—Repointers.—Caussey Repointer Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; A. F. Cathey, Prest.; talking-machine repointers.

Va., Norfolk—Clothing.—Eagle Mfg. Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; Sam Scheinman, Prest.; Alex. L. Klavans, Secy.

Va., Norfolk—Ice-cream.—Jersey Queen Co., E. W. Barker, Asst. Engr., Portsmouth, Va.; ice-cream plant; daily capacity 6000 gals.; boiler for sterilization; electric power; 50-ton-capacity ice plant; storage for dairy products; \$175,000.

W. Va., Cameron — Glass. — Patterson Glass Co.; plant addition; increase from 12 to 24 blowers.

W. Va., Clarksburg—Beverages.—Whistle Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; L. Holt Dent.

W. Va., Clarksburg—Clothing.—National Woolen Mills Mfg. Co., W. M. Fricker, Local Mgr.; 4-story 25x100-ft. concrete and steel building; \$50,000; storeroom and manufacture.

W. Va., Charleston—Tirometers.—Tirometer Valve Corp. of America organized; \$250,000; I. Pulverman, P. J. Crowley, S. A. Moore, Jus-

tus Collins; mfr. tirometer to regulate air pressure on automobile tires.

W. Va., Huntington—Specialties.—Huntington Specialty Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; L. A. Williams.

W. Va., Huntington—Trousers.—Washington Mfg. Co., New York; Klee Oppenheimer, representative; branch plant; has 40x140-ft. building and branch mchry.

Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ala., Birmingham — Tires. — Marriott-Howe Tire Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; H. R. Marriott, E. J. Howe.

Ala., Tuscaloosa — Automobiles. — Mustin Motor Car Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; J. W. Mustin.

Ark., Bentonville—Garage.—Ozark Garage Co.; purchased site; 82½x135-ft. building; brick walls with cement foundation. (Lately noted.)

D. C., Washington—Garage.—Rona Lowson; 1-story 50x205-ft. garage; \$60,000; E. H. Mosher, Contr., 422 Colorado Bldg.; H. H. Warwick, Archt.

D. C., Washington—Garage.—Edw. J. Gardiner; 2-story 57x125-ft. garage; \$12,000; Fred Drew Co., Contr., Woodward Bldg.

D. C., Washington—Garage.—Buick Motor Co.; 3-story garage; \$300,000; Fuller Construction Co., Contr.; Waddy Wood, Archt., 816 Connecticut Ave.

D. C., Washington—Garage.—C. H. Warrington; 2-story 40x80-ft. garage; \$15,000; B. L. Simmons, Contr., Homer Bldg.

Fla., Miami—Automobiles.—Hopkins & Frank Motor Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; J. A. Frank, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Miami—Automobiles.—A. M. Robbins Automobile Co. inceptd.; \$20,000; A. M. Robbins, Prest.

Fla., Miami—Garage.—C. J. Martin; 2-story concrete block garage; \$10,000.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Garage.—W. D. McAdoo; garage.

Ga., Athens—Garage.—B. F. Van Cannon, Carl H. Van Cannon, P. O. Wall; 50x125-ft. brick building.

Ga., Atlanta — Garage. — Geo. M. Hope; garage; \$50,000.

Ga., Macon—Garage.—A. T. Small Co.; garage.

Ky., Bowling Green — Garage. — Davidson Bros.; 50x50-ft. garage; \$10,000.

Ky., Danville — Garage. — Danville Motor Co., D. W. Mahanx, Prop.; garage.

Ky., Frankfort — Garages. — Vatter-Oetken Motor Co. inceptd.; \$15,000; W. T. Vatter.

La., Crowley—Automobiles.—Crowley Motor Co., J. A. Finley, Secy.; 68x100-ft. brick building; I. C. Carter, Archt., Lake Charles, La. (Lately noted increasing capital to \$60,000.)

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—W. Mitchell Price; 75x90-ft. fireproof building; Price Construction Co., Contr., Maryland Trust Bldg.; Parker, Thomas & Rice, Archts., Union Trust Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Adam Deupert Garage Co., Pennsylvania and Fulton Aves.; garage; Geo. R. Callis, Jr., Archt., 55 Knickerbocker Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Geo. E. Waters & Co.; 3-story brick garage and store building; 21x42 ft.; \$5000; Henry Momberger, Contr., 34 W. Chase St.

Md., Baltimore — Garage. — Parkway Apartment Co., Geo. Dehman, Union Trust Bldg.; 2-story 64x67-ft. garage; \$18,000; Price Construction Co., Contr., Md. Trust Bldg.

Md., Baltimore — Tires. — G. E. Blaylock Tire & Rubber Co., 1811 N. Charles St.,

inceptd.; \$750,000; G. A. Blaylock, A. G. Blaylock and Clarence C. Erdman; succeeds G. E. Blaylock, Inc.; \$300,000 plant; mfr. tires, tubes, patches, retreads, etc.

Mo., Glasgow—Sales and Repairs.—Nivert & Son; 2-story 90x90-ft. garage; lathes, drills, forge, welder, storage battery and vulcanizing equipment; \$33,000; available power, electric single-phase, 110-volt, 60-cycle; Simon Construction Co., Contr., Columbia, Mo.; Ludwig Abt, Archt., Moberly, Mo.

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—National Bank of Commerce; 50x142-ft. garage; fireproof; \$50,000; Long Construction Co., Contr., 600 Rialto Bldg.; Holt, Price & Barnes, Archts., 607 Reliance Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City — Motors. — Irwin Kirkwood; 3-story and basement, 115x100-ft. building; Long Construction Co., Contr., 607 Rialto Bldg.; Wight & Wight, Archts., 401 First National Bank Bldg.

Mo., Moberly — Garage. — Silbitt & Son; 2-story 50x80-ft. garage; brick, hollow tile; semi-fireproof; electric elevator; steam heat; plate glass; asphalt roof; \$12,000; Glen Silbitt, Archt.

Mo., Nevada — Garage. — H. R. Primmer, Buckner Bldg., has plans for 2-story-and-basement 97x160-ft. garage; brick, fireproof, stone trimming; \$75,000.

N. C., Charlotte—Automobiles.—J. & D. Tire Co.; 2-story 75x36-ft. addition; reinforced concrete; E. H. Clement Co., Contr.; W. H. Peeps, Archt.

N. C., Gastonia—Garage.—L. N. Patrick; 2 or 3-story 60x117-ft. garage.

N. C., Greensboro—Garage.—McGlamery Automobile Co.; 2-story concrete building; \$30,000.

N. C., Greensboro—Service Station.—Greensboro Automobile Service Co.; service station and offices; tile; \$3500.

S. C., Columbia—Motor Trucks.—A. E. Jenkins; brick building; \$120,000.

S. C., Union—Garage.—Rasor's Garage chartered; \$50,000; E. P. Norman, Secy.-Treas.

Tenn., Covington — Garage. — L. A. Yarbrough; brick garage.

Tenn., Memphis—Tires.—Quigley Tire & Rubber Co.; 1-story, 1-room brick office and tire service station; \$5000; Louis Diehl, Contr.

Tenn., Nashville — Automobiles. — Nashville Motor Car Supply Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; D. W. Phillips.

Tenn., Nashville—Garage.—Mrs. Ida F. Neal and W. P. Rutland; 100x180-ft. twin garages.

Tex., Canton—Garage.—Ben Wheeler Garage & Industrial Co. inceptd.; \$10,000; J. V. Green.

Tex., Dallas—Garage.—Trinagle Co. inceptd.; \$60,000; W. B. Chynton.

Tex., Marfa—Garage.—W. H. & W. K. Colquitt; 125x75-ft. garage; tile, cement floor, heavy roofing paper; \$15,000; J. C. Bean, Contr.; Mr. Berry, Archt.

Tex., San Antonio—Garage.—Amos Graves, Jr.; tile, concrete garage; \$23,000.

Tex., Stamford—Garage.—R. M. Kinard; 1-story 100x140-ft. garage; bids until Oct. 10.

Va., Bristol—Garages.—Tilley-White Motors Co. inceptd.; \$50,000; W. H. Robertson, Secy.

Va., Bristol—Garage and Repair Shop.—J. M. Barker; fireproof brick garage and repair shop.

Va., Norfolk—Motor Cars.—Norfolk Stearns Motor Car Corp. chartered; A. Lynton Jones, Secy.; \$25,000.

Va., Norfolk—Automobiles.—Auto-Telecator Corp. chartered; \$20,000; W. F. Brent, Secy.

Va., Richmond—Garage.—W. M. Reynolds,

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Inc., 1839 W. Broad St. (lately noted chartered, \$25,000), organized; W. M. Reynolds, Prest.; has 60x100-ft. building, electric motor, generator, lathe, tools, etc.; for electric garage and electric service station.

Va., Richmond—Garage.—A. H. Nolde, 1914 Jefferson Park; 59½x53x18-ft. concrete and brick garage; \$10,000; Gohhardt Bucher, Contr., 1227 N. 29th St. (Lately noted.)

Va., Winchester—Motors.—Motor Sales Co. incptd.; \$10,000 Theodore K. Reilly, Secy.

W. Va., Charleston—Automobile Trucks.—Charleston Truck & Tire Co. incptd.; \$5,000; G. D. Acece.

W. Va., Dunbar—Tires, etc.—Dunbar Tire & Rubber Co. (lately noted incptd., \$1,000,000 capital) organized; R. W. Crissey, Prest.; D. O. Blagz, V.-P.; Chas. Wesley, Secy.; D. M. Mitchell, Mgr.; 2-story 250x96-ft. brick, concrete and steel building; mfg. and electric-power equipment for cord tires (500 daily) and other rubber products. (See Machinery Wanted—Boilers; Pumps; Electrical Equipment.)

Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Vernon.—Lamar County Comms., J. T. Maddox, Judge; grade and gravel 6.84 mi. Jackson Highway; \$25,000; bids until Oct. 21; Robert L. Totten, Birmingham, Ala. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Helena.—Helena Improvement Dist. No. 14, H. E. McRae, Prest.; 8½ mi. paving, 4000 ft. monolithic sewer; \$750,000; Southern Bitulithic Co., Contr., Nashville, Tenn.; Monroe & Parmlee, C. H. Purvis & Son, Helena, Ark. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ark., Prescott.—Nevada County Comms.; 15 mi. Prescott and Blevins Highway; gravel surface; Healy Construction Co., Contr., Denison, Tex.

Fla., De Funiak Springs.—City; general street and park improvements and street paving; voted \$15,000 and \$15,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Fla., Key West.—City; pave 100 blocks streets; vote on \$100,000 bond issue. Address The Mayor.

Fla., St. Augustine.—St. Johns County Comms.; 100 mi. rock road; \$400,000; bids about Dec. 1; Gould T. Butler, County Engr. (Lately noted to vote bonds.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—W. D. McAdoo, Florida Bank Bldg.; grade and shell streets; 1½ 2 mi. sidewalks.

Ga., Augusta.—City; street paving; \$20,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Atco.—Village; resurface streets, lay concrete curbs and sidewalks; install storm drainage system; invite bids; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., Charlotte, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ga., Blackshear.—Pierce County Comms.; roads and schools; voted bonds.

Ga., Blackshear.—Pierce County Comms.; roads; voted \$250,000 bonds.

Ga., Leesburg.—Lee County Comms.; pave Dixie highway; voted \$156,000 bonds; Federal aid.

Ga., Madison.—City, T. J. Bethen, Mayor; street paving and school building \$135,000; Solomon & Norcross Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga. (Lately noted voting bonds.)

Ky., Eddyville.—Lyon County Comms.; roads and bridges; vote Nov. 26 on \$50,000 bonds.

Ky., Owensboro.—Daviss County Comms.; roads.

Ky., Princeton.—Caldwell County Comms.; roads; voted \$300,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

La., Abbeville.—Vermilion Parish Police Jury; roads in Eighth Ward; voted \$35,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

La., Houma.—Terrebonne Parish Police Jury, O. J. Theriot, Secy.; 15.74 mi. gravel or shell road between Southdown and Ellis Causeway; bids until Oct. 29; T. B. Smith, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., Lake Charles.—Highway Dept., Board State Engrs., Room 736, Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans; 11.79 mi. Vinton-Orange Highway, Calcasieu Parish; gravel and shell surfacing; bids until Oct. 13; Duncan Bule, State Highway Engr., New Orleans. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., New Orleans.—State Highway Dept.; 9 mi. Chef Menteur road; A. B. Blakemore & Co., Contrs.; Chas. M. Kerr, Asst. State Highway Engr.

La., Oberlin.—Allen Parish Supvrs. Road Dist. No. 5, W. R. Hargrove, Secy.; grade, drain and gravel 17 mi. road; bids until Oct. 28; C. C. Feistermaker, Civil Engr., Elizabeth, La. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., St. Bernard.—Highway Dept., Board State Engrs., Room 736, Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans; 3 mi. New Orleans-Pointe a la Hache highway; bituminous macadam; St. Bernard Parish; bids until Oct. 13; Duncan Bule, State Highway Engr., New Orleans. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., Vivian.—City, J. P. Smith, Mayor; gravel and surface 2 mi. streets; \$30,000; A. D. Lambert & Co., Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards, Geo. F. Wieghardt, Highways Engr.; pave 32 alleys in Walbrook section; \$27,193; Allico Construction Co., Contr., 61 Knickerbocker Bldg.

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards, Geo. F. Wieghardt, Highways Engr.; place top soil under Contract 173 on 7 streets; 900 cu. yds. top soil, 900 cu. yds. grading; bids until Oct. 15. (See Machinery Wanted—Grading, etc.)

Md., Centerville.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; 2 mi. road from Ingleside toward Barclay; Farmer & Frock, Contrs., Baltimore.

Md., St. Helena.—United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, C. P. Greer, Supt.; 2455 sq. yds. concrete paving, 18 in. ft. curb and gutter; 8917 sq. ft. concrete sidewalks and cinder walks; Commonwealth Construction Co., Contr., Howard & Madison Sts., Baltimore. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Aberdeen.—Monroe County Highway Comsn., Third Road Dist.; 14 mi. State Trunk road, between Aberdeen and Columbus; Federal-Aid Project No. 40; bids until Oct. 28; Xavier A. Kramer, State Highway Engr. See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Columbia.—Marion County Comms.; link of Prentiss highway; \$700,000; Xavier A. Kramer, State Highway Engr., Jackson, Miss.

Miss., Laurel.—City, Goode Men'g'mery, Mayor; 15,000 sq. yds. brick pavement; Southern Paving Construction Co., Contr., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. A. Sawdon, Engr., Laurel, Miss. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Louise.—Town, B. C. Oxley, Clerk; 1 mi. concrete sidewalks; bids until Oct. 15; lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Miss., Pascagoula.—Jackson County Superiors; roads in Dist. 1; sold \$7500 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Mo., Brookfield.—City, C. A. Diemer, Clerk; 5 blocks tarvia paving; bids opened Oct. 7. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Mo., Cassville.—Barry County Comms.; public highways; vote Oct. 7 on \$25,000 bonds; roads in Sugar Creek Township; vote Nov. 1 on \$10,000 bonds.

Tex., Coleman.—Coleman County Comms.; roads in Precinct No. 1; voted \$500,000 bonds; additional \$200,000 from States Highway Dept. (Lately noted to vote.)

Mo., Charleston.—Mississippi County Commissioners; 15.3 mi. Poplar Bluff-Cairo State road, State Road Project No. 7; Section A; 2-course concrete road, earth shoulders; \$861,615.73; Roy L. Williams, Contr., Wyatt, Mo.; C. E. Swank, Engr., Charleston, Mo. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Mo., Eminence.—Shannon County Comms.; roads; defeated \$100,000 bond issue. (Lately noted to vote.)

Mo., King City.—City; concrete street paving; \$50,000; contract awarded. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Lebanon.—Laclede County Comms.; roads in Phillipsburg Road Dist.; vote on bonds.

Mo., Lebanon.—Laclede County Comms.; roads in Conway Road Dist.; voted \$11,000 bonds. (Lately noted voting bonds.)

Mo., Linn.—Osage County Comms.; roads; voted \$50,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

N. C., Asheville.—Buncombe County Commissioners, B. A. Patton, Chmn.; 1½ mi. macadam paving on Asheville-Black Mountain Highway; curbing; Asheville Paving Co., Contr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Charlotte.—North Carolina State Highway Comsn., Division Office, Greensboro; pave 6 mi. Charlotte-Monroe road; bituminous macadam, 16 ft. wide; \$150,000; Simmons, Whitton & Co., Contrs.

N. C., Durham.—City; pave Mangum St. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Kinston.—Lenoir County Highway Comsn., Harvey C. Hines, Secy.; 3 to 44 mi. paved roads 18 ft. wide; 10,500 sq. yds. to mile; \$2,500,000 available; bids until Oct. 21; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

N. C., Spring Hope.—City; concrete sidewalks and sand-clay street improvements; Jno. J. Wells, Consult. Engr., Rocky Mount, N. C.

Okla., Collinsville.—City, H. W. Gilliland; improve Center, Main, Broadway, Oak and other streets; bids until Oct. 13; Johnston & Benham, Const. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Okla., Cushing.—City, S. P. Alles, Mayor; 60,000 sq. yds. brick and concrete paving; bids until Oct. 6; \$300,000 bonds; Clarence A. Wood, Engr., Stillwater, Okla. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

S. C., Greenwood.—Greenwood County Highway Comsn., E. I. Davis, Secy.; 9.1 mi. Dixie highway; 21,000 cu. yds. topsoil; \$45,000; J. F. Blankenship & Son, Contrs., Spartanburg, S. C.; B. R. Cowherd, Jr., Engr., Greenwood, S. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Rock Hill.—City; street improvements; vote Oct. 28 on \$750,000 bonds. Lately noted. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Union.—Union County Comms., Union and Chester County Comms., Chester, S. C.; road from Union to Chester.

Tenn., Centerville.—Hickman County Highway Comsn., T. H. Erwin, Secy.; 30 mi. road between Centerville and county line; Bryd Williams, Contr., Union City, Tenn.; H. E. Hamilton, County Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tenn., Lafayette.—Macon County Comms.;

W. C. Gregory in charge; 40 to 50 mi. roads; \$100,000. (Lately noted voted bonds.)

Tenn., Nashville.—City, Mayor Gupton; widening, paving of streets and alleys; voted \$180,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tenn., Rogersville.—Hawkins County Commissioners; roads; \$50,000 bonds.

Tex., Abilene.—Taylor County Commrs., E. M. Overshiner, County Judge; gravel several miles road between Abilene and Buffalo Gap; \$10,000.

Tex., Austin.—Travis County Commrs.; roads; vote Oct. 18 on \$3,500,000 bonds.

Tex., Denton.—Denton County Commrs.; build highways; \$1,500,000; E. I. Key, County Judge. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Eastland.—Eastland County Commissioners; roads; voted \$4,500,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Gainesville.—Cooke County Commrs.; roads in Valley View Dist.; voted bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Granbury.—Hood County Commrs.; 28 mi. clay-gravel highway No. 10; bids until Oct. 14; Burks, Firman & Hart, Engrs. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Sulphur Springs.—Hopkins County Commrs.; roads; defeated \$2,000,000 bond issue. (Supersedes recent item.)

Va., Cumberland.—Cumberland County Commissioners; roads in Hamilton Dist.; voted \$65,000 bonds.

Va., Farmville.—Prince Edward County Commrs.; roads; contemplate voting on bonds.

Va., Richmond.—City; let contracts for grading and paving; H. H. George, Jr., 2275 11th Ave. West from Mitchell to Calhoun St.; Saville & Claiborne, \$1580.50, grade work between Calhoun St. and Gordon Road; also \$10,350 concrete paving of Fourth St.

Va., Rustburg.—Campbell County Supvs.; 424 mi. Salem turnpike; 736 cu. yds. soil; bids until Oct. 14; W. F. Day, County Engr., 41 Medical Bldg., Lynchburg, Va. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Charleston.—City, Bonner H. Hill, City Mgr.; resurface 100,000 sq. yds. brick streets; Ernest Bruce, Engr.

W. Va., Huntington.—City Commrs., Matt Miser; Commrs. Streets, Sewers, etc.; improve Fourteenth St.; bids opened Oct. 6; A. B. Maupin, City Eng. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

W. Va., Morgantown.—Monongalia County Commrs.; roads in Union Dist.; voted \$150,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

W. Va., Wise.—Wise County Supvs.; grade and drain Roaring Fork road from Richmond Dist. line to Pardee; bids opened Oct. 4; R. H. Bruce, County Eng. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Sewer Construction.

Ark., Helena.—Board of Commrs., Helena Improvement Dist. No. 14, H. E. McRae, Prest.; sewer and street improvements; \$750,000; concrete base, Warrenton surface, reinforced concrete sewer; 4000 ft. 7 to 9-ft. monolithic sewer; Monroe & Parmlee, C. H. Purvis & Son, Engrs.; Hedges-Weaver-Weeks Construction Co., Contr., Springfield, Mo.

Fla., De Funiak Springs.—City; sewer addition; voted \$25,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—W. A. McAdoo, Florida Bank Bldg.; contemplates sewer system on St. Petersburg Beach.

Ga., Calhoun.—City, A. R. McDaniel, Mayor;

sewer, water-works and street improvements; voted \$35,000. (Supersedes previous item.)

Ky., Louisville.—Board of Awards; 5 sewers; \$8700; 26th St. from Howard St. to Courtney Ave.; Mary St. from Swan to Dandridge Sts.; Magazine St. from 31st to 34th Sts.; Marlowe Place; K. A. Barker, Contr.; 15th St. from St. Louis to Magnolia Aves.; Geo. M. Eady, Contr.; city furnish 8" 600 pipe.

La., Alexandria.—City; extend sanitary sewer system; 84,890 ft. 8 to 24-in. pipe; 110 manholes; 46 flush tanks; bids until Oct. 6; Ira W. Sylvester, City Engr. (Lately noted opening bids Sept. 15.)

Md., A'edeen.—Town, F. E. Baker, Chrmn.; sewer system; \$25,000; Norton, Bird & Whitman, Engrs., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Miss., Louise.—City, J. L. Corn, Mayor; sewer system; contemplates issuing bonds.

Mo., Mexico.—City; sewage-disposal plant; contemplates voting \$25,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Mo., St. Louis.—City; extend Branch St. sewer system 15 ft.; brick; \$55,000; city force; Wm. H. Smith, Engr., N. Market St. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Charlotte.—City; sewer system in Elizabeth, suburb; \$5000; Stancill & Bro., Contrs.

N. C., Franklinton.—City, G. L. Cook, Clerk; sewage-disposal plant; 4 mi. sewers; bids until Oct. 23; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

N. C., Spring Hope.—City, P. C. Dillard, Mayor; \$20,000 sewer construction; 3 mi.; 1200 ft. 10-in. No. 1 sewer pipe; 15,000 ft. 8-in. No. 1 sewer pipe; 23 manholes; 7 flush tanks; 300 Ys; septic tank and liquid-chlorine treatment plant; Jno. J. Wells, Const. Engr., Rocky Mount, N. C.; J. B. McCrary Co., Atlanta, Ga., Contr. for sewer lines; supersedes recent item. (Lately noted opening bids Oct. 1.)

Okla., Morris.—City, Mrs. John Cable, City Clerk; sewer construction; \$60,000 bonds.

S. C., Rock Hill.—City; sewer system extension; vote Oct. 28 on \$50,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., McCormick.—City; sewer and water systems; contemplates voting on \$150,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Denton.—City, H. V. Hennen, Mayor; sewers; \$10,000; by city force; H. F. Koch, Engr. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Gorman.—City; J. C. Davis, Mayor; \$300,000 sewer and water systems; disposal plant; daily capacity 500,000 gals. sewage; Henry Exall Elrod Co., Const. Engr., 209½ Lane St., Dallas, Tex.; Winslett-Eldredge Construction Co., Contr., Dallas, Tex. (Lately noted opening bids Sept. 30.)

W. Va., Charleston.—City; \$300,000 sewers; all sizes to 72-in.; Ernest Bruce, Engr. (Supersedes previous item.)

W. Va., Huntington.—City Commrs., Matt Miser, Commr. Streets, Sewers, etc.; 12-in. vitrified-tile lateral sewer on Caldwell St.; bids until Oct. 6; A. R. Maupin, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Telephone Systems.

Okla., Hooker.—Almon Co-operative Telephone Co. Incptd.; \$4575; Louis Mueller.

Textile Mills.

Md., Baltimore.—Asbestos Textiles.—Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., London, England; reported contemplating factory for asbestos textiles.

N. C., Forest City.—Cotton Products.—J. F. Alexander; \$300,000 cotton mill.

N. C., Greensboro.—Cotton Cloth.—Pomona

Mills; 3-story 80x132-ft. building; standard mill construction; concrete floors; dyehouse and finishing-room; 174 automatic box looms; \$250,000; J. E. Sirrine, Engr., Greenville, S. C.; E. H. Clement & Co., Contrs., Charlotte. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Durham.—Bleachery.—Durham Hosiery Mills; dyehouse and bleachery; reinforced concrete; electric power; J. E. Sirrine, Engr., Greenville, S. C.

N. C., Gastonia.—Hosiery.—L. N. Patrick, 6th and South Sts.; mill; women's mercerized hosiery and half-hose.

N. C., High Point.—Hosiery.—Durham Hosiery Mills; 4-story 80x125-ft. addition; mill construction; fire-protection apparatus; electric power; J. E. Sirrine, Engr.-Arch't., Greenville, S. C.

N. C., Leakesville.—Woolen Products.—Leakesville Woolen Mills; increased capital to \$250,000.

N. C., Lincolnton.—Cotton Products.—Andrews Mills chartered; \$250,000; E. C. Andrews.

S. C., Bamberg.—Cotton Products.—Bamberg Cotton Mills; 2-story 52x375-ft. addition; mill construction; 4000 additional spindles; electric power; J. E. Sirrine, Engr., Greenville, S. C.

S. C., Bowling Green.—Cotton Products.—Reynolds Cotton Mill Co.; increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Mercerized Products.—Dixie Mercerizing Co., 914 James Bldg., organized; T. W. Fred, Secy.; \$750,000; \$250,000 buildings; \$250,000 machinery and equipment; awarded all contracts. (Supersedes previous item on Crystal Mercerizing Co.)

Tenn., Knoxville.—Underwear.—Tennessee Mills; 2-story 70x30-ft. addition; install underwear knitting machinery; \$50,000 to \$75,000.

S. C., Anderson.—Cotton Products.—Toaway Mills; votes Oct. 30 on increase to \$500,000.

Va., Covington.—Silk.—Schwarzenbach-Huber Co., R. J. F. Schwarzenbach, Prest., West Hohen, N. J.; 1-story 100x100-ft. silk mill; sawtooth shed; contract let; 200 looms; electric drive; mehry. ordered. (Supersedes previous item.)

Va., Lynchburg.—Cotton Cloth.—Lynchburg Cotton Mill Co.; meets Nov. 6 to vote on capital increase; from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

Water-works.

Ark., Hot Springs.—Hot Springs Water Co., Federal Light & Traction Co., owner, 60 Broadway, New York; \$85,000 water-works extension; 1,000,000-gal. reservoir; 1500-gal. capacity per minute; electrical pump; 10,000-ft. main. (Supersedes previous item.)

Ark., Monticello.—Commrs. Water and Light Improvement Dist. No. 1, L. W. Dillard, Chrmn.; \$20,000 water-works; 400,000-gal. reinforced concrete reservoir; 750-gal.-per-minute steam engine; Frank L. Wilcox, Arch't.-Engr., St. Louis, Mo.; open bids Nov. 15. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Fla., De Funiak Springs.—City; water-mains extension; voted \$11,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Fla., Fort Lauderdale.—City, Geo. W. Hall, Clerk; water-works extension; \$35,000; softening plant; daily capacity 250,000 gals; 1½-mi. extension of mains; Geo. A. Main, Engr. (Supersedes previous item.)

Ga., Clarksville.—City; water-works; contemplates bond election. Address The Mayor.

La., Jonesboro.—City, J. C. Shaws, Mayor; water-works; voted \$28,000 bonds.

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards; water-works; valves and hydrants; bids until Oct.

15; Walter E. Lee, Water Eng., City Hall. (See Machinery Wanted—Valves and Hydrants.)

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards; water-works; concrete and steel foundation; incidental work at Mount Royal Pumping Station; bids until Oct. 15; Walter E. Lee, Water Eng., 205 City Hall.

Miss., Pascagoula.—Pascagoula Street Railway & Power Co.; rehabilitate water and light plant.

N. C., Franklinton.—City, G. L. Cook, Clerk; water-works; 4½-mi. pipe line; deep well; steel tower and tank; bids until Oct. 23; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

N. C., Spring Hope.—City, P. C. Dillard, Mayor; \$40,000 water-works construction; 10-440 ft. 6 to 10-in. cast-iron pipe; 6500 ft. 2-in. gal. pipe; 24 hydrants; valves, etc.; 100,000-gal. tank; 75-ft. tower; 3-mi. pipe; Jno. J. Wells, Consult. Engr.; contract for tank and tower to Pittsburgh-Des Moines B. & L. Co.; water lines and hydrants to J. B. McCrary Co., Contr., Atlanta, Ga. Supersedes recent item. (Lately noted opening bids Oct. 1.)

Okla., Fargo.—City; contemplates installation water and electric-light plant; \$26,000. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Batesburg.—Comms. of Public Works; well drilling; 10-in. well for water supply; minimum depth 300 ft., maximum depth 800 ft.; bids until Oct. 9; Nisbet Wingfield, Consulting Engr., Augusta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Well Drilling.)

S. C., Edgefield.—City; water-works; contemplates voting on bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., McCormick.—City; water and sewer systems; contemplates voting on \$150,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Rock Hill.—City; water-works extension; vote Oct. 28 on \$100,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Williston.—Comms. of Public Works, A. M. Kennedy, Chmn.; water-works; standard 75,000-gal. steel tank; 100-ft. tower; bids until Oct. 15; Ryan Engineering Co., Engr., Bamberg, S. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Tank and Tower.)

Tenn., McKenzie.—City; improve and extend water and light systems; voted \$10,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Paris.—City; J. M. Crook, Mayor; water-works; two 75-gal. per minute motor-driven centrifugal pumps; 1500-gal. per minute motor-driven centrifugal pump; motors, switchboards, etc.; bids until Oct. 20; Arthur C. Scott, Consult. Engr., 1816½ Main St., Dallas, Tex. (See Machinery Wanted—Pumps and Motors.)

Tex., Gorman.—City, J. C. Davis, Mayor; \$200,000 water and sewer systems; Henry Exall Elrod Co., Consult. Engr., 299½ Lane St., Dallas, Tex.

Va., Bristol.—City, R. W. Rigsby, Mgr.; contemplates water supply development.

Woodworking Plants.

Fla., Green Cove Springs.—Crates, etc.—Hawkins-Shands Crate Co., 224 W. Bay St., Jacksonville, Fla., organized; T. W. Shands, Prest.; Walter Hawkins, Secy.-Treas.; has building equipped to manufacture daily 3000 orange boxes and 4000 tomato crates. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$10,000.)

Fla., Rosalie.—Crates.—Florida Lumber & Crate Co., James F. Kelly, representative, Kissimmee, Fla.; crate mill machinery purchased.

Ga., Atlanta.—Wagons.—J. M. Karwisch Wagon Works; build additions with 15,000 sq.

ft. floor space; install mchry. to double capacity.

Ga., Atlanta.—Showcases.—Atlanta Showcase Co.; 2-story addition; 20,000 sq. ft. floor space; install mchry. increasing showcase output.

Ky., Paducah.—Spokes.—Paducah Spoke Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; A. W. Lucas, H. D. Nichol, Jr., F. A. Butler.

Mo., St. Louis.—Boxes.—Glueck Box Co., E. W. Reinert, Prest., 614 N. 20th St.; 2-story 83x100-ft. building; Norman B. Howard, Archt., 943 Century Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Churn.—Dazey Churn Mfg. Co., M. P. Dazey, Prest., 4301 Warne Ave.; 3-story building; 135x130 ft.; Wademeyer & Nelson, Archts.

Tenn., Centerville.—Staves.—W. A. Parker, George Lovell; stave and saw mill; purchased 40 acres timber land.

Va., Newport News.—Caskets.—Peninsula Casket Co. inceptd.; \$15,000; J. M. Smith, Prest., Hampton, Va.

Va., Petersburg.—Trunks.—Alfred Friend Trunk Corp. chartered; \$300,000; Alfred Friend, Prest.; 2-story 50x300-ft. building; ordinary construction; \$35,000 to \$40,000; install band saws, rip and cut-off saws, planers, power-cutting machines; weekly capacity 100 doz.; Harrison Construction Co., Contr., Petersburg, Va. (See Machinery Wanted—Woodworking Machinery.)

Va., Richmond.—Phonographs and Pianos, A. J. Crafts Piano Co., A. J. Crafts, Prest.-Mgr., 220 N. 2d St., increase capital from \$15,000 to \$100,000; building not determined; later install woodworking machinery; daily output 20 to 30 phonographs, 5 pianos.

Fire Damage.

Fla., Jacksonville.—W. Allsopp's building, occupied by C. W. Barry.

Ga., Eagle Pond.—J. F. Fender's sawmill; loss \$3000.

Ga., Meigs.—Planters' Warehouse; loss \$80,000, including contents.

Ga., Soperton.—Rowler warehouse.

La., Alexandria.—Mrs. M. L. Meredith's dwelling.

La., Baton Rouge.—Knox Bldg., occupied by

Henry Strauss and others, owned by W. J. Knox; Maurice Mayer's building; Anderson Book Store; Welsh & Levy Bldg.; loss \$150,000.

La., Monroe.—Mrs. M. L. Meredith and Francis Faulk's residences.

La., Pineville.—G. W. Bolton's store, occupied by Chas. G. Turner; Henry Irvine's dwelling; Capt. E. J. Barrett's building; \$25,000.

Md., Barnesville.—Lynn Hayes' outbuildings; loss \$10,000.

N. C., Burlington.—Sykes Bros.' foundry; Eugene Sykes, Mgr.

N. C., Charlotte.—J. C. Millerschon's mattress factory; \$1500.

N. C., Stedman.—L. G. Faircloth's ginney and seedhouse; ginning machinery, \$4200.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Southern R. R. Co.'s freight station; B. Herman, Ch. Engr. Lines East, Charlotte, N. C.

S. C., Charleston.—Consolidated Grocery Co.'s store and other structures; loss \$90,000.

S. C., Ridge Spring.—Ridge Spring's Oil Mill; J. G. Strother, Propr.

Tenn., Memphis.—Phoenix Cotton Oil Co.'s plant; \$30,000.

Tenn., Memphis.—Lee Bldg., occupied by Buckingham-Ensley-Carrigan Co.; loss \$125,000.

Tex., Beeville.—Mrs. A. L. Patterson's store; loss \$10,000.

Tex., Greenville.—Hudspeth Dry Goods Co.'s 2 buildings; loss \$50,000.

Va., Appalachi.—Sam Allen and J. C. Isaac's stores; Windsor Hotel, owned by W. H. Houston; Palace Restaurant, owned by Burley Graham; loss \$50,000.

Va., Petersburg.—Crisp Packing Co.'s plant; \$50,000.

Va., Roanoke.—Roanoke Fair Assn.; grandstand; loss \$50,000; Jas. P. Woods, Prest.

Wrecked by Explosion.

Ga., Athens.—Shackelford Bros.' ginney; \$7500.

Md., Baltimore.—C. D. Kenny Co.'s coffee waste plant, 620 S. Eutaw St.; damaged \$5000.

BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Apartment-Houses.

Ala., Birmingham.—H. N. Maloney, 2009 Second Ave.; \$140,000 apartment-house; 60x144 ft.; 3 and 4 stories; Donaldson system of formless reinforced concrete; reinforced concrete slab roof; concrete and wood floors; heating, \$19,000; city lighting; apartment equipment, \$22,000. Address J. E. Salle, Archt.

Ga., Atlanta.—J. G. & C. R. Collins, Agents; \$30,000 apartment-house, 499 N. Jackson St.

La., Shreveport.—Dr. L. H. Pirkle; apartment-house and garage; brick; contemplated.

Md., Baltimore.—Telfair W. Marriott, 2 E. Lexington St.; convert 4-story brick residence at 1115 St. Paul St. into apartments. (See Machinery Wanted—Elevator; Electric Work; Sash and Doors; Stoves; Window Stripping.)

Mo., Kansas City.—W. G. Wrenn, Commerce Bldg.; \$30,000 apartment-house; 3 stories and basement; 38x54 ft.; brick; stone trim; com-

position roof; N. E. Peters, Archt., Reliance Bldg.

Va., Portsmouth.—Colerazzi & Cotani Co.; \$63,000 apartment-house; 4 stories; tile; concrete roof and foundation.

Association and Fraternal.

Ga., Atlanta.—Masons' Annuity, R. E. Edwards, Secy.; remodel building; install \$3500 passenger elevator, etc.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Salvation Army, Jno. J. Goodrich, Chmn. Committee; building; contemplated.

Okla., Sapulpa.—Loyal Order of Moose; temple; R. L. Pinkerton, Ponca City, Okla., interested.

S. C., Clinton.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; 3-story building; 90x100 ft.; stores on first floor; Dr. S. C. Hays, Secy.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Wheeling Lodge No. 1, Order of Golden Links, Wm. Becker and others, committee; building.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Bank and Office.

Ala., Decatur. — Morgan County Abstract Co.; reinforced concrete office building.

Ala., Mobile. — Union Savings Bank, J. B. Dortch, Pres.; remodel interior of building.

Ark., Little Rock. — J. M. Townes and Arthur G. Frankel, Agts., 721 Southern Trust Bldg.; 7-story office building; steel and concrete; plans tentative.

Fla., Greenwood. — Bank of Greenwood; building to replace burned structure. (Lately incorrectly noted at Fla., Marianna.)

Fla., St. Petersburg. — W. D. McAdoo; office building and garage; 21 stories; brick; \$12,500.

Ky., Hazard. — D. W. Fulp; building for offices, storerooms, etc.; 126-ft. front; concrete and brick; all material purchased except plate glass and 6 metal ceilings; plans and construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

La., New Orleans. — New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Henry G. Hester, Secy.; \$1,000,000 6-story building; Indiana limestone; Italian renaissance design; 2d floor for exchange purposes, to be finished in mahogany, pilasters, mural decorations, etc.; 3d story for committee-rooms, etc.; upper floors for offices; Favrot & Livaudais, Archts., Title Guarantee Bldg. (Previously noted.)

La., Jennings. — Calcasieu National Bank, H. H. Hoag, Mgr.; brick addition.

La., Shreveport. — E. K. Smith, Pres. Commercial National Bank; considering plans for office building.

Mo., Kansas City. — Broadway Bank, 2207 Penn St.; \$10,000 improvements to 2-story building; 30x54 ft.

Mo., Kansas City. — Insurance Building Co., E. G. Trimble and others; remodel and erect 2-story addition to 3-story building; F. H. Michaelis, Archt.

Mo., Marceline. — Dr. Putnam; \$10,000 building; 2 stories and basement; brick; composition roof; W. E. Hulise & Co., Archts., Hutchinson, Kans.; day labor.

Okla., Fort Gibson. — C. B. Kaggy; \$10,000 bank building; 1 story; 25x35 ft.; brick; stone trim; composition roof; H. O. Valeur & Co., Archts., Muskogee, Okla.

Tenn., Memphis. — Doctors' Building Co., Dr. Justin D. Towner, Chrmn. Committee; \$200,000 office building; 148x74 ft.; 16 or 20 stories; 500 offices; invalid elevator; also plans hotel in connection; 74-ft. frontage. Dr. M. Galtman, Dr. Elby, D. Martin and Chas. G. Smith, Building Comm. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth. — Anderson & Taliaferro Realty Co.; remodel building for offices.

Tex., Jukehamon. — A. R. McLennan; \$10,000 frame building.

Tex., Jukehamon. — Guaranty State Bank; 3-story brick bank and store building.

Tex., Jukehamon. — First National Bank of Jukehamon; 3-story brick bank and office building.

W. Va., Adrian. — Bank of Adrian, A. M. Gould, Pres.; considering erecting building; 40x60 ft.; brick.

Churches.

Ark., Carlisle. — Methodist Church; building; bids until Oct. 15 at office Dr. A. E. Callahan, Pres. Bldg. Committee; plans and specifications at office Dr. Callahan.

Ark., Jonesboro. — First Methodist Church; \$200,000 building; contemplated; Will N. Stuck and others, Building Committee.

Ga., Rome. — Rodel Sholim Congregation; \$15,000 to \$20,000 synagogue.

Ky., Hopkinsville. — Main Street Baptist Church, Rev. M. Kirby, Pastor; building;

bids until Oct. 15; plans and specifications from Richard Buckner, 112 N. Virginia St.

Md., Baltimore. — Gatch Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Robt. L. Wood, Pastor, Raspebur, Md.; building on Belair Road opposite Cole Ave.; Wyatt & Nolting, Archts., Keyser Bldg.

Miss., Marks. — Marks Methodist Church will consolidate with Belan Church and erect \$15,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Mo., Nevada. — First Presbyterian Church; remodel and erect addition; brick veneer; 2 stories and basement; 40x55 ft.; \$18,000; H. R. Primmer, Archt., Buckner Bldg.

Mo., St. Joseph. — St. Luke Methodist Episcopal Church; \$12,000 brick building. Address The Pastor.

Mo., St. Louis. — Evangelical Lutheran Church, G. C. Barth, Pastor, 4528 Alaska Ave.; \$20,000 addition; 1 story; 60x40 ft.; brick and stone; slate roof; wood floors; steam heat, \$1500; electric lighting; H. J. Burdorf, Archt., 2604 Virginia Ave.; bids opened Oct. 11. Address H. Meyer, 4429 Minnesota St.

Mo., St. Louis. — United Hebrew Congregation, Rabbi Thurman; \$300,000 synagogue; Abraham Wolf, Pres., A. Wolf Iron & Metal Co., interested.

N. C., Asheville. — Anshei Hasharon Congregation; \$40,000 synagogue.

N. C., Durham. — Building Committee, Dr. N. Rosenstein, Chrmn.; \$25,000 to \$30,000 synagogue, Holloway and Queen Sts.; Chas. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Greensboro. — Buffalo Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. Frank Lee, Pastor; improve building and erect addition for Sunday school; \$25,000; Harry Barton, Archt.

N. C., Winston-Salem. — Salem Baptist Church, Rev. S. L. Naff, Pastor; parsonage.

Okla., Cleveland. — Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Daniel C. Lockwood, Pastor; \$30,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 48x68 ft.; brick and stone; Hawk & Parr, Archts., Security Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Cushing. — First Presbyterian Church; 2-story and basement building; brick; wood and concrete floors; electric lights; bids until Oct. 20; plans and specifications at office A. C. Davis, Archt., 450 N. Broadway, and R. G. Boatright, Secy. Building Committee, 116 W. Broadway. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Ponca City. — Christian Church; \$50,000 building. Address The Pastor. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Ponca City. — Presbyterian Church; building; \$50,000. Address The Pastor.

Okla., Ponca City. — Methodist Church; \$50,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Okla., Woodward. — Methodist Episcopal Church; \$40,000 building; 2 stories and basement; brick and stone veneer; U. G. Charles, Archt., Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kans.

Tex., Fort Worth. — Trinity Episcopal Church; \$60,000 building; 30x90 ft.; two 20-ft. towers; tile, brick veneer, concrete and steel; composition slate roof; concrete floors; hot-water heating plant to heat 3 buildings; city lights; no competitive bids. Address Lee W. Heaton, Rector. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth. — Hemphill Heights M. E. Church South; bids until Oct. 15 to erect brick and hollow-tile building; heating, plumbing and wiring separately; plans from Meador & Wolfe, Archts., 808 Houston St.

Va., Staunton. — Old Stone Church; \$18,000 addition; limestone blocks; T. J. Collins & Sons, Archts.

W. Va., Parkersburg. — Catholic Church; building; Bishop Patrick J. Donahue, Wheeling, interested.

City and County.

Fla., DeFuniak Springs. — City Hall, etc. — City; city hall; also chapel in cemetery; bonds voted. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Savannah. — Market. — Market Comm., W. E. Jackson, Chrmn.; \$200,000 improvements to city market; screen, install refrigerating plant, 2 elevators, etc.; J. de Bruyn Kops, Archt.

Ky., Lexington. — Auditorium, etc. — City voted Nov. 4 on \$500,000 municipal auditorium, \$400,000 public school and \$75,000 University of Kentucky memorial building bony's; Jas. C. Rogers, Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Md., Hamilton. — Library. — Enoch Pratt Free Library Trustees, W. Mulberry St.; \$25,000 branch library on E. Hamilton Ave.; lecture-room to seat 250; Theodore Wells Pietsch, Archt., 1210 American Bldg., Baltimore; contractors estimating; D. M. Andrew Co., Mt. Vernon Ave.; John Waters Building Co., 23 E. Center St.; Hicks, Tase & Norris, 106 W. Madison St.; W. E. Harn Co., 2314 Oak St.; Cogswell-Koether Co., 406 Park Ave.; Chas. L. Stockhausen Co., National Marine Bank Bldg., all Baltimore; bids received until Oct. 3. (Previously noted.)

Miss., Greenville. — City Hall. — City, Guy Drew, Clk.; \$50,000 city hall; 2 stories; J. Rice Scott & Co., Archts., P. O. Box 332. (Previously noted.)

S. C., Greenville. — City Hall. — City, E. G. Ham, Mayor; \$40,000 building; brick or concrete.

Tenn., Nashville. — Memorial. — City voted \$600,000 and county \$400,000 bonds to erect memorial square of municipal buildings and temples. Address Mayor Gupton and County Commrs. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Eastland. — City Hall. — City, W. Lander, Mgr.; separate bids until Oct. 15 for construction, plumbing, heating and electric work on \$100,000 city hall; plans and specifications from office Mr. Lander or Lang & Witchell, Archts., American Exchange Natl. Bank Bldg., Dallas. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Marlin. — Fire Station. — City voted \$14,000 bonds to erect fire station and \$24,000 for equipment. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Paris. — Fire Station. — City; \$100,000 fire station; J. W. Wees and C. G. Curtis, Archts.; bonds voted. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Brick.)

W. Va., Welch. — City Hall. — City; \$25,000 city hall; 30x110 ft.; stone and brick; concrete floors; steam heat, \$500; A. F. Wysong, Archt., Princeton, W. Va. (Previously noted.)

Courthouses.

N. C., Roxboro. — Person County; \$200,000 courthouse; 60x100 ft.; fireproof; Barrett specification roof; concrete floors; steam heat; Harry Barton, Archt., Greensboro, N. C.; bids opened after Jan. 1. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Smithfield. — Johnson County Commissioners; courthouse.

Okla., Cherokee. — Alfalfa County; \$140,000 courthouse and jail; 3 stories and basement; fireproof; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; bids until Oct. 15; Tonini & Bramblet, Archts., Terminal Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Previously noted.)

Dwellings.

Ala., Mobile. — Capt. L. A. Scott; \$20,000 residence; 50x50 ft.; hollow tile stuccoed; tile roof; wood floors; warm-air heat, \$800; bids opened Oct. 1. Address C. L. Hutchinson, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Blytheville. — J. Nick Thomas; \$12,000 residence.

Fla., Gainesville.—Gainesville Housing Corp., R. V. Ott, Secy.-Treas.; 2 bungalows; \$3000 to \$4000 each; one 2-story residence; \$4000 to \$5000. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Columbus.—W. W. Langdon, Home Savings Bank; residence on Forest Ave.; contemplated.

Ga., Ellaville.—H. F. Dixon; residence.

Ga., Fitzgerald.—Chamber of Commerce, W. A. Adams, Secy., interested in erection 25 dwellings.

Md., Baltimore.—Jos. F. Hirt, 829 N. Luzerne Ave.; 15 2-story brick dwellings, 716-44 Bartlett Ave.; 13.10x48 ft.; slag roofs; hot-air heat; \$22,000; plans and construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Raymond A. Sinskey, 5th floor Calvert Bldg.; 25 daylight dwellings and 25 garages, Piedmont Ave. and Hilton St.; dwellings 20 and 15 ft. front, about 34 ft. deep; porch front, with balcony effect on 2d floor; steam heat; gas and electric lights; hardwood and pine floors; roofing by Sailer Guaranteed Roofing Co., 395 S. Hanover St.; cost, including site, \$115,000 to \$125,000; S. Russell, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St.; construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Downing Construction Co., Eugene Cook, Pres., 502 E. North Ave.; 13 daylight dwellings; 21x35 ft.; ordinary brick construction; J. S. Downing, Archt., 11 York court; construction by owner.

Md., Hagerstown.—Hagerstown Homes Corp. inceptd.; \$100,000 capital; 90 dwellings.

Md., Stevenson.—Walter B. Brooks, Sr., Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore; rebuild residence lately noted burned at loss of \$60,000; plans and construction by owner; details not determined.

Miss., Pascagoula.—International Ship-building Co.; 30 dwellings for employees.

Mo., Butler.—Arthur Duvall; \$25,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 44x38 ft.; brick and stucco; Wight & Wight, Archts., First National Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; day labor.

Mo., Kansas City.—Clyde Mack, Archt., 87th and Brooklyn Sts.; \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 34x38 ft.; brick and stucco; stone trim; shingle roof; day work.

Mo., Kansas City.—August L. Huber Construction Co.; 14 dwellings in Rockhill Ridge.

Mo., Nevada.—W. C. Moore; \$12,000 bungalow; 1½ stories and basement; 32x50 ft.; stucco on hollow tile; H. R. Primmer, Archt., Buckner, Bldg.

Mo., Nevada.—N. Johannas; \$25,000 dwelling; 2 stories and basement; 50x37 ft.; brick; stone trim; H. R. Primmer, Archt., Buckner Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—J. F. McMahan; \$12,000 residence; 2½ stories; 36x32 ft.; brick; W. P. McMahan, Archt., Title Guaranty Bldg.; day labor.

Mo., St. Louis.—Clarence L. Fisher, 5033 Kingsbury Blvd.; \$14,000 residence; 2 stories; 38x32 ft.; brick; J. W. Leigh, Archt., Odd Fellows Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—E. E. Lidikey, 6026 Pershing Ave.; \$15,000 dwelling; 3 stories; 32x32 ft.; brick; Nolte & Nauman, Archts., Fullerton Bldg., taking bids.

N. C., Greensboro.—R. A. Lomax; \$10,000 dwelling; 2 stories; frame.

N. C., Greensboro.—Pomona Mills; 50 operatives' houses; 3 to 6 rooms; \$100,000.

N. C., Greensboro.—Summit Avenue Building Co.; number dwellings during year; \$3000 to \$5000 each. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Greensboro.—J. N. Coe; 2-story residence; 8 rooms; hollow tile; shingle roof; oak floors; \$10,000; Farquhar heating system, \$600; construction by owner.

N. C., High Point.—R. B. Terry, Chrmn.

Committee interested in organization of \$250,000 company; erect 250 to 500 buildings.

N. C., Morgantown.—A. C. Chaffee; residence; about 40x60 ft.; brick veneer; slate or tile roof; white oak floors; hot-water heat; electric lighting; Louis Ashbury, Archt.; Charlotte, N. C. Address Owner.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Aurelius Swanson Co., State National Bank Bldg.; \$20,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 61.6x49.6 ft.; brick veneer; plans and construction by owner.

S. C., Greenville.—W. C. Humphreys; \$12,500 residence; 2 stories; brick veneer.

S. C., North.—H. H. Lysath; brick and frame residence; receiving bids; plans and specifications on application to Mr. Lysath, or J. B. Urquhart, Columbia, S. C.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Standard Processing Co.; 9 dwellings for workmen; \$20,000; construction by owner.

Tex., Dallas.—Ballard, Burgher & Co.; 30 dwellings; hollow tile, brick veneer and frame.

Tex., Jakehamon.—Frick-Reid Supply Co.; 12 dwellings for employees.

Tex., Pecos Gap.—L. E. Pickard, Ladonia, Tex.; 2-story hollow-tile residence; C. G. Curtis, Archt., Paris, Tex. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Tile; Brick.)

Tex., San Antonio.—W. A. Baity; two five-room, one 6 and one 7-room dwellings; \$18,700.

Tex., Stephenville.—Frank Chandler; \$35,000 residence.

Tex., Weatherford.—Mrs. J. B. Alvis; \$25,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 57x41 ft.; brick veneer and stucco; shingle roof; Nichols & Chandler, Archts., Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Va., Salem.—Salem Brick Co.; 5 brick cottages; 4 to 6 rooms.

W. Va., Bluefield.—F. S. Eisler; \$20,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; Alex. B. Mahood, Archt., L. & C. Bldg.; ready for bids.

Government and State.

D. C., Washington.—Butler Building Annex, Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archt.; bids until Oct. 17 to extend and remodel annex to Butler Bldg.; drawings and specifications from Custodian at Butler Bldg. or from office Supervising Archt.

Okla., Tulsa.—Postoffice and Courthouse.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; bids until Oct. 22 for extension of postoffice screen and miscellaneous changes in postoffice and courthouse; drawings and specifications obtainable from custodian at Tulsa or from office Supervising Archt.

Tex., Gumer.—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; bids until Nov. 28 for finishing labor required to construct, with materials furnished by Government, postoffice; drawings and specifications obtainable after Oct. 23 from custodian of site and from office Supervising Archt. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ga., Athens.—Athens General Hospital, Hugh White and others, committee; \$125,000 hospital; brick; tile roof; concrete floors; city lights. Address Max Michael.

La., Shreveport.—Dr. Louis Abramson and others interested in erection North Louisiana Sanatorium.

Miss., Jackson.—Drs. J. P. Wall and W. W. Smithson incorporated sanitarium; capital \$20,000; building. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Ponca City.—E. W. Marland; 50-room hospital; \$250,000.

S. C., Columbia.—Trinity Mission of Episcopal Church; baby hospital; contemplated; Mrs. A. W. Taylor interested.

Va., Lynchburg.—Home and Retreat Hospital, F. P. Christian, Chrmn.; reconstruct present structure and erect 100-bed addition; fireproof; 3 stories; 180x70 ft.; limestone, brick and concrete; \$200,000; Craighill & Cardwell Archts., People's Bank Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; marine hospital at army supply base, Sewell's Point; fireproof construction; Maj. N. V. Perry, Engr.; Wm. Nichols, Supt. of Construction.

Hotels.

Fla., Labeland.—H. B. Carter; 2-story addition to Kibler Hotel; contemplated.

Fla., St. Augustine.—Fred Hall, 24 Milk St., Boston, and others; propose \$12,000,000 hotel and bungalow colony; reinforced concrete; Gould T. Butler, Conslt. Engr. Address Mr. Hall.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—F. F. Pulver; 300-room addition; private baths.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—J. N. Thorn and associates; 7-story hotel; 250 rooms.

La., Minden.—R. H. Miller, Secy.-Treas. company to erect 75 to 100-room hotel.

Mo., Cabool.—Wm. Rooney; \$15,000 structure; 2 stories and basement; 50x115 ft.; Heckenlively & Mark, Archts., Springfield, Mo.

Mo., Monett.—Ross & Gabriel, Props. Martin Hotel; \$30,000 building; 58x120 ft.; 2 stories and basement; Heckenlively & Mark, Archts., Springfield, Mo.

N. C., Blowing Rock.—Hugh MacRae, Wilmington, N. C. will not erect hotel on Green Hill as lately reported.

N. C., Morganton.—Chamber of Commerce, A. C. Chaffee, Pres.; promoting Burke Hotel Co. for erection of \$100,000 hotel; fireproof; 50 rooms; Louis H. Ashbury, Archt., Charlotte, N. C. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Rock Hill.—Andersen Motor Co.; remodel building and erect addition for hotel; 40 rooms; steam heat; \$40,000.

Tenn., Ripley.—Ripley Hotel Co., G. M. Partee and others; \$80,000 to \$100,000 bldg.

Miscellaneous.

Fla., Lake Alfred.—Clubhouse.—Florida Fruitlands Co., Frank P. Goodman, Mgr.; \$25,000 structure.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Restaurant.—Mrs. Alice Winters, Palm Beach, Fla.; \$10,000 restaurant.

Ga., Gainesville.—Memorial.—Paul E. Bolling Post American Legion, Garland Tumlin and others, building committee, Gainesville Natl. Bank Bldg.; soldiers and sailors' memorial building; \$75,000.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Home.—Western North Carolina Methodist Conference; \$20,000 boys' dormitory at Children's Home; brick; accommodate 60; Walter Thomson, Supt.; Louis H. Ashbury, Archt., Charlotte.

Okla., Hartshorn.—Community.—Rev. C. L. Brooks authorized to let contract for Wesley Mission community-house, picture theater, restrooms, homes for workers, etc.; \$75,000.

Okla., Muskogee.—Clubhouse.—Muskogee Tennis Club; clubhouse, 4 courts and bleachers.

Tenn., Memphis.—Clubhouse.—Memphis Post No. 1, American Legion; \$75,000 building; contemplated.

Tex., Dallas.—Temple of Music.—Thomas Goggan & Bros., B. Heyer, Mgr., Dallas, and

Langdon Harris, New York; remodel building and erect 1 or 2 stories for temple of music; auditorium to seat 500; elevator; \$50,000.

W. Va.—Clarksburg—Restaurant.—Charas & Pappas Co.; \$60,000 building; 3 stories; brick; 1st floor for restaurant.

Tenn.—Crawford—Clubhouse.—Forked Deer Red Fox Club, T. B. King, Chrmn. Committee, Memphis; improvements to clubhouse at Crawford Springs to include erection dining hall and lunch stand, enlargement auditorium building, sinking artesian well and construction road from Jackson-Lexington highway to spring.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Oklahoma Railway Co.; reconstruct terminal station; \$250,000.

Tex., Dallas.—American Railway Express Co., F. S. Knouse, Local Agt.; \$100,000 addition.

Schools.

Ala., University.—Lamba Chi Alpha; \$12,500 fraternity-house at University of Alabama.

Ark., Harrisburg.—Ray Village School Dist.; \$30,000 building; bonds sold. Address Board of Education.

Ark., Lepanto.—Lepanto School Board; \$33,000 building; bonds sold.

Ga., Blackshear.—Pierce County voted \$50,000 school bonds. Address County Board of Education.

Ga., Elberton.—City issued \$50,000 bonds, to include \$15,000 to erect colored school, \$20,000 for school auditorium, etc. Address School Board. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Gainesville.—School Board; high school.

Ky., Harrodsburg.—City voted \$150,000 bonds to erect school. Address Board of Education.

Ky., Lexington.—City votes Nov. 4 on \$400,000 school bonds. (See City and County.)

Ky., Lexington.—City votes Nov. 4 on \$75,000 University of Kentucky memorial building bonds. (See City and County.)

La., Iowa.—Calcasieu Parish School Board, F. K. White, Secy.; \$15,000 building; 2 stories; brick; composition roof; wood floors; stoves; bids until Oct. 7; plans and specifications at office A. H. Humphrey, Archt., Lake Charles, La. (Previously noted.)

La., New Iberia.—Parish School Board, L. R. Tilly, Secy.; \$125,000 school; vote Oct. 11 on \$200,000 bonds. (Lately noted.)

La., Norwood.—School Dist. No. 4; expend \$15,000 to purchase site and erect building; bonds available; D. G. Lunsford, Secy.-Supt. Parish School Directors, Clinton, La.

Md., Baltimore.—Board of School Commrs., Chas. J. Koch, Secy., Madison and Lafayette Aves.; frame building at St. Helena; 48x60 ft.; 1 story; 4 classrooms, teachers' room, etc.; steam heat; composition roof; \$10,000.

Miss., Ingomar.—School Dist. Trustees; considering \$10,000 building.

Miss., Summit.—Pike County Agricultural High School; \$35,000 administration building and dormitory; bonds voted.

Miss., Thyatira.—Thyatira Consolidated School; \$15,000 building; brick veneer; concrete basement; 6 rooms; composition shingle roof; concrete basement floor; others, pine; hot-air heat; electric lights; State plans. Address T. J. Cathey, Supt., Senatobia, Miss. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Houstonia.—Board of Education; \$15,000 high school; brick; stone trim; composition roof; J. H. Felt & Co., Archts., 800 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City; bids until Oct. 6. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Asheville.—City considering election on bonds to erect schools and improve present structures; M. K. Weber, Supt. of City Schools.

N. C., Greenville.—East Carolina Teacher Training School; dormitory, classrooms and auditorium; \$150,000; brick; probably fireproof; tile roof; wood floors; Jas. A. Salter, State Archt., Raleigh. Address State Building Committee, Raleigh.

N. C., Kinston.—School Board; building.

Okl., Elk City.—Board of Education, A. L. Richards, Supt.; \$125,000 high school; 2 stories and basement; 60x195 ft.; brick and stone; Barrett roof; concrete and maple floors; steam heat; bids until Oct. 11; Hawk & Parr, Archts., Security Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted to open bids Sept. 23.)

Okl., Hittchita.—Board of Education, Adam Pence, Secy.; \$49,000 school; 1 story and basement; 100x114 ft.; brick; stone trim; H. O. Valeur & Co., Archts., Muskogee, Okla.

Okl., Muskogee.—Board of Education, R. J. Tighe, Supt.; \$239,000 junior high school; 2 stories and basement; 100x284 ft.; brick; stone trim; H. O. Valeur & Co., Archts. (Previously noted.)

S. C., Gaffney.—Trustees School Dist. No. 10; high school, Cherokee Ave. School addition, teacherage and home for superintendent; considering election on \$200,000 bond issue; J. Harvey Witherspoon, Supt. of Schools.

Tenn., Dyersburg.—Mayor and Board of Aldermen authorized \$50,000 bond issue to enlarge schools and erect building.

Tenn., Jackson.—Woman's College, J. W. Ross, Chancellor; \$500,000 school.

Tex., Polytchnic.—Board of Education; \$150,000 high school and \$50,000 ward school; Clarkson & Gaines, Archts., Fort Worth. (Lately noted.)

Va., Winchester.—Jno. Handley Foundation, F. E. Clark, Supt.; school building; R. McCormack, Archt., Architects' Division, Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Board of Education, M. G. Tabler, Prest.; building in First Ward; bids until Oct. 29; plans and specifications at office C. E. Kent, Archt.

W. Va., Monaghan.—Lincoln Dist. Board of Education, J. M. Downs, Farmington, W. Va.; high school; brick and steel; bids until Oct. 30; plans and specifications at office C. H. Snider, Archt., Professional Bldg., Fairmont, W. Va. (Lately noted.)

Stores.

Ark., Bentonville.—Benton County Hardware Co.; \$25,000 building; 2 stories; 25,000 sq. ft.

Fla., Greenwood.—R. A. Willis; business building to replace burned structure.

Ga., Atlanta.—Pollock & Berg; remodel Savoy Theater for business building.

Ky., Ashland.—Ben Williamson; several business buildings.

Md., Baltimore.—Royal Realty Co.; \$35,000 building, 323-25 Park Ave.; 3 stories; 43x90 ft.; slag roof; steam heat; electric light and power; lower floor for stores; upper floors for light manufacturing; Geo. R. Capps, Jr., Archt., Knickerbocker Bldg.; bids in about 2 weeks.

Miss., Crystal Springs.—R. B. Thomas & Co.; 2 buildings.

Miss., Greenville.—Henderson-Baird Hardware Co.; \$150,000 building; 100x200 ft.; 5 stories; fireproof; reinforced concrete; reinforced concrete and Barrett composition roof; reinforced concrete floors; steam heat; city

lighting; elevators; sprinkler system; wired glass windows set in metal; J. Rice Scott & Co., Archts.; contract let about Nov. 1. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Harry G. Kallil, 2212 Benton Blvd.; \$5,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 50x113 ft.; brick; stone trim; mill construction; composition roof; C. B. Sloan, Archt., 321 E. 11th St.

Mo., Springfield.—Mrs. Oscar Headley; \$15,000 building to replace burned structure; 1 story; brick and stone; 9x130 ft.; Heckenlively & Mark, Archts.

Mo., St. Louis.—Geo. F. Tower, Jr.; \$450,000 Boyd Building; 6 stories; terra-cotta; plate-glass show windows; 3 passenger and 1 freight elevator; T. P. Barnett Co., Archt.

N. C., Fuquay Springs.—K. R. Johnson; \$20,000 store.

S. C., Charleston.—Washington Light Infantry; remodel building for M. Furchgott & Sons; arcade front, etc.

S. C., Charleston.—Consolidated Grocery Co.; 5-story concrete and steel building.

Tex., Dallas.—Richard Walsh; \$10,000 improvements.

Tex., Jukehamon.—A. R. McLennan and associates; \$10,000 office building.

W. Va., Charleston.—A. W. Cox Department Store; \$10,000 improvements; Wallace Knight, Archt.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Utilities Co.; \$40,000 building; 50x100 ft.; 1 story and basement; brick and tile; composition roof; wood floors; gas stoves; cement sidewalks, \$330; bids non-competitive; J. C. Burchinal, Archt., Trust Co. Bldg.

W. Va., Huntington.—Anderson-Newcomb Co.; improve and erect 2-story addition.

W. Va., Princeton.—Frank Ghanes; \$25,000 brick business building.

Theaters.

Ark., Little Rock.—S. A. Lynch Enterprises; building.

Ga., Athens.—J. F. Shehane; theater; orchestra, mezzanine, balcony, 6 stage boxes and 6 mezzanine boxes; seating capacity 1700; typhoon fan system of ventilating; C. K. Howell, Archt., Atlanta and New York.

La., Shreveport.—Saenger Amusement Co., main office, New Orleans; motion-picture and vaudeville theater.

Okl., Elk City.—Ed J. Storey; \$25,000 theater; 2 stories and basement; 35x140 ft.; L. H. Bailey, Archt., Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

S. C., Parris Island.—United States Marine Corps; 75x160-ft. theater; steam heat; electric lights; bids received Oct. 11; all material purchased.

Tex., Nacogdoches.—United Amusement Co., E. H. Hulsey, Prest., Dallas; \$40,000 structure.

Warehouses.

Ga., Savannah.—Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., E. E. La Motte, Dist. Mgr.; \$40,000 warehouse; 9000 sq. ft.; 1 story; brick.

Ga., Savannah.—Union Warehouse Organization Corp., Rufus R. Wilson, Secy. Natl. Assn. Cotton Manufacturers, Boston, Prest.; negotiating for purchase of 65 acres of land on river front from Savannah Warehouse & Compress Co.; tentative plans involve expenditure of \$900,000 to erect warehouse; 50,000-bale capacity. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—American Steel & Wire Co., Railway Exchange Bldg.; \$35,000 warehouse; 120x142 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick; stone trim; reinforced concrete; com-

position roof; Rudolph Markgraf, Archt., Ridge Bldg.

Mo., Wellston.—Sterns Tire & Tube Co., Wm. L. Burgess, Prest., 2100 Keimlin Ave., St. Louis; \$20,000 warehouse; fireproof; brick and concrete; Koerner Engineering Co.,

Engr., Odd Fellows' Bldg., St. Louis; owner taking bids.

Tex., Stamford.—J. M. Radford Grocery Co., Abilene, Tex.; bids until Oct. 10 to erect warehouse; 125x155 ft.; 1 story; David S. Castle, Archt., Abilene.

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Apartment-Houses.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Mrs. S. Mahoney Black, Fernandina, Fla.; \$12,000 to \$15,000 building for apartments and drug store; brick veneer and stucco; slate roof; tile and hardwood floors; gas heat, \$500; Z. N. Butterick, Archt. and Contr.

Ga., Atlanta.—B. E. Yancey, 134 Marietta St.; 2-family apartment-house; brick veneer; fireproof roof; hardwood floors; hot-air heat; Ben R. Padgett, Jr., Archt. (Lately noted.)

Association and Fraternal.

Okl., Ponca City.—Loyal Order of Moose; \$60,000 building; 3 stories and basement; 46x140 ft.; brick; tin roof; wood and cement floors; city lighting; elevator; P. C. Ibach, Contr., Ponca City; Layton, Smith & Forsyth, Archts., Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Previously noted.)

Va., Danville.—Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills Co.; \$30,000 Y. M. C. A.; concrete; Bryant & Heard, Archts.; Flora & Weber, Contrs.

Bank and Office.

Mo., Rockford.—Bank of Atchison; \$35,000 building; 1 story; 32x60 ft.; R. E. Pedone, Archt., New York Life Bldg., Kansas City; C. W. Ennis, Contr., Grinnell, Ia.

N. C., Asheville.—American National Bank; improve building; marble stairway; install elevator, fixtures and equipment; Geo. W. Muller Bank Fixture Co., Contr., Atlanta.

Okl., Devol.—Oklahoma State Bank, care J. A. Fowler; \$10,000 building; 2 stories; 25x50 ft.; E. B. C. Wright, Contr.; W. H. Cregehead, Archt.

Tex., Jakehamon.—A. M. McFarland, Ranger, Tex.; office building and theater; contract let.

Tex., Plainview.—Guaranty State Bank; C. D. Henaley, Cash.; \$20,000 building; 30x90 ft.; hollow-tile and face brick; cement stone trim; Barrett specification tar and gravel roof; concrete and ornamented tile floor; steam heat; electric lights; J. C. Berry & Co., Archts., Amarillo, Tex.; J. B. Maxey, Contr., Plainview. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Logan.—Guyan Valley Bank; vault and vault lining; Barnes Safe & Vault Co., Contr.; W. B. Smith, Archt., Huntington, W. Va. (Lately incorrectly noted at Guyan, Va.)

Churches.

Ga., Savannah.—First Baptist Church, Luther R. Christie, pastor; rebuild church; Greek Corinthian design; exterior veneered with cut art stone or marble; tin or Grecian tile roof; interior walls, imitation Caen stone; enamel finish; install pipe organ; \$78,000; Farquhar McRae, Contr. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Overland.—Evangelical Lutheran Church of Our Redeemer; \$20,000 church and chapel; 1 story; 30x60 ft.; J. Winkler, Contr., Kirkwood, Mo.; H. J. Burgdorf, Archt., 2004 Virginia Ave., St. Louis.

N. C., Charlotte.—St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Rev. Jno. F. Crigler, Pastor; \$50,000 Sunday-school addition; J. H. Deal, Contr.; Louis H. Asbury, Archt. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Henderson.—First Baptist Church; complete \$80,000 building; granite; clay tile roof; J. M. McMichael, Archt., Charlotte; Mr. Cutts, Contr., Henderson. Address J. C. Kittrell, Henderson. (Previously noted.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Park-Grimes Construction Co., Contr.; Billy Sunday tabernacle; 150x220 ft.; seat 4500; \$15,000.

Tex., San Antonio.—Methodist Church, H. R. Porter, pastor, Gibbs St.; \$17,000 building; 50x65 ft.; reinforced concrete and brick; composition roof; concrete floors; gas; steam heat; Beverly W. Spillman, Archt., Alamo Bank Bldg.; W. P. Hawkins, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Rev. M. B. Marshall, Rector; \$70,000 building; 41x107 ft.; brick; Indiana Himestone; steel trusses; slate roof; wood floors; Tudor Gothic architecture; seating capacity, 400; R. R. Richardson & Co., Contrs.; Peebles & Ferguson, Archts. (Previously noted.)

Courthouses.

Ga., Swainsboro.—Emanuel County Commissioners; \$150,000 courthouse; Holley Construction Co., Contr., Augusta; J. C. Sutton, Local Mgr. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Galena.—Stone County; \$50,000 courthouse; 64x78 ft.; 3 stories; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; pitch and gravel roof; reinforced concrete floors; vapor vacuum heat; electric lights; vault doors; bids until Oct. 6; C. H. Sudhoelter Co., Archt., 215 W. 9th St., Joplin, Mo. Address L. Moore, Galena. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Blountville.—Sullivan County; \$69,424 courthouse; lately noted; 74x90 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick walls; wood construction; pine finish; asphalt shingle roof; maple floors; steam heat, \$5000; Delco system of lighting; granolithic sidewalks; Thos. Brown and G. W. Barnett, Archts., Bristol, Tenn.; Copenhagen & Day, Contrs., Bristol, Va. See Machinery Wanted—Gasoline Pumps; Concrete Mixer.)

Dwellings.

Ark., Little Rock.—Dr. C. A. Smith; 24 three-room bungalows on Locust St., and 2 at 9th and Walnut Sts., North Little Rock; Will Jackson, Contr.

Ga., Columbus.—Bibb Manufacturing Co.; build village, complete, including about 150 cottages and residences, addition to hotel, community houses, etc.; L. W. Robert & Co., Archts., Atlanta; West Point Iron Works, Contr., West Point, Ga.

La., Vinton.—C. L. Barrett; \$20,000 bungalow; frame; 72x65 ft.; asphalt shingle roof; hardwood floors; steam heat; 8 rooms, hall baths, sun parlor, screened sleeping porches, etc.; Louis Barbay, Contr.; Craft & Rushworth, plumbing, heating and lighting; A. H. Humphrey, Archt., all Lake Charles. (Previously noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Maurice E. Green, 218 Augusta Ave.; 26 two-story brick dwellings, Gwynn Ave. and Mulberry St.; 14x45 ft.; \$58,000; Henry Pilert, Archt. and Builder.

Md., Baltimore.—Park Heights Manor Development Co.; two 1½-story brick dwell-

ings, east and west side Ethelbert Ave., south of Glen Ave.; 22.8x36 ft.; also 1½-story brick dwelling, south side Glen Ave., east Ethelbert Ave.; 22.8x36 ft.; S. Russell, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St.; G. W. Sibley, builder.

Miss., Crystal Springs.—B. D. Avery; residence; A. C. White, Contr., Greenwood, Miss.

Miss., Crystal Springs.—C. C. Drake; dwellings; A. C. White, Contr., Greenwood, Miss.

Miss., Crystal Springs.—P. L. Biggs; residence; A. C. White, Contr., Greenwood, Miss.

Miss., Jackson.—Bishop Theo. D. Bratton; \$18,000 residence; fireproof; hollow tile; asphalt shingle roof; wood floors; Emmett J. Hull, Archt., Daniel Bldg.; I. C. Garber, Contr. (Previously noted.)

Miss., Quitman.—Long Bell Co.; 12 additional dwellings at Crandall; Morgan Construction Co., Contr.

Mo., Perryville.—Theo. Schulte, Menfro Route; 7-room cottage and outbuildings; C. E. Kieffer, Contr.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Bert Ellis; \$11,000 bungalow; Thompson & Carter, Contrs.

Mo., Kansas City.—Leslie B. Miller, Rialto Bldg.; \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 32x50 ft.; Jno. L. Blake, Contr., 7306 Bellefontaine Ave.

Mo., Kansas City.—E. E. Moffett, 5414 Westover Rd.; 5 dwellings; 2 stories and basement; 26x38 ft.; \$20,000; H. R. Ostrom, Contr., 4104 Forest Ave.

Mo., Kansas City.—D. M. Proctor, Searritt Bldg.; 2 dwellings; 2 stories and basement; 26x35 ft.; \$13,000; Wm. Becker, Contr., 3917 Searritt Ave.

Okl., Mounds.—Jno. P. Rhodes; \$15,000 dwelling; 2 stories and basement; L. Herlick, Contr.

Tex., Dallas.—Geo. L. Schmucker; \$30,000 residence; brick and hollow tile; slate roof; wood floors; hot-water heat; F. J. Woerner, Archt.; W. W. Huff, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Va., Richmond.—United Homes Corp.; 25 dwellings; 2 stories; stucco and brick; 8 rooms; hardwood floors; slate roof; furnace heat; sleeping porches; contract let. (S. G. Meredith & Co. later noted having contract for 8 structures.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ky., Shelbyville.—King's Daughters Hospital; \$25,000 soldiers' memorial; ordinary construction steam heat; electric lights; Brashers & Cahill, Contrs., 1540 S. 9th St.; Joseph & Joseph, Archts., both Louisville. (Lately noted.)

Hotels.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—J. B. Campbell, Rochester, N. Y.; hotel; H. H. Carson, Contr.

Ga., Atlanta.—Wm. Candler, Secy.-Treas. Coca-Cola Co.; \$1,000,000 apartment hotel; Arthur Tufts, Engr. and Contr.

Ga., Columbus.—Bibb Manufacturing Co.; addition to Hotel, etc.; L. W. Robert & Co., Archts., Atlanta; West Point Iron Works, Contr., West Point, Ga. (See Dwellings.)

Md., Baltimore.—Wise Granite Construction Co., Contr., Richmond, Va.; 18-story hotel; Charles and Chase Sts.; reported; B. S. Tanley Simmons, Archt., 1340 New York Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.; company wires Manufacturers Record: "Not in position to furnish information."

Miscellaneous.

Fla., Belleair.—Clubhouse.—Wm. S. Coe, New York; \$100,000 clubhouse for country club; 92x100 ft.; stucco and brick; Spanish-tile roof; reinforced concrete and wood floors; steam

heat \$500; electric lights \$350; other equipment \$16,000; Dudley St. C. Donnelly, Archt., 422 Plant Bldg., New London, Conn. Address G. A. Miller, Contr., Tampa. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Columbus. — Bibb Manufacturing Co.; community houses, etc.; L. W. Robert & Co., Archts., Atlanta; West Point Iron Works, Contr., West Point, Ga. (See Dwellings.)

Ga., Grantville.—Grantville Hosiery Mill; number of operatives' houses; L. W. Robert & Co., Archts., Atlanta; West Point Iron Works, Contr., West Point, Ga.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Barn.—W. R. & W. K. Harrington Mule Co.; \$100,000 mule barn; Jesse I. Gedney, Contr., East St. Louis, Ill. (Lately noted.)

X. C., Gastonia.—Cafeteria, etc.—Jenks Spinning Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; cafeteria, with dormitory on either side; 1 and 3 stories; 130x30 ft.; fireproof; reinforced concrete; cafeteria to seat 150; E. H. Clement Co., Contr., Gastonia; Robert & Co., Engrs., Atlanta.

Schools.

Ark., Beebe.—School Board; \$45,000 building; 70x180 ft.; concrete and brick; composition roof; concrete and wood floors; heating plant \$4000; J. H. Bliss, Archt., Little Rock; E. W. Jenkins, Contr. (Previously noted)

Fla., Jacksonville.—Duval County Board of Public Instruction, Dr. F. A. Hathaway, Supt.; \$85,000; building on Pipin St.; O. P. Woodcock, Contr. (Lately noted.)

La., Lake Charles.—City School Board, W. A. Atterberry, Sery.; First Ward school, \$45,341; Second Ward school, \$105,830; fireproof; concrete and pine floors; city lights; Knapp & East, Contrs.; Craft-Rushworth, plumbing and heating; Stanley & Lyons, lighting; Phillips & McCook, Archts. (Lately noted.)

La., Winnsboro. — Franklin Parish School Board; \$130,000 building; 2 stories; brick; heating \$6300; E. F. Neild, Archt., Shreveport. Address C. M. Corbin, Contr., Mansfield, La. (Lately noted.)

Md., Lonaconing.—Allegany County Board of Education; \$36,300 high school; 50x80 ft.; 3 stories; brick; tin roof; wood floors; heating plant, \$1800; Geo. F. Sansbury, Archt., Citizens' Bank Bldg.; E. G. Marshall Co., Contr., both Cumberland, Md. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—St. Edward's Parochial School, Rev. T. J. Lloyd, Pastor, Clara and Moffett Ave.; \$15,000 building; 2 stories; 140x52 ft.; J. Sidney Lee, Archt. and Contr., 6928 Delmar Ave. (Previously noted.)

Mo., University City.—Board of Education of School Dist., Lewis S. Balson, Treas., 589 Delmar Ave.; \$100,000 school; 141.6x69.2 ft.; fireproof; reinforced concrete; concrete floors; steam heat, \$5000; W. B. Ittner, Archt. Address Woermann Construction Co., Contr., St. Louis. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Jenks.—Board of Education, C. W. Roush, Clk.; \$75,000 high school; 2

stories and basement; Dougherty & Nichols, Contr.; H. O. Valeur & Co., Archts., both Muskogee, Okla.

Okla., Tangier.—Board of Education; \$25,350 high school; U. G. Charles, Archt., Schewter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.; Bert Shores, Contr., Coffeyville, Kas.

S. C., Greenville.—Board of Education; \$150,000 high school; 70x179 ft.; 3 stories; brick and stone; composition roof; reinforced concrete floors; heating, \$20,000; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.; W. A. Allison, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Vale.—Vale, Bitchell and Edna Dist., consolidated; erect building; W. B. Dowdy, Contr.

W. Va., Buckhannon.—Board of Education, Buckhannon Independent School Dist.; \$25,000 gymnasium; 75x72 ft.; brick and hollow tile; Barrett specification roof; wood floors; vapor steam heat; electric lighting, \$715; Edward J. Wood, Archt., Clarksburg, W. Va.; I. B. Westfall, Contr., Buckhannon. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Lumberport.—Eagle Dist. Board of Education; \$16,639 gymnasium; 2 stories; 52x72 ft.; brick; tile, steel and frame; Neponset shingle roof; wood floors; C. H. Snider, Archt., Professional Bldg., Fairmont; J. P. Watkins, Contr., Watson, W. Va. (Lately noted.)

Stores.

D. C., Washington.—Cohen & Hughes; \$55,000 building, 1221 E St. N. W.; 33x159 ft.; reinforced concrete; slag roof; concrete floors; steam heat; electric lights; A. P. Clark, Jr., Archt., 816 14th St. N. W.; D. E. Nichol, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Jacksonville.—Ernest L. Hill, 221 W. Forsyth St.; store and office building; 78x105 ft.; 2 stories and basement, with walls to carry 8 stories; brick or brick and tile; wood floors; W. B. Talley & Co., Archts.; W. D. Gerbrich & Co., Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Atlanta.—Investment Co. of the South; \$14,000 building; 25x110 ft., 2 stories and basement, and 30x105 ft., 2 stories; brick and steel beams; 2x10 joists; composition roof; electric elevator, \$1000; G. H. Butler, Archt. and Contr., 39 Elbert St. (Previously noted.)

Ky., Corbin.—J. C. Lay and Walter Nicholson; business building; Master Bros., Contrs.

Ky., Corbin.—G. M. Smith; \$35,000 building; 47x100 ft.; 3 stories; brick; Carey slate composition roof; concrete and wood floors; Denham vacuum vapor heat; city lights; hydraulic elevators; 1st floor for hotel; 2d and 3d, stores; Slaughter & Siler, Archts. Address R. B. Kelsey, Contr. (See Machinery Wanted.—Building Material; Steel "I" Beams; Stone Lintels and Sills; Waterproofing; Concrete Mixer; Hoist Engine.)

Md., Baltimore.—Jno. Redwood, Agt.; \$25,000 alterations on building at Calvert and Baltimore Sts. for U. S. Woolen Mills Co.; install show windows, rearrange floors, etc.; Chas. M. Anderson, Archt., 324 N. Charles St. Address Consolidated Engineering Co., Contr., Calvert Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—G. W. Bush, Commerce Bldg.; \$15,000 building; 1 story and basement; 50x70 ft.; Mosby-Goodrich Construction Co., Contr., New York Life Bldg.; Geo. Carman, Archt., Essex Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Crodus Estate, 104 N. Main St.; \$55,000 building; 13 stories; 29x150 ft.; 50x150 ft.; mill construction; asphalt roof; steam heat; freight elevators, \$5000; A. B. Groves, Archt. Address Gary Construction Co., Contr., Frisco Bldg.

N. C., Monroe.—Bob Houston; store, clubhouse and Coca-Cola plant combined; \$30,000; R. N. Hunter, Contr., Charlotte.

Okla., Enid.—Anderson & Arenz; \$25,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 50x90 ft.; A. F. Stewart Construction Co., Contr., State Natl. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Norman. — Norman Mercantile Co.; \$17,000 building; 50x152 ft.; 1 story; brick and concrete; rubberoid roof; concrete floors; steam heat, \$600; electric lights, \$175; hand-power elevator; R. L. Pinson, Archt.; Kahoe & Pierson, Contrs. Address Will Synett. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Jukehamon. — A. B. Marks, Ranger, Tex.; business building; contract let.

Tex., Jukehamon. — E. O. Flood, Lawton, Okla.; 2 fireproof buildings; contract let.

Tex., San Antonio.—Fisk Company of Texas; \$100,000 building for wholesale automobile tires and accessories; 150x150 ft.; 2 stories; fireproof; face brick and concrete; concrete slab roof and floors; gas-steam heat, \$6000; American direct-connected freight elevator, \$3000; J. P. Haynes, Contr., Moore Bldg.; C. C. Wolfe, Archt., 204 Ave. C. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Geo. G. Taylor, 1821 W. Grace St., Richmond; \$22,000 store and warehouse; 96x50 ft.; brick and mill construction; 4-ply gravel built-up roof; concrete floors; heating, \$11,000; Walter H. Deihl, Archt., McKevitt Bldg.; Graham & Co., Contrs., Withers Bldg., both Norfolk. (Lately noted.)

Warehouses.

Ark., Harrison. — Boone County Hardware Co., Fred Stewart, Mgr.; warehouse; contract let.

Ark., Texarkana. — Farmers' Co-operative Storage Co., T. F. Bell and others; sweet-potato storage plant; capacity 10,000 bu.; Hargis & Crump, Contrs.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Liberty Storage Co.; 4th-story addition; 85x132 ft.; concrete; gravel roof; electric elevator; \$20,000; 12,000 ft. floor space; Fogle Bros. Co., Archt. and Contr.

S. C., Columbia.—Thomas & Howard Co.; \$15,000 warehouse; 45x75 ft.; 3 stories; mill construction; metal roof; Lafaye & Lafaye, Archts.; Jackson Construction Co., Contr.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Crystal Ice Co.; \$18,000 to \$20,000 ice-storage building; 30x40x53 ft.; brick and concrete; felt, pitch and asphalt roof; concrete floors; N. A. Lindvall, Archt., Dallas; Butcher & Sweeney, Contrs., Fort Worth. (Previously noted.)

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Automobiles, etc.—Ban Hong Leong & Co., Import and export merchants, Singapore, India.—To represent manufacturers of automobiles, bicycles, motorcycles and accessories.

Bank Fixtures. — M. Montague, People's Bank & Trust Co., Gueydan, La.—Prices on bank fixtures.

Bicycles.—See Automobiles.

White Fan.—White Furniture Co., W. E.

White, Prest., Mebane, N. C.—Slow-feed double or blower fan for dust collector.

Boiler.—See Engine.

Boilers.—See Generator.

Boilers.—Slick-Knox Steel Co., Sharon, Pa. One or more 250 H. P. return-tubular or Heine boilers, completely equipped, ready for operation, second-hand, to be shipped in one piece.

Boilers.—Mississippi River Comsn., Custom-house, Memphis, Tenn.—Bids until Nov. 1; boilers; J. N. Hodges, Major, corps of Engrs.

Boiler.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supv., Archt., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Oct. 28 for 200 H. P. water-tube boiler at Bureau Engraving and Printing.

Boilers.—Dunbar Tire & Rubber Co., R. W.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Crissey, Prest., Dunbar, W. Va.—Price-lists of boilers.

Brick.—See Building Material.

Bridge Construction.—St. Johns County Commrs., St. Augustine, Fla.—Bids about Dec. 1; reinforced concrete bridges on Dixie Highway, concrete bridge across Matanzas River, 16-ft. concrete bridge to North Beach; \$300,000; plans, etc., with Gould T. Butler, County Engr.

Bridge Construction.—Beaufort and St. Helena Township Bridge Comsn., Beaufort, S. C.—Bids until Oct. 30; bridge over Beaufort River; 30 50-ft. spans on concrete piers, 1 80-ft. clear opening double leaf; plans, etc., on file at Beaufort, and State Highway Commission, Columbia, S. C.

Bridge Construction.—Paris-Hugo Bridge Co., E. C. Bracken, Secy., Paris, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 13; 800-ft. steel highway bridge across Red River; 198-ft. span, concrete abutments and piers; roadway 17 ft.; plans, etc., on file at Paris, Tex., and with Waddell & Sons, Inc., Engrs., Kansas City, Mo.

Building Material.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 28 for furnishing material to construct postoffice at Gilmer, Tex., including material for concrete, reinforced concrete, stone, granite, brick, structural terra-cotta, structural steel, miscellaneous iron and steel work, composition roofing, slate roofing, sheet-metal work, plastering, interior marble, sanitary slate, lumber, mill work, painting, glazing, hardware, plumbing, heating, electric work, etc., in accordance with drawings, specifications and bills of quantities, copies of which obtainable after Oct. 23 from custodian of site at Gilmer, and from office Supervising Archt.

Building Material.—R. B. Kelsey, Corbin, Ky.—Prices on building material, to include steel I-beams, stone lintels and sills and water-proofing compounds.

Building Material.—Morgan Crook, Mayor, Paris, Tex.—Samples and data on face brick and other material for \$100,000 fire station.

Building Material.—C. G. Curtis, Paris, Tex.—Prices and data on building material for Masonic Lodge, Clarksville, Tex.

Building Material.—C. G. Curtis, Paris, Tex.—Prices on building material, including tile, brick, sash and doors, millwork, sand and gravel for residence at Pecan Gap, Tex.

Building Material.—E. C. Weimer, Morgantown, W. Va., R. F. D. No. 3.—Prices on building material.

Building Tile.—Luray Supply Co., E. C. Harnsberger, Prest., Luray, Va.—Prices and samples on building tile and Spanish roofing tile in car lots.

Burners (Stove).—Henry Loeb, Loeb's Laundry, Memphis, Tenn.—18-in. light casting stove burner, coal oil.

Candy Machinery.—Chattanooga Candy Co., J. O. Black, Mgr., 413 W. 8th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Sucker and chunk machines.

Candy Materials.—Reese & Co., Paul P. Reese, Box 560, Atlanta, Ga.—Materials for fine candles.

Cars.—See Contractors' Equipment.

Car.—White Furniture Co., W. E. White, Prest., Mebane, N. C.—Hand car or lumber truck to haul lumber from yard to drykilo on standard-gauge track.

Cars (Dump).—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—Up to 25 Western 3-yd. 2-way 26-in. gauge diamond frame dump cars; for shipment into Ohio.

Castings.—F. C. Dabney, 330 Bull St., Savannah, Ga.—Castings for automobile truck bodies.

Chairs.—High Price Warehouse Co., Henderson, N. C.—1100 used opera chairs.

Chutes.—Sol Loeb Co., Box 376, Columbus, Ga.—Chutes for wholesale grocery building.

Compressor (Air).—Anderson Gas & Utilities Co., Anderson, S. C.—Belt or steam-driven air compressor to pump 15,000 cu. ft. per hour to maximum pressure of 50 lbs.; first-class second-hand.

Concrete Mixer.—Copenhaver & Day, Bristol, Va.—Prices on concrete mixer, 1 bag to 11-ft. capacity.

Concrete Mixer.—R. B. Kelsey, Corbin, Ky.—Prices on concrete mixer.

Condensing Outfit.—Chas. A. McLean, 412 Citizens' Bank Bldg., Norfolk, Va.—Condensing outfit for sawmill plant having 14 150 H. P. boilers operating under 150 lbs. W. P.

Contractors' Equipment.—Empire Equipment Co., 503 Monroe Bldg., Norfolk, Va.—3 hoisting engines; 4 concrete mixers; 2 road rollers; 2 traction steam shovels; 30 dump wagons; 2 auto trucks; 40 cars; 4 locomotives; 40 to 50-lb. rails; second-hand.

Copper Cups.—W. D. Huff, care Huff Bros., Lafayette, La.—Number of pressed copper cups 1½ in. diam., 1 in. deep, thin metal; 24 gauge.

Crane.—Saml. T. Williams, 223 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.—Locomotive crane, 2 to 10-ton capacity; for grab bucket; 1-ton bucket, boom 30 to 35 ft. long.

Crane.—Mississippi River Comsn., Custom-house, Memphis, Tenn.—Bids until Nov. 1; locomotive crane; J. N. Hodges, Major, Corps of Engrs.

Crane.—Jones & Hernandez Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala.—Crane and other foundry equipment.

Crushers.—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—2 gyratory type crushers, large as possible; Gates No. 6 style K crusher.

Diaphragms.—W. D. Huff, care Huff Bros., Lafayette, La.—Small diaphragms, about ½ in. diam.

Distilling Equipment.—Delta Drug & Chemical Co., J. C. Noah, Mgr., Clarksdale, Miss.—Water still.

Ditching Machine.—V. K. Tembe, Bammahall District, Dharwar, India.—Machine to dig trenches, 4 to 6 feet wide and 3 to 4 feet deep; machines are to be worked by bullocks or small engines.

Drainage System.—Madison County Commissioners, J. T. Rothrock, Chrmn., Jackson, Tenn.—Bids until Oct. 9 to construct 15.15 ml. drainage canal; 200-ft. right-of-way; 529,721 cu. yds. earth removal; 5 highway bridges across canal.

Drainage Ditch.—Fishing Creek Drainage Dist. Commrs., R. B. McWhorter, Chrmn., Greensboro, Ga.—Bids until Oct. 14 to construct 8 ml. main ditch and 4 ml. lateral ditches; 242,000 cu. yds. earth excavation; J. F. Carey, Surveyor, Madison, Ga.

Drainage Ditch.—Green County, Richland Creek Drainage Dist. Commrs., Greensboro, Ga.—Bids until Oct. 14 to construct 10 ml. ditch; 262,000 cu. yds. earth excavation; 100 cu. yds. rock; J. G. Faust, Atty., Greensboro; J. F. Carey, Surveyor, Madison, Ga.

Dredges.—United Machine Works, 57 W. 3d St., New York.—Several small second-hand dredges for shallow rivers and ponds, removing mud and sand.

Electrical Equipment.—Dunbar Tire & Rubber Co., R. W. Crissey, Prest., Dunbar, W. Va.—Price-lists of electrical equipment.

Electric Work.—Telfair W. Marriott, 2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.—Prices on electric work for apartment-house.

Electrical Equipment.—City of Gunniston, Miss.—Bids for 10 ml. electric wiring with poles; plans, etc., from Town Clerk.

Elevator.—Telfair W. Marriott, 2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.—Prices on elevator for apartment-house.

Engine.—American Metallic Packing Co., Walnut and Clark Sts., Lexington, Ky.—Second-hand tandem 350 to 500 H. P. Corliss steam engine, 80 to 90 revolutions, with 18 to 20-ft. diam. band flywheel.

Engines.—Mississippi River Comsn., Custom-house, Memphis, Tenn.—Bids until Nov. 1; hoisting engines; J. N. Hodges, Major, Corps of Engrs.

Engine.—R. P. Johnson, First National Bank Bldg., Wytheville, Va.—25 or 30 H. P. double cylinder double or triple drum hoisting engine, with boiler; drums to carry 4000 ft. of ½ in. cable.

Engine.—Central Lumber Co., S. E. Moreton, Prest., Brookhaven, Miss.—2-drum upright engine, complete sheaves, etc.; second-hand; good condition.

Engines.—United Machine Works, 57 W. 3d St., New York.—Two 200 H. P. stationary Diesel or semi-Diesel oil engines; 30 and 100 H. P. Diesel or semi-Diesel marine oil engine; burn Peruvian crude oil; good second-hand; Fairbanks-Morse semi-Diesel engines preferred.

Foundry Equipment.—Jones & Hernandez Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala.—Foundry equipment, including crane.

Furnace.—Chattanooga Candy Co., J. O. Black, Mgr., 413 W. 8th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Gas blast furnace.

Gasoline Pumps.—Copenhaver & Day, Bristol, Va.—Prices on gasoline pump, ½ H. P.

Generating Unit.—Huntsville Cotton Oil Co., Huntsville, Tex.—Diesel or other oil engine, direct connected to 300 K. V. A. generator, 2300-volt, 60-cycle; complete with switchboard; steam plant also considered; send full details.

Generator.—Saml. T. Williams, 223 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.—100 to 200 K. V. A. turbine generator, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 2300 volts; 1 or 2 150 to 200 H. P. boilers, 135 lbs. pressure; prefer water-tube condenser for this unit.

Grading, etc.—Board of Awards, Baltimore, Md., Geo. F. Wiegand, Highways Engr.—Bids until Oct. 15; place topsoil under Contract 173 on 7 streets; 900 cu. yds. topsoil, 900 cu. yds. grading; plans, etc., at office of Commrs. for Opening Streets.

Grinding Machinery.—W. F. Corpening, Woodlawn, N. C.—Ground limestone mch.

Grocery Sundries.—See Hardware.

Hardware.—Holtz & Nordholm, Gothenburg and Stockholm, Sweden; New York address, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange Bldg.—To represent manufacturers of: Hardware; stationary; grocery sundries; other specialties.

Heating Furnaces.—Glen Raven Cotton Mills, J. Q. Gant, Propr., Glen Raven, N. C. Names and addresses mfrs. hot-air furnaces for heating residences, schoolhouses and churches.

Heating Plant.—Lloyd Bailey, P. O. Box 253, Waco, Tex.—Prices on heating system for \$5000 church.

Hoist Engine.—R. B. Kelsey, Corbin, Ky.—Prices on hoist engine.

I-Beams.—See Tank, etc.

Ice Plant.—E. J. McCulloch & Sons, Buchanan, Va.—Prices on 25-ton ice plant.

Ice Plant.—United Machine Works, 57 W. 3d St., New York.—25-ton ice-making plant, 24-hour capacity, electrically driven; first-class used equipment.

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Ice-cream Machinery.—Banks Ice & Ice Cream Co., D. H. Banks, Mgr., St. Matthews, S. C.—10-gal. ice-cream freezer; 150-gal mixer; 3-ton ice crusher; packing cans and tubs.

Ice Plant.—Huntsville Cotton Oil Co., Huntsville, Tex.—20-ton distilled water ice plant; motor driven; 2300-volt motor or 220-volt 60-cycle motor and Frick or York compressor.

Iron or Steel Sheets, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington.—Bids until Oct. 23 to furnish iron or steel sheets; tool steel; iron or steel rope; pipefittings; cocks; valves; floor drains; drills; taps; stocks and dies; files; anathas; vises; saws; wrenches; screwdrivers; chisels; mallets; wooden chairs; acetone; sulphuric acid; carbon bisulphide; lime; petroleum; jelly; glue; cylinder oil; paints and ingredients; shannon cases; lead pencils and paper. Blank forms and information (Circular 1309) on application to offices of Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agts. at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, Iowa, and San Francisco; U. S. Engr. offices throughout country.

Knitting Machinery.—A. Djerniani, C. P. 17449, Lausanne, Switzerland.—Hosiery knitting machinery; tools; other machinery.

Laundry Machinery.—Defiance Engineering & Construction Co., Denmark, S. C.—Data and prices on laundry machinery.

Loading Apparatus.—State Highway Commission, R. P. Cable, Division Engr., Greensboro, N. C.—Stone apparatus to load from ground to bins.

Locomotive.—Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala.—Second-hand 70-ton Climax or Heisler geared locomotive.

Locomotives.—See Contractors' Equipment.

Machinery in General.—See Knitting Machinery.

Mixer.—Delta Drug & Chemical Co., J. C. Noah, Mgr., Clarksdale, Miss.—Pomade mixer.

Motor.—Union Foundry Co., Anniston, Ala. 10 H. P. motor; 220-volt, 3-phase, A. C.

Nut-cracking Machinery.—O. H. Miller, Gen. Mgr. Choctaw Road Supply Co., 678 Randolph Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.—Data and information on automatic machinery for cracking hickory nuts.

Paving.—City of Brookfield, Mo., C. A. Diemer, Clerk.—19 blocks tarvia paving; bids opened Oct. 7; plans, etc., on file.

Paving.—City of Cushing, Okla., S. P. Alles, Mayor.—Bids until Oct. 6; 60,000 sq. yds. brick and concrete paving; \$300,000 bonds; Clarence A. Wood, Engr., Stillwater, Okla.

Paving.—City of Huntington, W. Va., Matt Miser, Commr. Streets, Sewers, etc.—Bids for improvement of 14th St.; opened Oct. 6; plans, etc., with A. B. Maupin, City Engr.

Paving.—Village of Ateo, Ga.—Bids for resurfacing streets, laying concrete curbs and sidewalks, installing storm drainage system; plans, etc., with E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., Charlotte, N. C.

Paving.—City of Collinsville, Okla., H. W. Gilliland.—Bids until Oct. 13; improve Center, Main, Broadway, Oak and other streets; plans, etc., with Johnston & Benham, Consult. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Paving.—Lenoir County Highway Comn., Harvey C. Hines, Secy., Kinston, S. C.—Bids until Oct. 21; 3 to 4 mi. paved roads 18 ft. wide; 10,500 sq. yds. to the mile; \$2,500,000 available; plans, etc., with Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C.

Paving.—Town of Louise, Miss B. C. Oxley, Clerk.—Bids until Oct. 15; 1 mi. concrete sidewalks.

Piledriver.—Central Lumber Co., S. E.

Moreton, Prest., Brookhaven, Miss.—Second-hand piledriver.

Pier.—Chatham County Commrs., Wm. H. Ferguson, Chrmr., Haywood, N. C.—Bids until Oct. 14 to construct concrete pier (136 yds.) and other repairs for steel bridge across Haw River.

Pining.—Hugo-Sprada Oil & Gas Co., Clarksville, Ark.—4 to 12-in. casing.

Piping.—Dixie Machinery Co., 630 Commerce St., Shreveport, La.—Names and addresses mfrs. piping for oil wells.

Planer.—Union Foundry Co., Anniston, Ala.—24x24x8-ft. heavy pattern twin-head planer, w/th quick reverse and 2-speed countershaft.

Pneumatic Tube System.—Treasury Dept., Inc., A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archt., Washington.—Bids until Oct. 27; pneumatic tube system in U. S. Assay Office, New York; Supervising Chief Engr., Room 731, United States Custom-house, New York.

Pulpit.—S. E. Bishop, 721 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.—Bids and estimates on pulpit for \$125.00 church.

Pumps.—Dunbar Tire & Rubber Co., R. W. Crissey, Prest., Dunbar, W. Va.—Price-lists of pumps.

Pumps, etc.—Delta Drug & Chemical Co., J. C. Noah, Mgr., Clarksdale, Miss.—Pumps, etc.

Pumps and Motors.—City of Paris, Tex., J. M. Crook, Mayor.—Bids until Oct. 23; two 750-gal. per minute motor-driven centrifugal pumps; 1500-gal. per minute motor-driven centrifugal pump; motors, switchboards, etc.; plans, etc., from Arthur C. Scott, Consult. Engr., 1816½ Main St., Dallas, Tex.

Quay Wall Construction.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards & Docks, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Oct. 15, timber work extension to quay wall at navy yard; \$70,000; Spec. 405.

Rails.—See Contractors' Equipment.

Rail.—Lingo City Mtnl Works, Wilmington, N. C.—2 mi. 20 to 30-lb. relaying rail and 10 tons 56-lb. rail; eastern N. C. delivery.

Road Construction.—Hood County Commissioners, Granbury, Tex.—Bids until Oct. etc., with Barks, Firman & Hart, Engrs., 14; 28 mi. clay-gravel highway No. 10; plans, Granbury, Tex., and State Highway Dept., Austin, Tex.

Road Construction.—Lamar County Commissioners, J. T. Maddox, Judge, Vernon, Mo.—Bids until Oct. 24; grade and gravel 6.84 mi Jackson Highway.

Road Construction.—Terrebonne Parish Police Jury, O. J. Thoriot, Secy., Houma, La.—Bids until Oct. 20; 15.74 mi. gravel or shell road between Southdown and Ellis Causeway; plans, etc., with T. B. Smith, Engr.

Road Construction.—Allen Parish Supvr., Road Dist. No. 5, W. R. Hargrove, Secy., Oberlin, La.—Bids until Oct. 28; grade, drain and gravel 17 mi. road; plans, etc., with C. C. Fenstermaker, Civil Engr., Elizabeth, La., and A. E. Darbonne, Clk. of Police Jury, Oberlin, La.

Road Construction.—Campbell County Supvr., Rustburg, Va.—Bids until Oct. 14; 1.24 mi. Salem Turnpike; 726 cu. yds. soil; plans, etc., with W. F. Day, County Engr., 41 Medical Bldg., Lynchburg, Va., and State Highway Commr., Richmond, Va.

Road Construction.—Monroe County Highway Comn., Third Road Dist., Aberdeen, Miss.—Bids until Oct. 2; 14 mi State Trunk road between Aberdeen and Columbus; Federal-Aid Project No. 40; plans, etc., with State Highway Dept., Jackson, Miss., and on file at Aberdeen, Miss.; Xavier A. Kramer, State Highway Engr.

Road Construction.—Wise County Supvr., Wise, Va.—Bids for grading and draining Roaring Fork road from Richmond Dist. line to Pardee; bids opened Oct. 4; R. H. Bruce, County Engr.

Road Construction.—Highway Dept., Board State Engrs., 736 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.—Bids until Oct. 13; 3 mi. New Orleans-Pointe a la Hache Highway; bituminous macadam; St. Bernard Parish; Duncan Bule, State Highway Engr., New Orleans.

Road Construction.—Highway Dept., Board State Engrs., Room 736, Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.—Bids until Oct. 13; 11.79 mi. Vinton-Orange Highway, Calcasieu Parish; gravel and shell surfacing; Duncan Bule, State Highway Engr., New Orleans.

Road Machinery.—See Contractors' Equipment.

Roofing.—Luray Supply Co., E. C. Harnsberger, Prest., Luray, Va.—Prices on Spanish roofing tile and building tile in car lots.

Roofing.—H. M. Wade Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, N. C.—Prices on painted and galvanized siding and roofing of any particular kind, style, kind and shape.

Roofing, etc.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards & Docks, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Oct. 15 to furnish gutters and roofing for hangars at Hampton Roads, Va.; Rockaway, L. I.; Cape May, N. J., and Chatham, Mass.; \$4000 each; Spec. 4022.

Sash and Doors.—Telfair W. Marriott, 2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.—Prices on sash and doors.

Sawmills.—Chas. Pass, care Ewing Bros., 11½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.—Catalogues and price lists of sawmills and equipment.

Seating.—S. E. Bishop, 721 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.—Bids and estimates on seating for different departments of church building, capacity 1200; auditorium, 900.

Sewers.—City of Huntington, W. Va., Matt Miser, Commr. Streets, Sewers, etc.—Bids until Oct. 6; 12-in vitrified lateral tile sewer on Caldwell St.; plans, etc., from A. B. Maupin, City Engr.

Sewers.—City of Franklinton, N. C., G. L. Cook, Clerk.—Bids until Oct. 23; sewerage-disposal plant; 4 mi. sewers; plans, etc., from Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C.

Shovels (Steam).—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—1 or 2 Marion Model 92 or Model 100 steam shovels, with Ohio boilers; Erie ¾-yd. type B, with traction wheels; Marion Model 28 on traction wheels; Marion Model 30, 31, 35 or 38 on traction wheels; Bucyrus 18-B on traction wheels, caterpillar preferred.

Siding.—See Roofing.

Sizer (Timber).—Southern Wood Preserving Co., R. H. White, Prest., Atlanta, Ga.—Timber sizer, 6 rolls, 12x18.

Stationery.—See Hardware.

Steel Building.—Jones & Hernandez Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala.—Medium-size steel foundry building.

Steel I-Beams.—See Building Material.

Steel, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington.—Bids until Oct. 21 to furnish: Steel; pig-iron; springs; lead; tin; zinc; steel rope; barrel bolts; milling cutters; brass cups; tackle blocks; air hose; glue; shop tools and machines; metal; wooden and wicker furniture; paper; creosoted piping and gasoline. Blank and information (Circular 1307) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agts. at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, Iowa, and San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Steel Towers.—Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Oct. 13, proposal P. R. 1593, 4 C. P. for furnishing 2 steel towers, self-supporting, painted radio 90 ft. height or permanent stations.

Stone Lintels and Sills.—See Building Material.

Stoves.—Telfair W. Merriott, 2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.—Prices on gas stoves.

Tank, etc.—North Carolina Granite Corp., J. D. Sargent, V.-P., Mt. Airy, N. C.—Large steel water tank set on stone foundation, 10 to 20-ft. diam., 10 to 15-ft. high, open top; also 4 heavy I-beams running 32-ft. length, to carry tank with load, spanning an opening of 27-ft. diam.

Tank and Tower.—A. M. Kennedy, Chrmn. Commrs. Public Works, Williston, S. C.—Bids until Oct. 15; furnish and erect standard 75,000-gal. steel tank and 100-ft. tower; specifications, etc., with Ryan Engineering Co., Bamberg, S. C.

Tile.—See Building Material.

Tools.—See Knitting Machinery.

Tractor.—Commr. Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Oct. 6 to furnish gasoline or kerosene tractor; 15 to 30 H. P.; suitable for road work at White Mountain Indian School.

Transformers, etc.—Chief Engr.'s Office, Procurement Branch, Equipment Section, Troop Div., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Oct. 21 to furnish two 2 K. V. A. 60-cycle single-phase manhole-type transformers; 4 K. V. single-phase control panel, with spools.

Typewriters.—J. S. McRaven, Box 80, Alexander, Ark.—To correspond relative to mfrs. of improved typewriter.

Valves and Hydrants.—Board of Awards, Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Oct. 15; valves and hydrants; plans, etc., from Walter E. Lee, Water Engr., City Hall.

Water-proofing.—See Building Material.

Water-works.—City of Franklinton, N. C., G. L. Cook, Clerk.—Bids until Oct. 23; 4½ in. pipe line; deep well; steel tank and tower; plans, etc., from Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C.

Well-drilling.—Board of Trade, J. P. Wilhoit, Secy., Warrenton, Ga.—Estimates on deep well.

Well-drilling.—Commrs. of Public Works, Batesburg, N. C.—Bids until Oct. 9; 10-in. well for water supply, minimum depth 300 ft., maximum depth 800 ft.; plans, etc., from Nisbet Wingfield, Constl. Engr., Augusta, Ga.

Window Stripping.—Telfair W. Merriott, 2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.—Prices on window stripping.

Wire.—W. D. Huff, care Huff Bros., Lafayette, La.—Electric resistance or heating wire.

Woodworking Machinery.—Alfred Friend Trunk Corp., Petersburg, Va.—Band, rip and cut-off saws, planers, power cutting machine.

Woodworking Machinery.—Chas. A. McLean, 412 Citizens' Bank Bldg., Norfolk, Va. 24x6-in. planer and matcher; circular resaw; circular rip saw.

Railroad Construction

Railways.

Tex., Alexander.—Wichita Falls, Ranger & Fort Worth Railroad Co., capital stock \$120,000, filed charter to build from Alexander, in Erath County, through Comanche, Eastland, Stephens, Young, Archer, Wichita and Clay counties, about 175 mi., to a point on the Oklahoma boundary. It would probably touch Desdemona, Ranger and other points in the new oil fields. Directors, Jake L.

Hamon of Ardmore, Okla. (who is the largest stockholder); Frank Kell, J. A. Kemp, Roy B. Jones, J. J. Perkins, R. O. Harvey, G. C. Woods, W. H. McGregor and C. H. Clark of Wichita Falls, Tex.; J. H. Barwise, Jr., of Fort Worth, Tex.; Edwin Hobby and Wiley Blair of Dallas, Tex., and A. R. McLennan of Ranger, Tex.

Tex., Cisco.—Cisco & Northeastern Railway Co., building from Cisco to Stephens County oil fields, about 35 mi., has considerable of grade done for 12 mi. and most of material bought for 22½ mi. Work to be pushed to completion. R. Q. Lee of Cisco is Pres.

Tex., DeLeon.—Plan to build a railroad from Comanche via DeLeon and Desdemona to Eastland, Tex., about 50 mi. is being promoted. Address Railroad Committee, De Leon, Tex.

Tex., Gainesville.—Construction of an interurban railway from Gainesville, via Whitesboro to Sherman, Tex., about 40 mi., is contemplated; Burt C. Blanton, Engr., Dallas, Tex., having made inquiries as to concessions by interested cities; an old grade out of Gainesville for considerable of the distance might be used; Lee Marshall, Pres. Whitesboro Commercial Club, might also give information; estimated cost \$45,000 to \$50,000 per mile.

Tex., Maverick Springs.—Toyah Valley Rwy.

Co., capital stock \$150,000, inceptd. to build from Orla, on the Santa Fe System in Runnels County, southwest to Maverick Springs, 17 mi. to mines of Toyah Valley Sulphur Co. Incptrs.: Seaton Keith of San Angelo, Tex.; J. A. Daniel, R. H. Johnson and Ben L. Palmer of Pecos, Tex.; F. C. Plummer, Beaumont, Tex.; C. H. Hayes, M. J. Epley, Jos. Delery and G. G. Hamilton of New Orleans, La., and G. G. Kirtley of Van Horn, Tex.

Tex., Temple.—S. D. Hanna of Temple, civil engineer, has applied to the City Council for a franchise for an interurban electric railway to run from Temple to Marlin, Tex., about 30 mi. Surveys made and much right of way secured.

W. Va., Albright.—Albright & Bruceton Rwy. Co., capital stock \$5000, inceptd. by E. G. Caffisch of Albright, J. C. Caffisch, A. L. Caffisch, F. C. Chapin, W. B. Fulton and Fred J. Maurer, all of Union City, Pa. Road runs from Albright, Preston County, along Cheat River to Sandy Creek, and thence to Bruceton Mills, about 18 mi.

Street Railways.

Ky., Paducah.—Paducah Railway Co., capital \$1,000,000, is chartered. Incorporators: Charles K. Wheeler, Rabb N. Kirkland and Alfred S. Nichols.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Would Sell Machinery, etc., in Far East.

The McElroy Engineering Co. of Tampa, Fla., is sending a party of engineers to the Orient shortly, and while located there the engineers will be in touch with Australian cities, Java, Sumatra, Borneo and India. American manufacturers who are looking to the establishment of trade relations in those regions and have no representative traveling there might be interested in having their lines presented through these representatives. They would be in position to accept one or two leading lines of machinery or construction material for presentation to the local trade, and as a large number of construction projects are under way or proposed, such as railways, hydro-electric plants, harbor improvements, water-works, etc., which will be in the market for material and machinery. American manufacturers should receive the major portion of orders. They would be glad to correspond with any interested manufacturer handling high-grade material.

Outdoor Sanitary Closet Device.

The widespread movement for improved sanitary conditions in industrial villages in the South has influenced and directed the efforts of manufacturers of sanitary equipments in the way of developing improvements which would insure the most healthful results amid any surroundings, especially in localities where sewerage and running water are either not to be obtained or else are too expensive to meet local conditions. Consequently the announcement that the Selig Company of Atlanta, Ga., one of the largest manufacturers of sanitary products and equipment, has perfected plans for the production of a very economical outdoor closet receptacle, both flyproof and sanitary, is especially timely and welcome. This new device, which, in the opinion of numerous health authorities, does all that is claimed, prevents flies from either entering or leaving the receptacle. The company indicates that

it is in a position to make deliveries of this sanitary outdoor closet equipment before October 15, and as various communities are actively working to improve local health conditions, they are invited to ask for specifications, drawings and prices.

Wool-Scouring Agent.

"Tetraline B" is a new and highly efficient woolen and worsted scouring agent, bearing the "Amalle" trademark, scientifically prepared in liquid form and non-inflammable. Since it was first put on the market, about a year ago, many improvements have been made in its manufacture. Users employ it without any additional reagents, and because it contains a special sulfonated oil, it is particularly valuable where hard water is encountered. There is also a material saving of soap when it is used, some mills claiming 50 per cent. It is very convenient to handle, and while a powerful cleanser, it is not a caustic and neither tenders nor discolors the wool. The textile division of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 262 Pearl St., New York, will give special information about it and is willing to submit samples and formula for use.

Enlargement of Truck-Building Facilities.

The plant heretofore operated by the Midland Motor Car & Truck Co. at Oklahoma City, Okla., has been leased by the Wichita Motors Co. of Wichita, Falls, Tex., and will be operated in addition to the plant at Wichita Falls for the manufacture of commercial motor vehicles, the demands for Wichita trucks, especially from foreign countries, having become too large to be met by the original plant alone. The Midland factory has been idle for several weeks, but it is believed that production of trucks there will be realized within a month. Material is now en route thither and a full force of hands will be employed. It is expected to make there at least 2500 trucks a year. Trucks of this

(Continued on Page 135.)

Even Where Fuel Costs Nothing It Pays to Use "85% Magnesia"

COAL-SAVING is not the only reason for your using "85% Magnesia" pipe and boiler coverings. Higher STEAM-EFFICIENCY is an equal reason.

Here, for example, is a great sawmill plant—the Kaul Lumber Company of Kaulton, Ala. It is a model of modern industrial efficiency. Its 2000 H. P. boiler provides steam for all mill operations and for the drying-kilns.

Its fuel costs nothing, for it burns its own waste lumber-cuttings. So plentiful is that waste that a big incinerator runs day and night to burn up its slabs, cuttings and sawdust, which become a daily nuisance.

Yet, although this fuel costs nothing, all the steam pipes and boilers are protected with "85% Magnesia."

The reason is, of course, that "85% Magnesia" insures higher EFFICIENCY—that the engines, kilns, etc., always have ample supply of hot dry steam.

While Coal-Saving, to an amazing degree, is one great reason for protecting with "85% Magnesia"—no matter whether your fuel cost is high or low, you will find that your operating conditions are always better, your steam supply always adequate, if you cover your pipes, boilers, flanges or fittings with this surpassing heat-insulation.

Write us for Standard Specifications for proper application compiled by Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, and for Coal-saving Tables.

**MAGNESIA
ASSOCIATION
of AMERICA**



**721 Bulletin Bldg.
Philadelphia
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Wm. A. Macan, Chairman

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Alvin M. Ehret, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa.

J. R. Swift,

The Franklin Mfg. Co., Franklin, Pa.
R. V. Mattison, Jr., Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

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make are now in use in 68 countries outside of the United States. An enlargement of the plant at Wichita Falls might have been made but for the scarcity of houses to accommodate the additional forces to be employed.

To Sell Roller Bearings in Europe.

Earl E. Eby, sales manager for the Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., industrial bearings division, has been appointed to the board of directors of Hyatt, Ltd., a new company formed to market the Hyatt bearing in Europe, and he will devote his entire time to this work, with headquarters in New York. G. O. Helmstaedter, formerly Chicago district manager, has been promoted to be sales manager to fill the vacancy created by the change in Mr. Eby's work.

Japanese Company Installs Large Turbine Units.

Two 25,000 K. W. steam-driven turbine units of Westinghouse make, which, it is stated, will complete the largest steam-driven electrical installation in the Far East, are now being erected at Osaka, Japan, for the Osaka Electric Light Co. Located in an extensive industrial district, this company furnishes light and power to street railways, steel works, ship builders, copper refining plants, paper mills, electro-chemical installations and other interests. In 1908 the Osaka Company installed three steam turbine units of 3,000 K. W. each. In 1910 two more units of like capacity were added, and in 1911 two 5,000 K. W. units. The 25,000 K. W. units now being installed will bring the capacity of this plant up to 100,000 horse-power. All these units are of Westinghouse manufacture.

Livestock Specialist Added.

Stanley F. Morse, consulting agricultural engineer, Hibernal Bldg., New Orleans, announces that increasing demands for "Morse Service," and his desire to improve it have caused the addition of a livestock specialist to the staff, and that J. A. Simms on October 1 assumed the duties of that position. Mr. Simms is described as an expert judge of livestock, a specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, and a man of practical experience as to both crops and livestock. He graduated at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and he also has an M.S. degree from the North Carolina Agricultural College.

Two Engineering Appointments.

The Asphalt Association, 15 Maiden Lane, New York, has appointed Walter E. Rosengarten to be its traffic engineer, to accept which post he has resigned as highway engineer in the United States Bureau of Public Roads. In his new work Mr. Rosengarten will deal with difficult and pressing problems relating to the co-ordination of various types of highway construction to meet the requirements of motor traffic. He is a graduate of the engineering department of the University of Pennsylvania, and he has been with the Bureau of Public Roads for about eight years. The Asphalt Association has also appointed Capt. Robert B. Murdoch to be its executive engineer and he will directly assist the secretary in developing its organization and its operating policy. He has had extensive experience in highway work and was resident engineer in charge of construction on part of the Columbia River Highway, including the famous "Figure Eight" section. He was also Assistant State Highway Engineer of Oregon when he entered military service. Both of these new appointees will have their headquarters in New York.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Ore Recovery Exhibit.

The W. O. Arzinger Machinery Co., Nashville, Tenn., made an exhibit at the Chicago Exposition of Chemical Industries of their Simplex flotation process for ore recovery. It is claimed for this process that with a minimum of power, and a lessening of cost of operation, a much larger concentrate is produced than by some other processes, and that theirs is, mechanically a simpler machine than many now in use for similar purposes, while it returns a high percentage of ore. A model machine was in working operation, and a unit of full size was also on exhibition.

Begins Erection of New Plant.

The Chain Belt Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of the widely used "Rex" products, which include chain, concrete mixers, sprockets, traveling water screens, elevators, conveyors, etc., has just taken the first physical step in a comprehensive building plan that means the eventual removal of its plant from the present location at 16th and Park Sts., to a new site of 23 acres at 39th and Orchard Sts., ground having been broken for the first unit of the new factory establishment, this to be a steel and brick structure 316 feet long and 150 feet wide for the concrete mixer assembling department. The plans and construction of this building are under the supervision of Frank D. Chase, Inc., Chicago. The building will be equipped with three electric cranes, and there will be a display-room for concrete mixers. The Chain Belt Co. recently authorized an increase in its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000 preliminary to its building program. This company, founded by the late C. W. Levalley, who died in 1918, aged 81 years, remains a monument to him, who when 58 years old, when he had experienced one failure, established the business in 1891 with the assistance of F. W. Slyer, Wm. A. Draves and John M. Stowell, and made, with a force of three men, including himself, the first links of "Rex" chain. Only bench space in a small shop was occupied at first, but in 1902 the present site was occupied and the first building erected, others being added from time to time. The initial capitalization was \$11,100; the present is \$2,500,000. Mr. Levalley retired as president in 1916, becoming chairman of the board, and was succeeded by Wm. C. Frye. C. R. Messinger is vice-president and general manager; W. C. Sargent, secretary; C. L. Pfeiffer, treasurer; Donald Fraser, consulting engineer. The company's products are used in many ways, but in none more important than the building of good roads, for which the concrete pavers and mixers are in great demand.

Severe But Successful Fire Door Test.

The Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Co. of Aurora, Ill., reports a most successful demonstration of the merits of its fire door equipment in a recent fire at the plant of the Universal Tractor Works, Moline, Ill. The burned building or section of the factory was 580 feet long and 180 feet wide, immediately adjoining another section 900 feet long and also 180 feet wide. In the 180-foot wall separating them were two doorways, each having two fire doors of this make, one on each side of the wall. All four doors were open when the fire began, but three of them closed tightly as soon as the temperature reached 100 degrees, owing to the fusing of their very sensitive links, and the fourth door would also have closed but for some castings which workmen had carelessly set against it, yet that one remaining fire door was all that saved an additional loss of \$1,500,000. As it was the estimated loss was kept down to \$500,000. The fire was particularly violent because of delay in get-

ting the fire engines on account of a telephone strike, and also because of insufficient water pressure when they finally did arrive. The chief engineer of the tractor company is quoted as saying that the fire doors were undoubtedly responsible for saving the second section of the plant.

Potash Leaching Plant Successful.

The potash leaching plant for the manufacture of pure salts from recovered cement dust, which W. S. Barstow & Co. designed and built for the Ironton Portland Cement Co. of Ironton, O., has passed the period of adjustment and is now in active commercial operation. On September 20 the daily output, which has been steadily increasing, reached 7000 pounds, being about 15 per cent larger than was estimated as the maximum. The salts are said to be of unusually high grade and analysis, and a carload of 60,000 pounds, sold recently, brought a price above the prevailing market quotation. The plant has been turned over to the owners, who will now conduct operations.

Corporation Service at Washington.

A corporation service known as the Congressional-Departmental Information Service has been established in Washington, D. C., by former Congressman Wm. B. Francis of Ohio and W. K. Watkins. The purpose of the service is to represent various corporations in their many affairs which require attention at the national capital, such as refund of income and excess profit taxes, prompt adjustment of all contracts with the Government, and other legislative and official matters. There is said to be a real demand for a service of this character, which can render through its experienced personnel prompt assistance in straightening out some of the after-the-war problems.

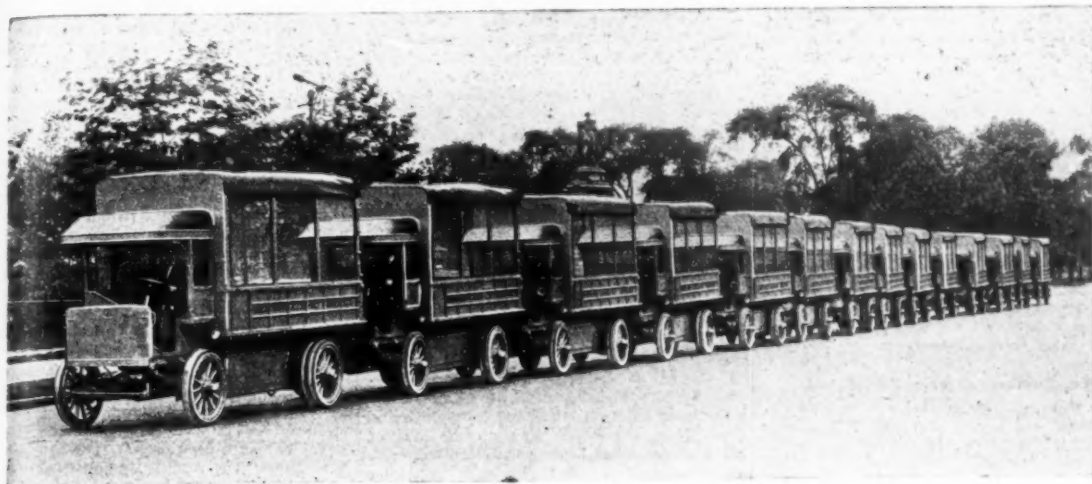
Cotton Waste Business Expanding.

The business of H. W. Downey & Co., dealers in cotton waste, Charlotte, N. C., which was a partnership between H. W. Downey and A. J. Gocking, has been taken over by the Charlotte Waste Co., which has purchased the old building of the Charlotte Cotton Fiber Co., situated on the Southern Railroad at First St., and expects to spend about \$10,000 to restore it, there being only the walls remaining after a fire. Mr. Gocking says that they will not do any spinning, as their business is the cleaning of waste obtained from the cotton and oil mills, so that it will be simply a cotton-waste plant. Besides cleaning they will buy and sell. They will use several willowing machines, a rag picker and a garnetting machine. About 30 people will be employed. The contract for the restoration of the building has not yet been let.

Sewage Disposal for Mill Villages.

The Sanitary Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C., was recently awarded contracts for the installation of individual septic tank sewage-disposal outfits at the homes of mill operatives of various textile manufacturing companies as follows: Travor Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.; Aurora Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C.; Hadley-Peoples Mfg. Co., Siler City, N. C.; Gem Cotton Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.; Sevier Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.; Holt, Gant & Holt Cotton Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Mills, Burlington, N. C.; Alliance Mills, both of Burlington, N. C.; L. Banks Holt Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.; also the Patterson Mfg. Co., China Grove, N. C., septic tank closet outfits. The number of individual outfits included in the contracts ranged from 25 up to nearly 100.

(Continued on Page 138.)



1275 Electrics in Express Service

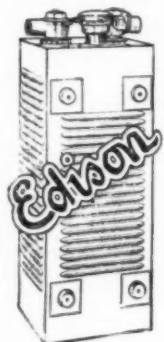
The above picture shows one unit or fleet used by the American Railway Express Company.

Altogether, throughout the length and breadth of this country, 1275 electric vehicles are used by this one company.

In this "grand fleet" we find electrics operating under extremes of weather conditions, in heat, cold, wet, snow—for, spread over the country as they are, there are hardly any road or weather conditions they do not go up against. Surely, no conditions of yours are worse than some of these.

This big fleet is growing even larger, day by day. That is the final proof of the electric's utility and economy.

The ruggedness and durability of Edison Storage Batteries have contributed their part to the success of the fleet. Let us tell you more about Edison Batteries for Electric Vehicles, and the possibilities of their profitable use in your business.



The only storage battery with any iron or steel in its construction, or elements

Ask for Bulletin 500-M.

Edison Storage Battery Company

Factory and Main Office, ORANGE, N. J.

New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Washington, Philadelphia, New Haven, Cleveland, Syracuse, Atlanta, Scranton.

Representatives Wanted in the South.

Minwax Company, Inc., manufacturers of the Minwax waterproofing products, and who are also consulting engineers on waterproofing problems, 18 E. 41st St., New York, are endeavoring to obtain satisfactory representatives in several Southern cities, including Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La. Either individuals or firms who are established in business are desired.

Office in New Quarters.

The Birmingham office of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. was removed on October 1 from 801 Brown-Marx Bldg. to 1235 Fifth Ave., North, where a service station with a complete stock of pneumatic tools, electric tools, air compressors, oil engines, rock drills and repair parts is maintained.

Manufacturers' Agency Established.

The Southern Engineering Co. of New Orleans has been organized by C. P. Davidson and W. H. Davidson, who were recently released from military service with the U. S. Army. As manufacturers' agents they represent the Buffalo Forge Co., the Buffalo Steam Pump Co., the Schutte & Koerting Co., the Steam Motors Co., the Erie Engine Works, and the Corrugated Bar Co. C. P. Davidson was formerly with the Raymond Concrete Pile Co., and W. H. Davidson was with Stone & Webster.

Electric Business Established.

The Kallmerten & Warner Electric Co., 120 Lovell St., Charleston-Kanawha, W. Va., has been incorporated and has instituted two departments, the first to sell and install electrical machinery for mines, including steam engines and turbines, generators, converters, switchboards, transformers, A. C. and D. C. motors, mine fans, pumps, mine locomotives and mine railway equipments, while the second department repairs and overhauls electric machinery, this work including the re-winding of armatures, stators, field coils, transformers, etc. This company further says it is handling first-class winding and taping machines and coil press, which will enable it to put on the market armature coils of any style, equal in workmanship to factory makes.

Trade Literature.

Structural Pressed Steel Development.

Everyone will be interested in the development of pressed steel used in the construction of buildings as shown in the new catalogue of the Truscon Steel Co. of Youngstown, O., devoted to describing and illustrating Truscon structural pressed steel, extensively used in fireproof construction. Light weight and simplicity are among its features, especially commending it for many buildings in which heavier material would not be so suitable, as for instance, apartment-houses, hotels, schools, hospitals, stores and residences. In combination with Hy-Rib metal lath this type of steel is described as providing a fire-resisting construction that is economical, vermin-proof and sound-proof. The catalogue gives complete information as to its use with details, tables, specifications and numerous pictures. A copy will be sent to any interested person on request to the company.

Buckets for Contracting Work.

One of the most attractive bits of advertising recently issued is Booklet 719 of the George Haiss Manufacturing Co., Inc., 141st St. and Rider Ave., New York. It portrays in a most entertaining and informing manner

the merits of the Haiss buckets for excavating and rehandling, the pictures being clear, neat halftones that show exactly what they will do under various conditions of contracting work. Other illustrations relate specifically to the buckets themselves, being close-up views displaying their construction. Tables of sizes and capacities accompany the pictures.

Handbook on Steel Windows.

Complete and detailed information about steel windows is contained in a new handbook of 80 pages issued by the Truscon Steel Co. of Youngstown, O., and devoted to its products known as Truscon steel windows. It is the most comprehensive publication which this company has ever prepared on this particular subject, and its advantages are readily apparent when it is remembered that steel windows have become a standard part of modern industrial, commercial and public buildings, their fireproof, permanent characteristics having commended them to builders. Thus the design and manufacture of steel windows has become standardized, with the results of economy and speed, deliveries being much more ready than without standardization. The book is divided into three parts; the first relating to pivoted windows, the second to continuous steel sash and the means of operating it, the third to counter-balanced types of steel windows. The illustrations are fine and the diagrams accompanying them reveal all the advantages of the windows. The book will be sent by the company to anyone interested in designing and building modern type structures.

An Entertaining Tale of Big Construction.

Book 2, No. 2, of "Development," a magazine published by Day & Zimmerman, Inc., engineers, industrial architects and managers, 611 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, and 2 Wall St., New York, is devoted to the description and illustration of the United States Army Supply Base at Philadelphia. The pictures show step by step the progress of construction at this immense establishment for the equipment of our military forces. The duties of the Day & Zimmerman organization in connection with it are to act in an advisory capacity to the Constructing Quartermaster, to supervise, lay out and inspect the work in the field, to decide on engineering questions and solve engineering problems, to design and prepare the working drawings, estimates and bills of material, and to schedule and follow up the progress of the work. The illustrations are fine and interesting, but the reading matter is equally attractive.

Automatic Veneer Dryer.

Bulletin No. 101 of the Coe Manufacturing Co., Painesville, O., briefly but comprehensively illustrates and describes the automatic progressive roller veneer dryer made at this plant. It is stated that this improved apparatus dries green veneer and thin wood products, within a fraction of an hour after they are cut, ready for the glue-room or crating, and furthermore, owing to the scientific control of the drying factors, the veneer is not only dried, but uniformly seasoned without internal stresses, marking, splitting, checking, casehardening or other defects. The pictures in the bulletin are very interesting, as well as the descriptive material, as they show just how the dryer does its work, delivering the finished material flat after it has entered the dryer green at the other end of the machine. Views of side sections and cross-sections make the operation of the apparatus easily understood.

Machinery Guards, Firedoors, Enclosures.

A new catalog has been issued by the Fred J. Meyers Manufacturing Co., Inc., Hamilton, O., covering their extensive line of machinery and gear guards, window guards, steel shutters, plain or corrugated; iron fire doors, single and double; railings, and enclosures of all kinds, elevators, signs, wire baskets, stable fittings, wire or iron doors; runways and cranes, iron stairs, iron fencing and gates, fire escapes, ticket punches, etc. Most of the goods illustrated are used in and around factories, mills and foundries and such establishments would find the book very useful and suggestive concerning their requirements. It is completely and finely illustrated, showing the applications of guards, protective devices, etc.

Distribution Electric Transformers.

Distribution type transformers are considered in Bulletin 119 issued by the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis—the cover-page bearing a picture of one of the oil-filled, self-cooled, three-phase transformers of this type and make. It is said within that "they are rugged and will stand up under the hardest kind of service, in any kind of weather, and under abnormal line conditions that any transformer will stand," and that the consumer supplied by them "has the highest possible assurance of safety and continuous service. The cost of transformation of distribution voltage to that required by the consumer has been reduced to the lowest terms consistent with reliability." These transformers are so designed that they are convenient to install. Both shell and core-type construction are used. In some sizes advantage is in the shell type; in others it is to be found in the core type. The bulletin is completely illustrated.

"Steel Lumber" Handbook.

The National Pressed Steel Co., Massillon, O., producers of hot rolled strips and "Steel Lumber" sections in Robal steels, are distributing a reference handbook to engineers and architects for their use in designing various types of building construction. The data and other information it contains will prove useful to all designers of buildings, as it covers a light-weight, economical, fireproof system of construction in steel lumber with structural steel and kindred materials. Complete specifications on steel-lumber construction properties of sections, tables of safe loads, construction details and other designing data are clearly illustrated and described. Steel lumber is supplied in long sections on tonnage basis to steel fabricators, the same as steel shapes are handled, providing prompt shipment.

New Marion Catalogue.

A new catalogue, No. 188, of the Marion Steam Shovel Co., Marion, O., is just off the press. It illustrates and describes the complete line of excavating machinery made by this company, and includes steam shovels, dredges and kindred equipment. It contains considerable information of interest to contractors and others. Besides dealing with the uses of various types of steam shovels, excavators and dredges, the catalogue also presents facts concerning the Marion railroad ditchers, ballast unloaders and log loaders. Nothing could give more impressively and clearly the manifold uses of all of this different equipment than the pictures accompanying the reading matter. They show the machines right at work and the tough kind of work they are often called upon to engage in, successfully doing it notwithstanding apparently insuperable obstacles.

(Continued on Page 140.)

Encouraging Bolshevism

Everything that falsely encourages unrest also encourages bolshevism.

Misunderstanding of American industrial organization, and of its benefits to mankind, leads to unrest, dissatisfaction, and radicalism.

For example, the Federal Trade Commission tells the public that the large packers had an agreed price for lard substitute (made of cotton-seed oil.)

It reproduces letters taken from the files of one of the packers, showing that such agreed price existed.

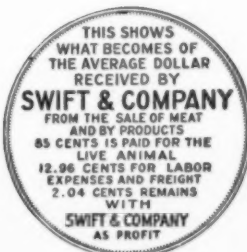
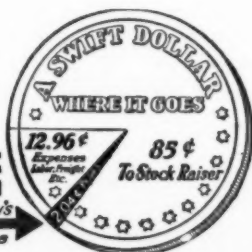
But it failed to mention that the agreed price was determined at the request of and in co-operation with the Food Administration!

Even the Department of Justice, in its unjust attempt to create prejudice against the packers, has made public these same letters, with no explanation.

How long must this kind of misrepresentation continue? In so far as it is believed, it not only breeds discontent, but results in injustice to our industry.

Let us send you a "Swift Dollar,"
It will interest you.
Address Swift and Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



Financial News

New Financial Corporations.

Ark., Bradford.—New bank; capital \$10,000; surplus \$20,000; reported organizing; First National Bank, St. Louis, interested.

Ark., Marianna.—Bank of Commerce inceptd.; capital \$50,000; W. D. Newburn, Prest.; D. S. Clark, Cash.

Ala., Mobile.—Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, capital \$100,000, organizing; M. J. McDermott, Prest.; Wm. D. Martin, V.-P.; R. W. Byrne, Cash.; business to begin about Oct. 9.

Ark., Mt. Holly.—New bank being organized elected J. H. Lewis, Prest.; Alfred McRae, V.-P.; Wm. E. McRae, Secy.-Treas.

Ala., St. Clair.—St. Clair Land & Investment Co., capital \$10,000, organizing; A. C. Cooper, Prest.; J. B. Cooper, Treas.; Ruth Howard, Secy.

* Fla., Arcola.—Bank of Arcola organizing; Greenville and local business men interested.

Ga., Atlanta.—Third National Bank of Atlanta and Citizens and Southern Bank, Savannah, with branches at Augusta and Macon, have consolidated under name of Citizens and Southern Bank; capital \$2,000,000; Miles B. Lane, Savannah, Prest.; W. V. Crowley, Cash.

Ga., Tucker.—Bank of Tucker applied for charter. Incorporators, Pierce Bowers, J. M. Lavey, W. L. Ambrose and others.

Ky., Alexandria.—Farmers' State Bank chartered; capital \$20,000; Dr. M. G. Zinn, Prest.; J. H. Black, Dry Ridge, Ky., Cashier.

Ky., Dawson Springs.—First National Bank organizing; capital \$250,000; J. D. Meadows will probably be Prest.; L. H. Wilkes, Cash.

Ky., Magnolia.—Bank of Magnolia chartered; capital \$15,000.

La., Baton Rouge.—Mortgage Loan & Realty Co. inceptd.; J. H. Percy, Prest.; W. C. Whitaker, V.-P.; Olive Kernan, Secy.-Treas.; authorized capital \$500,000.

La., Gueydan.—People's Bank & Trust Co., branch of People's Bank & Trust Co., Abbeville, chartered; R. M. Montague, Mgr. Gueydan Branch; open for business Sept. 1.

Miss., Tylertown.—State Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; business to begin about Oct. 15. Incorporators, W. E. Collins, D. M. Ginn, J. H. Lampton, J. L. Packwood, S. B. Lampton, Tylertown, Miss.; J. H. Dinkins and others, with Interstate Banking & Trust Co., New Orleans.

Mo., Belleville.—St. Clair National Bank, capital \$150,000, will soon begin business at 111 E. Main St.; W. J. Reichert, Freeburg, Prest.; Frank Gundlach, 1st V.-P.; W. A. Hough, 2d V.-P.; Arthur Eldman, Cashier.

Mo., Stoutland.—First National Bank, capital \$25,000, chartered; conversion of State Bank of Stoutland; C. E. Carlton, Prest.; R. T. Smith, Cash.

Okla., Bigheart.—First National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000.

Okla., Clinton.—Farmers' National Bank (succeeding First National Bank of Arapaho, Okla.) chartered; capital \$25,000; surplus \$5000; C. G. Welch, Prest.; J. A. Carlberg, Cashier; closed business in Arapaho Sept. 16 and opened in Clinton Sept. 17. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Valliant.—Citizens' National Bank chartered; capital \$35,000.

S. C., Anderson.—Perpetual Building and Loan Assn. chartered; capital \$100,000 to \$500,000.

S. C., Brandon Mill, P. O. Greenville.—Brandon Community Bank, inceptd.; capital \$6500; W. F. Davis, Prest.; C. P. Dill, V.-P.; C. E. Hatch, Cash. Open for business Oct. 6. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Chesterfield.—Home Building & Loan Association inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. C. Owens, Prest.; B. C. Moore, V.-P.; C. C. Douglas, Secy.-Treas. Business to begin immediately.

S. C., Clover.—First National Bank organized; A. J. Quinn, V.-P.; M. M. Stroup, Asst. Cash.

S. C., Columbia.—Carolina Realty & Trust Co. chartered; capital \$30,000; I. M. Mauldin, Prest. and Treas.; L. S. Covin, V.-P.; O. P. Loyal, Secy.

S. C., Heath Springs.—Merchants and Farmers' Bank organized; capital \$40,000; W. T. Gregory, Prest.; E. C. Bridges, V.-P. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Nashville.—American National Bank and Cumberland Valley Bank consolidated under name of American National Bank; chartered; capital \$1,500,000; surplus \$800,000; offices to be in the Stahlman Bldg.

Tenn., Nashville.—Cumberland Valley Bank & Trust Co., capital \$100,000, organizing; V. J. Alexander, W. W. Crandall, E. C. Faircloth, Paul A. Stumb, F. M. Bass.

Tex., Dallas.—Avondale Investment Co. chartered; capital \$50,000; incorporators, D. E. Waggoner, S. J. McFarland, Gus B. Moore.

(Continued on Page 143.)

We Buy Bonds and furnish legal advice

We deal in city, county and district bonds covering school, road, lighting, water-works and other municipal issues.

We are prepared to assist in drawing up legal proceedings leading up to and including the issuance.

We invite inquiries from municipalities and contractors.

THE SILVERMAN-HUYCK CO.

Mercantile Library Building CINCINNATI, OHIO

WE BUY BONDS CITY, COUNTY SCHOOL and DISTRICT

Correspondence Invited from Officials and Contractors

SIDNEY SPITZER & CO. New York Cincinnati Toledo

Southern Branch: BELL BUILDING, MONTGOMERY ALA.

DALLAS, TEXAS DALLAS TELEPHONE COMPANY BONDS "BELL SYSTEM"

\$100,000 First Mortgage, 5%, 15-year Gold Bonds. Subject to prior sale. We will sell to yield 6%.

CASLER-LINZ SYNDICATE DALLAS, TEXAS

We Finance

Electric Light and Power Enterprises with Records
of Established Earnings

We Offer

Bankers and Investment Dealers
Proven Public Utility Securities

Correspondence Solicited

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE CO.

(Paid-up Capital and Surplus, \$23,500,000)

71 Broadway New York

BONDS PURCHASED MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION

Correspondence invited from officers of
Municipalities and from well-established
industrial corporations contemplating new
financing.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

Established 1888

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

42 BROADWAY NEW YORK

BOSTON CHICAGO DETROIT
PROVIDENCE PORTLAND, ME.

Capital and
Surplus
\$4,000,000



Total
Resources
\$38,000,000

The Largest National Bank in the South

Liberal Accommodations to
Manufacturing Corporations

**MERCHANTS-MECHANICS
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF BALTIMORE**

LOANS MADE TO STATES, CITIES, COUNTIES, ETC.

Also Entire Issues of Bonds of
Successful Industrials Purchased

Largest Capital and Surplus of Any Financial
Institution in Maryland or any Southern State

Established 1884

Resources \$21,000,000

Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co. OF BALTIMORE

A. H. S. POST, President. F. G. BOYCE, JR., Vice-President.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY BALTIMORE

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business

Correspondence and interviews invited

CAPITAL. - \$1,000,000

THE BANK OF ALABAMA

ENSLEY, ALABAMA

R. A. TERRELL - - - - - President.
J. W. MINOR - - - - - Vice-President.
FOSTER HAMILTON - - - - - Cashier.

We Solicit Your Business

THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Hopkins Place, Redwood and Liberty Sts.

Capital, - - \$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits, over \$1,000,000

OFFICERS

WALDO NEWCOMER, President.
SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN, Vice-President.
PAUL A. SEEGER, Vice-President.
CLINTON G. MORGAN, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. LEFFLER, Cashier.
WM. R. WEBB, Assistant Cashier.

Safe Deposit Boxes. Department for Savings, 3½% Interest.

B. F. ALVAREZ & CO. ACCOUNTANTS

614 City Bank Building MOBILE, ALA

Formerly with U. S. Government

SYSTEMS — AUDITS

Our Specialty, Manufacturing Cost

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT BIRMINGHAM REAL ESTATE

and INVESTMENT OPENINGS, write

JEMISON

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CAPITAL FOR EXPANSION

We supply additional capital to
concerns with established earnings
where such loans form the basis
for a bond, note or stock issue.

Capital and Surplus - \$1,500,000

FIDELITY SECURITIES CORPORATION OF MARYLAND

Fidelity Building

Baltimore, Md.

We Are BOND SPECIALISTS

Communicate with us when desiring to issue or sell city,
county, school, road and other bonds. Advice cheerfully fur-
nished.

WEIL, ROTH & COMPANY

New York 139 East 4th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio Chicago

MR. CONTRACTOR

If you have any bonds or warrants to sell, or know where you can obtain
work and take same in payment, kindly advise, so that we can negotiate
with you for their purchase. We have representatives in Birmingham,
Alabama; Tampa, Florida, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Correspondence
solicited.

W. L. SLAYTON & CO.

Toledo, Ohio

YOUNG & SELDEN COMPANY

MANUFACTURING

Bank and Commercial Stationers

BALTIMORE, MD.

TEXAS 5½% SAFELY SECURED 6% FARM MORTGAGES

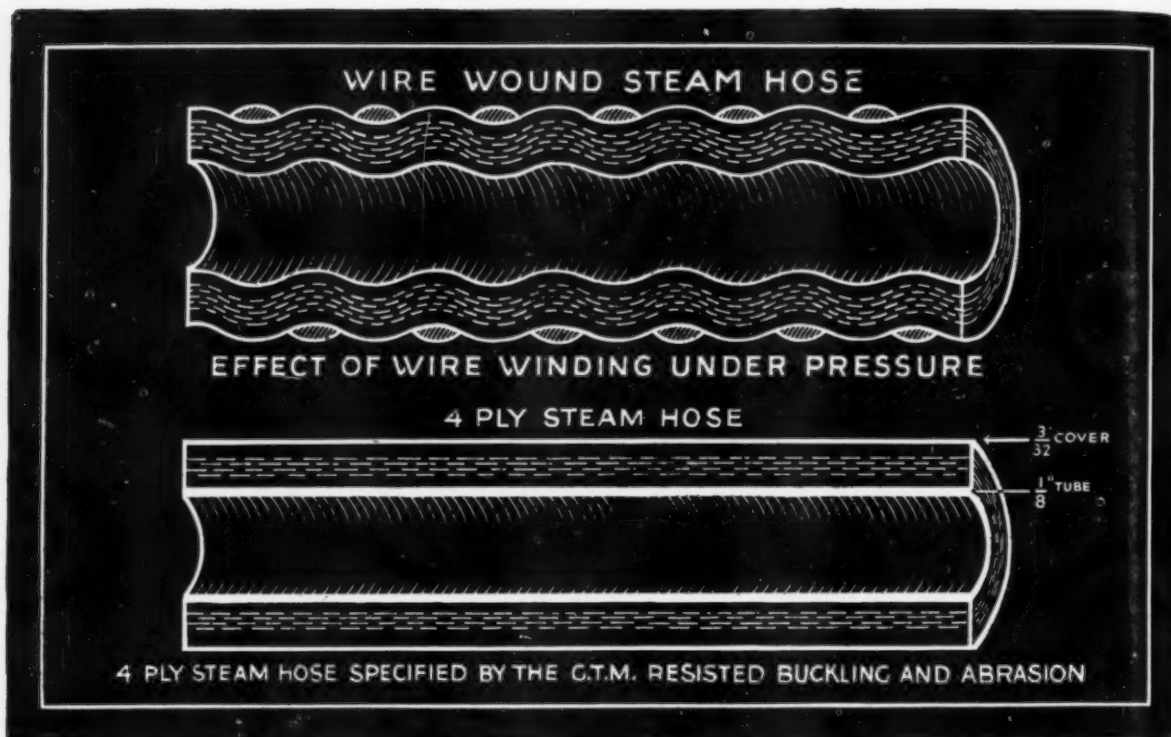
First Mortgage loans on Improved Farm Lands in the famous "Black
Waxy Belt" of Texas, in amounts \$1000 and up.
Collections made and promptly remitted without expense to our investors.
Selling Texas Farm Mortgages for more than 30 years. "Millions
loaned; not a dollar lost."

TEXAS MORTGAGE CO.

Paid Up Capital DALLAS, TEXAS. \$200,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Steam, Wire, Rubber—and the G. T. M.

That steam hose had to be protected with wire, was long taken for granted by the Beach City Silica Sand Company, at Beach City, Ohio. Of course the hose had a habit of suddenly choking up and having to be discarded, but it had always done that, so they thought it was natural enough. In their experience, hose and steam didn't go well together anyway, and besides the wire seemed necessary for protecting the cover when it was dragged over sand, gravel and rock.

But one day a G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—called on Mr. Oliver, president and general manager. And before he left he showed Mr. Oliver something about wire, steam and rubber. When he first came in he was asked what he had to sell. "Steam Hose," said he. "What's the price?" was the answer. "I want to show you something about hose first," said the G. T. M. "Oh, I see; you're one of the fellows that have something a little better than anybody else." The G. T. M. admitted that he was, and that the something better was just what Mr. Oliver needed to cut down his steam-hose bills.

He showed him a sample of 4-ply Goodyear Steam Hose—of Monterey construction—not wire-wound. Mr. Oliver immediately pointed out that their hose had to be dragged over rough, sharp surfaces and needed wire protection. And then the G. T. M. explained what wire-winding does to steam hose—how the alternate heating and cooling, pressure and deflation involved in using steam hose, expand and contract the body of the hose more than they can expand or contract the wire-winding. In consequence the inner tube of the hose

separates from the fabric plies, causing a blister which sooner or later closes up and prevents steam from getting through in the required volume.

Then he told him about the rubber cover of that piece of Goodyear Hose, how it was compounded to resist abrasion, and how it did resist it. Mr. Oliver was interested, said he had never thought that wire-winding was harmful or that a properly compounded cover could do what that Goodyear cover seemed to be able to do. But he said he didn't need any hose just then.

A month later he ordered according to the G. T. M.'s recommendation—ordered by mail. Some time later the G. T. M. saw him. He was perfectly satisfied, introduced the G. T. M. to some of his friends and told them that if they wanted to save money on belts and hose to let him analyze their conditions and prescribe the goods to meet them. And he added: "He told me something about steam hose that I never knew before; after he left I proved it by cutting up an old piece of hose. And the hose he recommended is rendering exceptional service." Of course the Beach City Silica Sand Company continues to order its hose from Goodyear, in accordance with the G. T. M.'s recommendation.

If you have never challenged your steam and water hose bills, ask a G. T. M. to call. He'll do so when next in your vicinity. His services in the matter of hose are free—just as they are for belts. The good will resulting from the economies the G. T. M. effect, is always certain to result in a gratifying volume of business within a few years.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

BELTING • PACKING HOSE • VALVES
GOODYEAR
 AKRON

Tex., Ennis.—Ennis National Bank and First Guaranty State Bank & Trust Co. have consolidated under name of Ennis National Bank; effective Sept. 20; capital \$200,000; surplus \$50,000; E. K. Atwood, Pres.; J. Carter and P. B. Curd, V.-Ps.; M. B. Moseley, Jr., Cash.

Tenn., Selmer.—Selmer Bank & Trust Co. organized; capital \$25,000; W. H. Stone, Pres.; C. L. Haynes, V.-P.; F. O. Hamilton, Cash.

Tex., Gunter.—Gunter State Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; business begins about Oct. 10; J. E. Kinsey, Pres.; H. C. Speary, V.-P.; H. C. King, Cash.

Tex., Mineral Wells.—New State bank, capital \$50,000, being organized by B. H. Lattner and others.

Tex., Plainview.—First National and Citizens' National Bank consolidated under name of First National Bank; J. H. Slaton, Chrmn. of Board; E. C. Lamb, Pres.; R. A. Underwood, V.-P. and Cash.

Tex., Ranger.—First National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; surplus \$2500; business to begin Oct. 10; Jake Hamon, Pres.; Edwin B. Cox and Walter Nance, V.-Ps.; H. L. Gregg, Cash.

Tex., Sweetwater.—City National Bank, capital \$100,000, chartered to succeed the Continental State Bank of Sweetwater; J. C. Wilkinson, Pres.; E. C. Brand, Cash.

Va., Charlottesville.—Commerce Bank & Trust Co. chartered; capital \$100,000; McLane Tilton, Pres.; Guy F. Via, Secy.

Va., Holland.—Farmers' Bank inceptd.; capital \$35,000; expects to begin business about Oct. 15; E. T. Holland, Pres.; J. P. Dalton, V.-P.; J. D. Rawles, Cash. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Morris Plan Bank chartered; capital \$10,000 to \$100,000; Wm. S. Royster, Pres.; Norfolk; Wm. M. Hope, Secy., Portsmouth.

Va., Prince George.—Prince George County Bank applied for charter; capital \$15,000 to \$50,000; J. T. Temple, Pres.; Prince George; R. G. Burrow, V.-P., Disputanta; J. B. Bailey, Secy., Prince George.

W. Va., Adrian.—Bank of Adrian chartered; capital \$25,000; D. M. Gould, Pres.; Clark Colerider, V.-P.

W. Va., Fairmont.—County Building and Loan Assn. organized; Smith Hood, Pres.; Calvin D. Conaway, V.-P.; T. Wilbur Hennen, Secy.-Treas.

New Securities.

Ala., Irondale.—(Light).—\$5000 bonds for electric line and plant voted Sept. 20 are 5-year 6 per cents; denomination \$50. J. W. Richards, Mayor.

Ala., Montgomery.—(Road).—Bill has been introduced in Legislature authorizing the Governor to call an election within 90 days after final adjournment of the Legislature for voters to decide question of issuing \$25,000,000 bonds.

Ala., Roanoke.—(Water, Sewers).—Bids received on or before Oct. 15 for \$50,000 5 per cent 35-year bonds. G. B. Walker, Mayor.

Ark., Harrisburg.—(School).—\$30,000 bonds Bay Village School Dist., Poinsett County, purchased by M. W. Elkins, Little Rock.

Ark., Lepanto.—(School).—\$30,000 bonds purchased by M. W. Elkins, Little Rock.

Ark., Little Rock.—(Drainage).—\$115,000 6 per cent bonds Pulaski-Lonoke Drainage Dist. bonds purchased at 102.50 by M. W. Elkins, Little Rock.

Ark., Walnut Ridge.—(Road).—Bids received

2 P. M. Sept. 27 for \$40,000 of 5½ per cent 5-15-year bonds Road Improvement Dist. No. 3, Lawrence County; S. C. Dowell, Pres.

Fla., Chipley.—(Road, Bridge).—Bids received Oct. 15 for \$75,000 5½ per cent \$500 denomination bonds Washington County Special Road and Bridge Dist. No. 1. W. C. Lockey, Chrmn. Board Bond Trustees.

Fla., De Funak Springs.—(Municipal Improvement).—City voted \$25,000 sewer, \$11,000 water-extension, \$15,000 street and park, \$15,000 paving, \$5000 chapel and cemetery, \$5000 cemetery-fence bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Key West.—(Paving).—City plans to issue \$100,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Quincy.—(Street).—\$40,000 Gadsden County bonds purchased by W. P. Kennedy Construction Co. (Lately noted.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—(Improvement).—Election will probably be called to vote on \$75,000 bonds. Guy B. Shepard, Director of Finance.

Fla., Winter Garden.—(Sewer, Light, Water).—Bids rejected Sept. 26 for \$70,000 6 per cent \$100 and \$500 denomination bonds, maturing 1949; new bids to be opened Nov. 1; W. H. Reams, Mayor.

Ga., Blackshear.—(School, Road).—Pierce County voted \$50,000 school and \$250,000 road 5 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds; maturity 30 years, beginning 1929; school bonds to be offered now. Address County Commissioners. P. R. Sweet, Chrmn.

Ga., Douglasville.—(Road).—\$160,000 Douglas County bonds, voted Sept. 10, are 30-year 5 per cents; denomination \$1000. Address County Commrs.

Ga., Elberton.—(Water, Sewer, School).—\$15,000 water and sewer and \$35,000 school 5 per cent \$1000 bonds purchased at par, plus cost of engraving bonds, by Trust Company of Georgia.

Ga., Leesburg.—(Highway).—Lee County voted \$155,000 bonds. Address County Commissioners.

Ga., Madison.—(School).—\$30,000 high school and \$45,000 street and sidewalk paving 5 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds voted Sept. 22; dated Jan. 1, 1919; maturity 1948. Date for opening bids not decided. T. J. Bethea, Mayor.

Ga., Montezuma.—(Bridge).—Macon County sold at par and \$1555 premium \$100,000 5 per cent bonds to Lewis Banking Co. and First National Bank, Montezuma.

Ky., Eddyville.—(Road and Bridge).—Lyon County votes Nov. 26 on \$80,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Ky., Harrodsburg.—(School).—\$150,000 bonds voted. Address School Board.

Ky., Paducah.—(School).—City votes Nov. 4 on \$250,000 bonds; interest probably 5 per cent and maturity 20 years. Ralph Yakel, Supt. of Schools.

Ky., Princeton.—(Road).—Caldwell County voted \$200,000 5 per cent 5-30-year \$100 to \$1000 denomination bonds. Address Frank Walker, care County Commrs.

La., Clinton.—(School).—Bids received 10 A. M. Oct. 8 for \$150,000 5 per cent \$500 denomination bonds East Feliciana Parish, dated June 25, 1919; maturity 3 bonds annually from 1920 to 1929, inclusive; D. G. Lunsford, Secy. and Supt.

La., Coushatta.—(Road).—Bids received 6 P. M. Oct. 21 for \$150,000 5 per cent 1-40-year bonds Road Dist. No. 2, Red River Parish. Address Police Jury, J. T. S. Thomas, Clerk. (Lately noted.)

La., Gueydan.—(Road).—\$350,000 Eighth Ward, Vermilion Parish, bonds voted. Address Police Jury.

La., Houma.—(Road).—Following 5 per cent Terrebonne Parish road bonds purchased by People's Bank & Trust Co., Houma: Dist. 3, \$105,000, par, accrued interest and \$1607.96 premium; Dist. 4, \$75,000, par, accrued interest and \$1170.97 premium; Dist. 5, \$85,000, par, accrued interest and \$1300.50 premium.

La., Jennings.—(School).—Steps are being taken, it is reported, to call an election to vote on \$250,000 bonds. Address Jefferson Davis Parish School Board.

La., Jonesboro.—(Water-works).—Bids opened Nov. 4 for \$28,000 5 per cent \$500 denomination water-works bonds; J. C. Shaws, Mayor; C. F. McBride, City Clerk and Treas.

La., Newellton.—(School).—\$50,000 school bonds recently voted have been sold. C. L. Barron, Principal School Board.

La., Oberlin.—(Road).—Bids received 10 A. M. Oct. 15 for \$190,000 5 per cent 20-year bonds Road Dist. No. 5, Allen Parish, payable 20 years, beginning Oct. 31, 1920. W. R. Hargrove, Pres.; A. E. Darbonne, Secy., Police Jury. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

La., St. Joseph.—(Drainage).—Bids received 10 A. M. Nov. 6 for \$126,000 5 per cent 30-year bonds Lake St. Peter Drainage Dist., Tensas Parish. F. H. Curry, Pres., Board of Commrs. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Miss., Ellisville.—(Warrants).—Jones County Board of Suprvs. Sept. 26 sold \$40,000 6 per cent loan warrants at par; payable Feb. 20.

Miss., Louise.—(Sewer).—Bonds for sewerage system will probably soon be issued. J. L. Corn, Mayor; B. C. Oxley, Town Clk.

Miss., Magnolia.—(School).—\$35,000 Pike County bonds will be offered for sale Oct. 6. Address Board of Suprvs.

Miss., Moss Point.—(Road).—\$7500 Jackson County bonds were sold at Sept. 28 term of Board County Commrs.; no further bonds will be offered at this time.

Miss., Water Valley.—(Road).—Road Dist. 3, Yalobusha County, Sept. 11 voted to issue bonds (10 per cent assessed valuation, \$145,000, estimated), interest not exceeding 6 per cent; \$60,000 of amount soon to be offered; date for opening bids not decided. Address Clk. County Commrs.

Mo., Cartersville.—(Street).—City voted \$30,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Cassville.—(Road).—Wheaton Special Road Dist., Barry County, voted \$25,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Cassville.—(Road).—Sugar Creek Township, Barry County, votes Nov. 1 on \$10,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Lebanon.—(Road).—Conway Special Road Dist., Laclede County, voted \$14,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Linn.—(Road).—\$500,000 5 per cent 20-year \$100 denomination Osage County bonds voted; date for opening bids not decided. Address H. M. Lukenhoff, care County Commrs.

Mo., Mayaville.—(Road).—Election to vote on De Kalb County bonds postponed indefinitely. Burt H. Phelps, County Clerk.

Mo., Mexico.—(Road).—Audrain County will probably again vote on \$1,000,000 bonds. Address County Commrs. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Mexico.—(Sewage).—City plans to vote on \$25,000 bonds for sewage-disposal plant.

Mo., Steelville.—(Road).—Crawford County votes Oct. 14 on \$225,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

N. C., Asheville.—(Notes).—\$155,000 6 per cent short-term notes purchased by C. N. Malone & Co., Asheville.

N. C., Asheville.—(School).—City plans to

call election to vote on \$300,000 bonds; Gallatin Roberts, Mayor.

N. C., Monroe—(School).—Bids received 2 P. M. Oct. 13 by R. W. Allen, Secy. Board of School Trustees, for \$50,000 5½ per cent bonds.

N. C., Rocky Mount—(Funding, Improvement).—Bids received Oct. 15 for \$125,000 5 per cent 25-year funding and improvement bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1919; denomination \$500 or multiples thereof. T. T. Thorne, Mayor; C. H. Harris, City Clerk. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Cushing—(Street).—\$300,000 bonds to be issued. S. P. Alles, Mayor.

Okl., McAlester—(Road).—\$25,000 Ti-Township, Pittsburg County, 5 per cent 20-year \$1000 denomination bonds, voted Sept. 23, purchased by G. W. Piersall, Oklahoma City.

Okl., Morris—(Sewer).—\$60,000 6 per cent 25-year \$1000 denomination bonds purchased at \$61,800 and accrued interest by First National Bank, Okmulgee.

S. C., Chester—(Street).—\$140,000 5 per cent 30-year bonds purchased at par, accrued interest and \$36.11 premium by Trust Company of Georgia.

S. C., Cheraw—(Road).—Bids received noon Oct. 25 for \$15,000 of \$40,000 issue 5 per cent 25-year road improvement coupon bonds; \$25,000 were sold in July. G. A. Sherrill, Chrmn. Board of Public Works.

S. C., Edgefield—(Water-works).—Election is to be held within 30 days to vote on bonds for water-works. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Gaffney—(School).—Bids received noon Oct. 11 for \$7500 6 per cent bonds School Dist. No. 1, Cherokee County. P. G. Dickson, R. M. Roark, Joe Isler, Trustees.

S. C., Gaffney—(School).—Trustees of School Dist. No. 10, Cherokee County, contemplate calling election to vote on \$200,000 bonds.

S. C., Greenville—(Hospital, Fire Department, etc.).—Regarding report that city plans to call election to vote on \$150,000 bonds, a letter to Manufacturers Record says that it will probably be 60 or 90 days before anything is done in the matter; H. Harvey, Mayor.

N. C., Hickory—(School).—\$35,000 5½ per cent 1-35-year \$1000 denomination bonds purchased at \$479.50 premium by a Toledo (Ohio) firm.

S. C., McCormick—(Sewer, Water).—Steps are being taken to call election to vote on \$150,000 sewer and water-works bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Rock Hill—(Street, Water, Sewer).—City votes Oct. 28 on \$350,000 streets; \$100,000 water and \$50,000 sewer bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Chattanooga—(Auditorium).—\$110,000 memorial auditorium bonds are to be offered immediately. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Dyersburg—(Street).—Bids received Oct. 8 for \$100,000 street-improvement bonds; L. E. Carne, Mayor. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Tenn., Dyersburg—(School).—\$50,000 bonds to be issued. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Nashville—(Street).—\$180,000 bonds voted. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Trenton—(Highway).—\$160,000 of authorized issue of \$500,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination Gibson County bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1919, maturing serially from 1925, purchased at a premium by I. B. Tigrett & Co., Jackson, Tenn. R. K. Taylor, County Judge.

Tex., Austin—Bonds approved by Atty.-Genl.: \$60,000 5½ per cent Bowie County Dist. No. 3; \$88,000 water-works; \$125,000 water-works improvement; \$37,000 water-works funding 5 per cent 10-40-year city of Palestine; \$50,000 5½ per cent 30-year Kendall County Road Dist.; \$600,000 5 per cent Williamson

County special road; \$500,000 5 per cent. Ellis County Road Dist. 3.

Tex., Austin—(Road).—Travis County votes Oct. 18 on \$3,500,000 bonds for taking over district roads in Road Improvement Dist. No. 1; \$75,000 for taking over improvement district roads in county; \$3,425,000 5 per cent 40-year bonds for construction and improvement; D. J. Pickler, County Judge.

Tex., Bastrop—(Street).—\$7000 6 per cent street-improvement warrants, maturing serially 1 to 10 years, inclusive, purchased by J. L. Arlitt, Austin, Tex.

Tex., Coleman—(Road).—Precinct 1, Coleman County, voted \$500,000 5 per cent optional 30-year bonds. L. G. Mathews, County Judge.

Tex., Cooper—(School).—Delta County voted following 5 per cent 5-20-year bonds: \$2500 Dist. 26; \$2600 Dist. 12. Address County Commissioners.

Tex., Eastland—(Road).—Eastland County voted \$4,500,000 bonds. Address County Commissioners; C. R. Starnes, Judge.

Tex., Fort Worth—(Memorial Park).—Tarrant County votes Nov. 4 on \$380,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Gainesville—(Road).—Valley View Dist., Cooke County, voted bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Harrisburg—(School).—\$100,000 Independent School Dist. bonds, voted Sept. 20, are 5 per cent; denomination \$2500. W. C. Hanner, Secy. School Board of Dist.

Tex., Marlin—(Fire Station).—Bonds voted for \$14,000 fire station and \$24,000 equipment. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Uvalde—(Road).—Bids received 2.30 P. M. Nov. 10 for \$450,000 5½ per cent 1-30-year serial Uvalde County bonds; Ditzler H. Jones, County Judge.

W. Va., Montgomery—(Paving).—\$30,000 5 per cent 10-year \$1000 denomination bonds voted Sept. 23 purchased at par by State of West Virginia. Address B. S. Hastings.

Tex., Paris—(Fire Station).—\$100,000 bonds voted. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Sulphur Springs—(Road).—\$2,000,000 5 per cent Hopkins County bonds defeated. T. J. Tucker, County Judge.

Va., Bristol—(Street).—Sale of \$100,000 5½ per cent 20-year \$500 denomination bonds advertised for Sept. 15 postponed. B. E. Ballard, City Clk.

Va., Cumberland—(Road).—Hamilton Dist., Cumberland County, voted \$65,000 bonds; they are to be offered in near future. Address County Commrs.

Va., Farmville—(Road).—Prince Edward County plans to hold election to vote on bonds. Address County Commrs.

Va., Martinsville—(Road).—Bids received until noon Oct. 27 for \$60,000 6 per cent 1-5-year \$100 and \$500 denomination Henry County bonds, payable one-fifth annually. T. C. Mathews, Clk. Board Suprs., Henry County. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

W. Va., Fairmont—(Bridge).—City votes Oct. 14 on \$175,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination 1-30-year bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1919; maturing serially beginning Nov. 1, 1920; date for opening bids not decided. Z. F. Davis, Mayor.

W. Va., Fairmont—(Bridge).—City votes Oct. 14 on \$175,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination serial bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1919; maturity 1920 to 1949, inclusive; William W. Conaway, Mayor.

W. Va., Parkersburg—(Street).—\$300,000 5 per cent \$100, \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds purchased by State of West Virginia Compensation Fund at par and interest. Geo. E. Work, City Commr.

Financial Notes.

Guaranty State Bank, Okmulgee, Okla., increased capital \$175,000 to \$200,000.

Mulhall State Bank, Mulhall, Okla., increased capital \$5000 to \$10,000.

United Savings & Loan Assn., Tulsa, Okla., increased capital \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

First National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark., increased capital \$200,000 to \$500,000.

Red River National Bank, Clarksville, Tex., increased capital \$240,000 to \$400,000.

Citizens' Savings and Loan Corporation, Lynchburg, Va., increasing capital to \$150,000.

First National Bank, Clinton, S. C., increased capital \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Cecilian Bank, Cecilia, Ky., increasing capital \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Commercial Bank, West Liberty, Ky., increased capital \$15,000 to \$30,000.

Jefferson County Bank, Jeffersonton, Ky., increased capital \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Union National Bank, Tulsa, Okla., increased capital \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Bank of Pinehurst, Pinehurst, N. C., increased capital to \$100,000.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of MANUFACTURERS RECORD, published weekly at Baltimore, Md., for October 1, 1919.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and city aforesaid, personally appeared Frank Gould, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Vice-President of the Manufacturers Record Publishing Co., and that the foregoing is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, Manufacturers Record Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md.; editor, Richard H. Edmonds, Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.; managing editor, none; business managers, Frank Gould and Victor H. Power, Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owners are: Richard H. Edmonds, Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Addie L. Edmonds, Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Mary E. Edmonds, Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.; Frank Gould, Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.; I. S. Field, Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Marchant, Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.; V. H. Power, Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.; J. Robert Gould, Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.

3. That there are no outstanding bonds, mortgages or other liens against the property.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security-holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security-holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security-holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security-holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

FRANK GOULD,
Vice-President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1919.

EDWIN T. SICKEL,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires May 3, 1920.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

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